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Brit HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT 2
ON THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE.
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EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, BERKS.
VOL. I.

Papers of SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

PART I.



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This Report has been prepared and edited for the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners by MR. E. K. PURNELL, who has also compiled the Index.

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INTRODUCTION.

The modern appearance of the Mansion at Easthampstead, built in the middle of the last century, hardly suggests that it contains a fine Library of 17th century books and some 120 volumes of State Papers and private letters of the 16th and 17th centuries. The estate, however, was granted by Charles I in 1628 to William Trumbull, a native of the Craven district of Yorkshire, who had been from 1609 to 1625 Resident at Brussels, where he secured the correspondence of Francisco Vargas and Cardinal Granvelle on the subject of the Council of Trent, a French translation of which, by Michel le Vassor, was published in 1697 by means of Trumbull's grandson, the Sir William of this Report (*p.* 846). William Trumbull the first was M.P. for Downton in 1626, Clerk of the Privy Council in the same year, and Muster-Master General. He died in 1635.

In his Papers at Easthampstead are the following:—

Letters of the Bishop of Arras, 1532 to 1535, in five vols.

„ Philip II and others, 1546 to 1560.

Letters on the Council of Trent, 1552 to 1560.

Eusbequii Epistolae, undated.

Letters to Archbishop Abbot and De Aersen, 1612 to 1622.

Letters of Ancel, Lord and Lady Arundel, and Aston, 1620 to 1625.

„ Backhoff, Becher and Bennett, 1609 to 1624.

„ Beaulieu, 1606 to 1626, 4 vols.

„ Bilderbeck, 1609 to 1625.

„ Bouillon, Brownlow and Burlemachus, 1608 to 1624.

„ Buinckhausen, 1614 to 1624, 2 vols.

„ Sir D. Carleton, 1610 to 1618, and 1621 to 1625, 2 vols.

„ S. and C. Calvert, 1606 to 1623.

„ Castle, 1616 to 1625.

„ Chandler, 1605 to 1629.

„ Chichester, Comray and Corham, 1612 to 1625.

„ Cottington, Lord Dacre and Dalheres, 1609 to 1622.

„ Dickenson and Sir J. Digby, 1609 to 1624.

„ Doncaster, Edmondes and Ereherbrecht, 1608 to 1624.

„ Faille, Flond and Gerard, 1609 to 1625.

Letters of Guerinton, Hamilton and Herbert, 1615 to 1625.

„ Harington, Hotman, Jusell and Lake, 1612 to 1622.

„ Lebligny, 1614 to 1624.

„ Sir T. Leedes, Lord Lisle, and Lock, 1613 to 1631.

„ Luntius, Sir T. Mathew, de Medard and Sir A. Morton, 1611 to 1625.

„ Maurice, 1614 to 1625.

„ More, 1609 to 1622.

„ Lords Southampton, Stafford, Sticke, Stone and Taylor, 1614 to 1623.

„ Sir R. Netherside and Sir J. Ogle, 1611 to 1625.

„ Thymon and Sir H. Vere, 1613 to 1622.

„ Sir J. Throckmorton, 1609 to 1620, 2 vols.

„ de Veyras, 1613 to 1623, 2 vols.

„ Sir I. Wake, 1608 to 1631, 3 vols.

„ Waldegrave and Williams, 1611 to 1622.

„ Sir R. Winwood, 1610 to 1617.

„ Woolley, 1616 to 1625.

„ Foreign Potentates to the English Court, 1571 to 1632.

Minutes of Letters, 1609 to 1623, 5 vols.

Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1613 to 1617, 20 vols.

Letters of Charles I and II.

Public Documents, 1625 to 1701.

Weckerlin Papers, 1625 to 1661 (Weckerlin was Latin Secretary to Charles I and grandfather of Sir W. Trumbull).

The present volume does not deal with any of the above.

This William Trumbull, by his marriage with Deborah Downes of Kent, left two sons. Of these William matriculated in 1635 at Magdalen College, Oxford, was Clerk to the Signet, and married firstly Elizabeth Weckerlin (*see p. 384*), by whom he had a large family, including a third William, and secondly Mary Lybb. He died in March, 1677-8.

His son William became Secretary of State, and his papers are the subject-matter of this volume. He was born in 1639, and was at school at Wokingham, then usually called Okingham (*see p. 693*), three miles from Easthampstead. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1655, and was Fellow of All Souls' in 1657, entering the Middle Temple the same year. In 1664-5 he travelled in France and Italy, of which last country he gives a reasoned opinion in a letter to a Berkshire neighbour (*p. 93*). He practised in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford, but in 1668 removed to Doctors' Commons, and became Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester (*pp. 7 and 12*). His

first Government post was that of Clerk to the Signet (*p.* 17). He was also Clerk of the Deliveries of Ordnance Stores, and in 1683 Judge Advocate General of the Tangier expedition under Dartmouth, whose chaplain was Ken, future Bishop of Bath and Wells (*p.* 20).

Samuel Pepys, with his "pupil" Hewer, was also of the party, and formed a rather hasty estimate of Trumbull's character, to be modified later (*p.* 199). Trumbull was not interested in his work, and returned before Tangier was demolished (*pp.* 17 and 21). At the end of 1684 he declined the post of Secretary of War in Ireland, but was knighted in November, and a year later was Envoy Extraordinary to the French Court. Though furnished with a *carte du pays* by Henry Savile, a predecessor in the Embassy (*p.* 88), and admonished as to his duties to his countrymen in Paris by Bishop Fell (*pp.* 44 and 48), he was not a success there. Not only did he think fit to present to the King strong *Mémoires* on the suffering of the *Orangeois* (*p.* 85), but was rash enough on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to help Protestants to escape from France camouflaged as his servants. He was therefore recalled in the summer of 1686, but tried to justify his actions in a paper given on *p.* 228. He sat in Parliament for East Looe by the influence of the Trelawney family from 1685 to 1687.

In November, 1686, he was sent on the *Crown*, Captain Nevell,* as Envoy to the Porte (*p.* 209), charged with a secret commission at Florence on the journey. This was the negotiation of a marriage between Queen Mary's brother and the Grand Duke's daughter. The proposal, however, had been definitely rejected before the Envoy's arrival, and his advocacy was vain. Proceeding by Tunis (*pp.* 248 *sq.*), Malta and Smyrna, he reached Constantinople on August 10, to be received by his predecessor, Lord Chandos, with some very foolish letters (*pp.* 262 *sq.*). He remained in Turkey till July, 1691, when he sailed on the *Reserve*, Captain Crawley, for Venice, where in spite of his position he had to perform quarantine in the Lazaretto (*p.* 383). Thence he made his way to Holland, mostly on horseback, to the sore discomfort of his chaplain, who seems to have crossed the North Sea separately, narrowly escaping capture at sea by a French privateer (*p.* 386).

In May, 1694, Sir William, who had been well received by the Levant Company on his return (they even approved of his providing Communion Plate for the Embassy Chapel), became one of the Lords of the Treasury, and wrote (*p.* 440) to Bishop Burnet that the King would not permit him to

* His letter (*p.* 235) shows that it was quite the regular thing for officers in command of the King's ships to do business for themselves at ports where they called.

allege his real unfitness, nor so much as offer to consult his humours for some other kind of public service. "Now I am out of my depth, and how I shall get to shore I know not. I must be (as I was at All Souls') a probationer for a year (perhaps) and afterwards what pleases G. and the King." He was also Secretary to the Lords Justices during the King's absence. In 1696 Lord Halifax and John Locke are congratulating him as Secretary of State (*pp.* 467-8). He had looked to his own County of Berks for a seat in the Parliament of that year, but though he met with some encouragement (*pp.* 549 *sq.*) he seems to have been too late in the field, and secured election for Hedon in Yorkshire. However, the death of Sir T. Clarges causing a vacancy at Oxford, Trumbull was elected there also, and sat for the University in that Parliament. He resigned the Seals on Dec. 1, 1698.

"Upon what motive I know not; . . . he hath been uneasy of late, and . . . complained . . . that he hath been treated more like a footman than a secretary," blank warrants having been sent him to sign. "This is told me by Monsieur Van Huls. Sir William laid open his grievances to my Lord Albemarle that he might make them known to the King." (James Vernon to Shrewsbury, 1697, Dec. 2.)

Olim haec meminisse juvabit Trumbull endorses a letter from Portland fixing time and place for his final interview with the King. In the general election of the following year he was defeated at Oxford by Sir Christopher Musgrave and Sir W. Glynn. He thought of standing at Wycombe, but was again too late, and settled down at Easthampstead (*p.* 795), the alterations to the old house (*p.* 655), now demolished, being then completed by the aid, in the owner's absence, of the Rector, Robert Stubbs, from whom to Sir William in Paris and Turkey come many interesting letters of which it has been possible to print only a few.

Of Sir William's brothers, George held appointments in Ireland and died there (*p.* 214). Ralph was Rector of Witney, a living held by Compton with the See of Oxford, but vacated on his translation to London (*S.P. Dom.*, 1675, Dec. 2). Charles, at one time chaplain to Sancroft, succeeded to the Fellowship at All Souls' held by his brother, on the latter's nomination. In 1679 he became Rector of Hadleigh. Deprived at the Restoration as a Nonjuror, he was allowed by his successor Fisk to keep the income, and continued to sign the Register, though not as "Rector," till 1708.

The Tanner Papers at the Bodleian contain a letter from him (1680, Nov. 20) to Dr. Paman, who resided at Lambeth with Sancroft:—

"As to my Lord's displeasure against me . . . in the All Souls' business . . . I am still in the dark and at a losse to know how in any ye least particular my carriage can be blamed; for besides I quitted ye power of resigning and suffered myself to be turned out of my Fellowship, against the frequent practise of ye College.

"As to my Brother's behaviour . . . I do believe he would justify himself if called upon, and if not, I hope I may be innocent when he is

guilty. . . . That right you say I transmitted to him was a promise of recommending a successor to ye College, that he should make choice of, just after my entrance to ye society . . . I would willingly have performed my promise, but my Lord made me incapable of doing it."

It would seem that Charles attempted to pass on his Fellowship, probably to Leopold Finch. The same papers have a letter of Sancroft (1680, Oct. 25) to the Warden :—

"For Mr. Finch I did not think there had been any difficulty in the case; if there be, I send such a paper to the removing of it, as you seem to give in to. But whatever comes of it, I cannot think fit to ask the consent of any Trumbull whatever. That were to destroy all that we are doing, for if they consent, they have a right to dissent too and upon the whole matter to dispose. My Chaplain [Charles Trumbull] said often that he would do what I would have him, and that he pretended to no right of disposing of his place. And for his brother, who has many years since bestowed his Fellowship as he thought good, which was more than was due to him, to put in for another advowson is a procedure so shameless that I admire any man of leaning and conscience dares own it."

The dispute was forgotten, for in November, 1693, Dr. Trumbull administered the Sacrament to the dying Prelate.

Sir William married firstly in 1670 Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Cotterell. She died childless in 1704, and in 1706 he married the Lady Judith Alexander, daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Stirling, whose wife, Judith Lee, came from Binfield, a few miles from Easthampstead. The letter in which Trumbull offered marriage to Lady Judith is given on p. 844. A daughter was born in 1707, and the long-desired heir, a fourth William, in 1708. The family group by Charles Jervas (p. 905), which hangs in the dining-room at Easthampstead, was painted in 1714, two years before Sir William's death. The fifth Earl of Stirling married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir E. Hoby of Bisham, which fact may explain the existence in the collection of two amusing letters from John Hoby, M.P., to his wife.

William Trumbull the fourth, who was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, married Mary, daughter of Lord Blundell. His sons died young, but a daughter Mary married Colonel Martyn Sandys, second son of the first Baron Sandys. Mary, daughter of this couple, married Arthur, second Marquess of Downshire. When the Sandys Barony became extinct on the death of her uncle, this Marchioness, then a widow, was created Baroness Sandys, with remainder to the younger sons of her marriage to Lord Downshire, her eldest son having succeeded as third Marquess in 1801. He died in 1845, and there is evidence (p. 527) that it was by him that the Trumbull Papers were arranged and bound. The present Marquess is his great-grandson. To his Lordship and to the late Marquess the writer is indebted for assistance and hospitality shewn to him while calendaring the Papers. To Evelyn, Marchioness of Downshire, is due the credit of discovering them and calling attention to their value.

The State Papers of the reign of William and Mary in the Public Record Office are very scanty. Those of Shrewsbury are for the most part in the Collection of the Duke of Buccleugh, and those of Nottingham in that of Mr. Finch of Burton-on-the-Hill. These Collections are at present under review by the Hist. MSS. Commission. It seemed therefore useful to deal with the Papers at Easthampstead out of their chronological order to see how far the gap in the State Papers of this period might be filled by a Report on those of Sir W. Trumbull before touching the more miscellaneous Collection of his grandfather, Mr. William Trumbull.

Sir William Trumbull was a man of many interests, a scholar, a linguist (*pp.* 851-2), a good lawyer, a collector of books, coins, pictures and curiosities, an angler (*p.* 39), a gardener, the friend of Dryden, and an early patron of Pope, who lived at Binfield.

The first Pastoral was dedicated to him, and in Windsor Forest (1713) he

"marks the course of rolling orbs on high;
O'er figured worlds now travels with his eye;
Of ancient writ unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er:
Or wandering thoughtful in the silent wood,
Attends the duties of the wise and good,
To observe a mean, be to himself a friend,
To follow nature, and regard his end;

* * * * *

Such was the life great Scipio once admired,
Thus Atticus, and Trumbull thus retired."

Among notable men he had intimate friends, including John Dolben, who had fought for the King at Marston Moor, was Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester, "a corpulent man," says Evelyn, "my special loving friend and excellent neighbour." Later he was Archbishop of York, whence he wrote to Trumbull many vigorous letters, usually inadequately dated, and sometimes unepiscopally broad. He was in debt both to Trumbull and to Secretary Jenkins, owing to his "removal and Jack's marriage," and economy was difficult. "Yesterday 50 horsemen alighted at once at my door." Though an Oxford man, Dolben was well up in Cambridge matters (*p.* 25). The Archbishop of Canterbury had been pressing for weekly Celebrations of the Communion in Cathedrals, and Dolben preached in the Minster on the subject. On one occasion after Evening Prayer he confirmed there "1,200 and inquired myself by it extremely." In sympathy with an old soldier comrade, he urged the appointment of Baptist Levinz to the See of Carlisle—"a Northern man *tout à fait*, though he have spent much time in the South, particularly in K. Charles' armies." He writes of a

"laborious journey, wherein for 11 days I had no relaxation of my toil, always weary but never tired, . . . preaching, confirming every day at least once and haranguing to the clergy and people upon the

subject of Confirmation, consecrating a chapel, and what was more troublesome enduring so much company on the by, and so much feasting all along. . . . I am to consecrate a Bishop of Carlisle to-morrow. My Lord of Durham's coach shall handsell Mrs. Trumbull's coachhouse."*

He feared a visit from the Duke of York who was going to Scotland.

"The D. has no reason to be fond of the place. . . . We had no less than six brave does this Xmas . . . and eat her [Mrs. Trumbull's] health in fat venison knuckle-deep, and cry God bless Yorkshire and preserve the coalpits. . . . I was in hopes the Q's indisposition had been some tendency to a great belly, but our Catships tell me there is little sign of that. God send her health. She is a good Lady."

On Trumbull's appointment to Paris you

"are serving a prince who is serious in his business, a good master, and will think himself obliged to support a person engaged by himself in his service . . . I do not hope to see you again."

Nor did he. On a journey to London he died of small-pox, in 1686, on the first anniversary of his introduction of weekly Celebration of Communion in the Minster.

A series of most intimate letters from the Great Trimmer begins in 1685-6 and ends in February, 1695. Three to Trumbull in Paris show grasp of the situation there.

"The opinion of Transubstantiation prevaieth much in the world, and that which seemeth to you to be France is really Tartary and that you are employed to negotiate with the great Cham, whilst by a Protestant mistake you date your letters from Paris."

To Trumbull at the Porte Halifax sent two amusing letters, the second giving the circumstances of his own retirement. Later he writes in the interest of Philip, Lord Stanhope, afterwards third Earl of Chesterfield, who had married his daughter Elizabeth. The Lady Anne "Dormer" named in the letter was widow of Robert Dormer, first Earl of Carnarvon. She died early in February, 1694-5. Stanhope's mother was Lady Elizabeth Dormer, daughter of the second Earl of Carnarvon. Another of Carnarvon's daughters was wife of the third Earl of Mountrath.

There are 22 letters from Henry St. John to Trumbull, with draft replies in six instances. In May, 1698, St. John is at Geneva, having seen signs of famine as he crossed France and a "tyrannical Hierarchy. . . . The servants of Heaven are the worst of masters. . . . The luxury of Paris is rather increased than diminished . . . but the pursuit of pleasure does not divert their diligence or lessen their bravery." He has begun to study the Civil Law. In July still at Geneva he writes to the "pilot ashore when his vessel is in danger. . . . The luxury of a former reign proceeded certainly not only from the inclinations of that Prince, but also from a politic design to effeminate our minds and debauch our affections." Six weeks later he speaks of the expulsion of the Protestant refugees from the Vaud as the result of the league between Louis XIV and Savoy. "The charity of Geneva has been

* The Trumbulls were about to visit him.

very extraordinary. Generally they are more ready to receive than to give." The French party at Madrid are gaining ground. Trumbull replies that French "mistakes in policy will (one time or another) be as much for us as their zeal in religion is against us." In November St. John was at Milan and in May at Rome, whence as from Leghorn in June he discusses Italian Scholarship. He paid a second visit to Milan. The Scottish Darien affair had offended Spain, which was making it more probable that the Spanish Crown would fall into the French family. The correspondence is resumed in June, 1701, when St. John announces his marriage with an apt quotation from Horace. His letters went on for over a year, when he was engaged in drafting the Bill to secure the Protestant succession. In November "the King is desirous to meet a Parliament of good Englishmen and Protestants, in order to which he dissolves us, and thus we are sent into the country with libels affixed to our backs." In the following March, though the King was dead, the "Dutch seem to redouble their vigour." His last letter is dated in July of the disappointing year which followed Blenheim—"We want seven years' success to be as far advanced in Flanders as K. William was when he began."

Other members of the St. John family are named. "Dr. St. John" is going to Bombay in 1684, and is possibly the Dr. John to whom the Earl of Bolingbroke writes his congratulation on the entry of his son Powlet into Katharine Hall, Cambridge. The books of that College do not contain such a name. One Rowland St. John of Calais appears in Feb., 1686-7.

Compton, Bishop of London, writes to Trumbull in Paris commending a bearer who had credentials from the Vice-Chamberlain and Sir H. Capel to the King's gardener. Being "full of politics it may not be advisable for him to engage a public Minister too far in affairs of this nature, yet he hopes to return laden with the spoils of the best in France." To the Bishop in 1711 Trumbull is writing on a proposed diminution in the rate of interest on the bonds taken up for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. One Jones was getting 6 *per cent.*, Trumbull only 5. The Bishop stopped the 6 *per cent.*, and in his next letter Trumbull is sorry to hear "that all things are fallen to pieces at the very finishing the work. If such a fellow as Jones had been let alone for some time longer, and his demands had not been referred [?] to Sir Ch. Wren and his skill, all things might have gone on well to the end."

Of the seven letters from Penn, the most important is dated January 4-14, 1696-7, on the subject of the government of the American Colonies—

"Two independant Deputations, Powers, Courts and Administrations in the same Province, one by the Proprietaries, the other by a Court

of Admiralty set up by the King's immediate authority . . . which will so . . . baulk the People and Planters, that they will halt, both in their trade and improvements, and ruin me that have spent and lost above 30,000*l.* already. . . . We venture lives and fortunes upon public faith and protection, and hope not to be shaken in them by lawyers' niceties. I wish Pontie has not run away with the hair [*sic*] and ruined our Plantations, for we hear he is gone with eight sail to America." In May, 1704, "this mighty march to the Danube with so prodigious an artillery requiring 2,000 horse to draw it, will give a turn to French affairs . . . he will be Cyrus and Xenophon too if he beats the D. of Bavaria . . . now the French [have] joined him to the number of 80,000 men. . . ."

In Scotland "Twedell" has retrenched to the Revenue 4,500*l.* of the Commissioners' salary that the D. of Queensberry enjoyed, saying that having complained of extravagance, he must not "contradict himself; a noble instance, especially in Scotland."

Gilbert Burnet contributes four letters, none of great importance, but on *pp.* 905-8 is a full account of the Bishop's death and will from an anonymous writer. His third marriage scandalised some Englishmen, says Michel le Vassor (*p.* 797), but (*p.* 854) Secretary Johnstone writes that the Bishop reported that Mrs. Burnet had been "mightily caressed by the Electress [Sophia]; it's known she went by a commission from your friend the Duchess which she delivered, as jesters tell the story, that the Ds. was highly in love with her and . . . afflicted that she could not prevail with the Qn. to invite her over." In 1708 the third Mrs. Burnet died, and "he won't be long without a fourth" (*p.* 869).

Lord Chancellor Jeffreys commissioned Trumbull to get at Paris a "nightdress" of *Point de Paris* for his lady, and from Italy hawks and orange trees.

Letters from Sir Peter Wyche at Hamburg are dated between December, 1685, and October, 1686. The Elector of Brandenburg was *piqué* that his co-religionists should be ill-treated in France. His Resident at Hamburg had been sending to Berlin large numbers of them—on one day a caravan of 160 persons. The Queen of Denmark was collecting for the refugees, building churches for them, and may make that King "warp to stop her mouth." In his next the French King is reported to be hoping for consideration from the Pope "for the vast draining sums his reformation hath cost him." In January stiffness between the Elector Palatine and Louis was inferred by the fact that 1,000 men worked at Strasburg and the Rhine Forts on New Year's Day. A fortnight later the French Resident had told the Hamburg Senate how ill that King took the reports published there as to his proceedings with the Reformed; if they "touched on that string, he would make the sea too hot for them and their ships." Trumbull's Orange Memorial had caused much satisfaction. Sylvius, however, knew nothing of a League of the two Northern Powers. The attack of Lunenburgers upon

Hamburg follows, with an account of intrigues there. Whitehall advised the Hamburgers to agree first among themselves and then with their neighbours, when England would interpose in their behalf. At the end of March Wyche describes the proceedings at the Diet of Ratisbon, and an insult offered to the Hamburg Deputies at Vienna by the Envoy from Zell. In May the Danes are bringing forces from Norway, and some part of the French fleet is coming into the Sound. "There is a game playing and the curtain will not be long drawing." The King of Denmark was jealous of the campment which the King of Sweden was making in Schonen for 18,000 men and of the Navy of 30 men-of-war he had in readiness before the preparing of it was overheard. But in June "the conjuncture is very unfit for the King of Sweden to attempt any such thing." An alliance has been made between Poland and the Czars against the Turks. For this the Elector of Brandenburg took the credit. In July the Elector of Cologne has made complaint against three proposals of the Pope which would limit his powers. In August the Dane was seriously threatening Hamburg, but Zell and Brandenburg were sending support. Shots were exchanged. "We hope our men-of-war will save the ships in this port." Sir Gabriel Sylvius, or de Sylvius, as he always signs, though his preposition is not recognised by others, is with the King in the camp, and "hath been thrice with me, but desiring every time uninstructed to confer with the Senate, I having taken notice it was too insufferable an encroachment on my post, he left me in anger, and I believe I shall have no more of his company." On Sept. 11 (o.s.) the Danes retired, but demanded 300,000 crowns towards their expenses and the restoration of an island occupied by Hamburg. With this Wyche's letters end. From Sylvius are five letters. At the end of 1685 the King of France "goes the very way to ruin his kingdom." If Charles II has not instructed Trumbull to intercede for Orange, it would show "too good a correspondence" with Louis. Sylvius was dying to know the facts;—"by what you send me may I persuade the King of Denmark to embrace other measures than what the French Ambassador inspires him with." In February he pretends that Denmark's reason for sending troops to Hamburg was either to keep the peace or defend the Hamburgers. The King of Denmark was requiring more ceremonial deference from Envoys to his Court. England and France agreed, and Sylvius was on the point of carrying out his instructions, when the French Envoy had instructions not to be the first to adopt the new reverence. It was therefore settled that he should go to Norway, meet the King at Larvik and have a private audience *en passant* which was not to stand as a precedent. Sylvius stole a march on him and obtained a private audience at Copenhagen. The Danish

Naval demonstration named above by Wyche was reduced to 16 or 18 sail for ostentation rather than design. It may be concluded from their letters that Sylvius was a man of inferior calibre to Wyche.

Sir Paul Rycaut's first letter is from Dublin in March, 1685-6, when he was Admiralty Judge there and used his influence in favour of George Trumbull. On Sir William's appointment to Turkey he gave from experience advice about the necessary establishment of an Envoy there. The Turks were likely "to become troublesome by their kindness." From Hamburg in 1694 he appeals to Trumbull to help him to get his arrears of $2\frac{1}{4}$ years standing, an inconvenience in which Trumbull could sympathise with him. Later (*p.* 573) he had secured not without hesitation the release of a Colonel Roses, who had been sent by the Elector of Saxony to congratulate King William on the capture of Namur. The Colonel appears (*p.* 581) to have been no "cut-throat, but an old acquaintance" of the King.

The second Earl of Clarendon writes from Dublin early in 1686 that he finds the Revenue improving, and in March that land rises in value—a sign that people grow rich; "if it be thought fit to let things go in the same method they are, this country will thrive wonderfully." In April changes were being made—"I doubt trade will go on very heavily and men will not plough cheerfully when their minds are not at ease." On *p.* 157 he alludes to the arrest in France of the servants of the second Earl of Sandwich, whose "living so long at Xainte in the manner he has done . . . seems very strange. . . . At home he has two very hopeful sons to whom he is quite a stranger." In July the recall of the Lord Lieutenant and the Chancellor is announced by George Trumbull—"the day they leave 1,000 families will go with them." Clarendon writes that he has his hands full, "sometimes by his (Tyrconnel) being with me, and when he is out of town to watch him." In October, 1703, Clarendon presented to Trumbull a copy of the "second volume of our History . . . they came not from the Bookbinder's till this week. . . . I doubt not you will receive as much satisfaction from it as you did from the first volume."

Trumbull seems to have been on friendly terms with the Fitzjames brothers. There are letters from James to Henry (*p.* 190), one giving an account of his arrival at Buda in 1686 and another of August, describing at length the fighting of the 14th, which last was to be shown to Trumbull, from whom he had had a gift of "Nottingham ale," which however was lost. And to keep Trumbull well up in his movements, Vaudrey writes from Strasburg, "where Mr. Fitzjames found your letter," and from Ulm. Returning from his campaign in Hungary James, now Duke of Berwick, was entertained at Brussels

as if he were a Sovereign Prince (*p.* 275), and was presented with a fine Spanish horse and rich furniture (*p.* 277). Reaching London, he asserted his claim to the Marquisate of Buckingham, was entertained at the Inner Temple, and "is to have the Garter." It was Berwick who brought to France the news of the failure of the Assassination Plot (*p.* 636). In the Spring of 1704 he was at Madrid with two Irish regiments, Anjou not putting much confidence in his Spanish forces, and Irish among the English troops were deserting to him (*p.* 830).

Henri de Ruvigny the younger (his father being unable to write because of his eyes) suggests an exchange of money between himself in England and Trumbull in Paris. The King had given the father a home at Greenwich. On Trumbull's retirement from office the son wrote him an affectionate letter.

There are 13 letters from Rupert Browne of Doctors' Commons to Trumbull—that of 21 Dec., 1685 giving an interesting report of a hearing by the King in Council of a case between Browne and Colonel Woodward, when his Majesty seems to have been unwilling to decide against an old Royalist. Browne was a connection of the Vernons of Sudbury, one of whom was buried in a church at Blois, afterwards demolished, and his father wanted the body to be brought home. Browne's letters of March and December, 1689, are full of general news. In September, 1693, his wife has a letter from a relation in Flanders, where it is said that returned prisoners speak of French officers calling William "King of England," adding that two or three such fights as Landen would be their ruin.

Among other intimates were Sir John Holt, John Locke, Harley (*p.* 794), Secretary Johnstone and above all Matthew Prior, whose letters lie between the dates of February, 1691–2, and 1696. In February, 1695, "Tonson is soliciting me for verse on a subject [the Queen's death] upon which yet I can scarce write sensible prose." Two months later he has "a poem on the stocks to be given to his Majesty on his arrival here [the Hague] which I will send to Mr. Tonson to be reprinted in England, and since that cur instigated the writing of it, I hope it may lie unsold, and contribute to the breaking of him." In his last letter "'tis time to think what friends I have at Whitehall when famine sits triumphant on the cheeks of my two footmen and the ribs of my horses. You will be pleased to take this into your consideration when Mr. Powys presents my extraordinaries."

Sir P. Meadows the elder in 1700 is helping Trumbull to get the assessment of the latter's town house in Soho reduced. In 1703 he would rather see his son "in England than hear from him in Holland—these foreign services may sometimes

prove a good stirrup but never a good saddle." In 1708 the son at Venice was in search of a copy of Machiavelli for Trumbull. "It is not usual for a Senator of Venice to correspond with a foreign Minister, and for better secrecy when you have read the letter, throw it into the fire, which Sir Henry Wotton used to call *Secretariorum Optimus*." Trumbull having congratulated the father on the 83rd anniversary of his baptism, the reply is that "*Senesco and Segnesco go together*."

'Tis commonly said that 63 is the great climacteric, but I find by experience that 83 is a greater. . . . My son sent me word of a Pasquinade . . . where Pasquin asks *Quare rex Galliae tam infelix est?* Morfonio answers *Quia mente non regit* . . . the equivoque is between . . . *mente non* and . . . *Maintenon*."

In January, 1711, he refers to the case of Judge Dyot, "whom I should call my son-in-law had he not forfeited that title. . . . Last night my daughter Powys shewed me the *Tatler*, which was the more a dainty to me, because 'tis to be his last, for he has turned his staff into steel, and writes himself Richard Steel instead of Isaac Bickerstaff, and will dance in masquerade no longer." Four years later "*Adhuc navigo* . . . the voyage has been long, and a great part of it in stormy weather. No wonder if the vessel grows crazy and the delays of it multified."

The younger Meadows had been hunting in 1707 at Vienna for a book wanted by Trumbull. "I heard you had proved the author of one which I hope will be as much valued though of the first edition." He gives an account of the Emperor and his family circle :

"The Princess of Wolfenbüttel seems by far the finest German I have seen ; surely King C. [Charles XII] has never had either picture of her body or of her mind, for till within these 10 days she has never had a letter from him . . . but about 10 days ago he writ to her complimenting her on her conversion to the right way, but not inviting her to him ; maybe you'll esteem that generosity in him, his affairs being in no better posture than they are."

From the Duchess of Marlborough we have four letters, the first in reply to a request for her interest in favour of one of Trumbull's clerical brothers, probably Charles. The Queen "always does consult with the Bishops before she disposes of the thing, and besides that her Majesty has so many Chaplains that are always importuning her for preferment." She adds : "I shall be extreme glad to see you at the Lodge, which I hope will be in some order at your return." In 1707 "I take the liberty to send you the enclosed warrant remembering you used to have venison. I wish the season of the year would have allowed me to have brought it myself." On p. 855 (no year given) : "'Tis plain you live in the country by your writing to me to ask a favour of the Queen, to whom I never . . . speak of anything but what concerns my own offices, and in that I can't prevail to recommend according to custom, all which is compassed by the black ingratitude of Mrs. Masham, a woman that I took out of a garret." On April, 1710, she

replies to a letter from Trumbull in favour of his niece: "If I should flatter you with any hopes of my being able to serve you, I should deceive you. I remember her great civilities of kindness to my dog."

Of letters more official there are five from the Earl of Nottingham. After the Battle of Beachy Head (*p.* 356) he speaks of the very natural annoyance of the Dutch, and from the Hague on Feb. 10, 1690-1, that the offered mediation of Sweden had been unanimously refused by the Allies.

Lord Paget, Envoy to Vienna, writes from Adrianople in October, 1693, an account of the staff of the Embassy at the Porte and of Turkish affairs in general, and in January, 1695 (*s.v.*), an estimate of the character of the new Sultan. On 17 May, 1698, he discusses the possibility of a peace between the Emperor and the Sultan. George Stepney writes an amusing letter from Dusseldorf (*p.* 604).

Lord Chancellor Sir Charles Porter has much to say of the condition of Ireland, including a tale of a ridiculous squabble between himself and the Speaker. On Irish affairs the letters of the latter throw some light (*pp.* 567 and 569), as do letters from Mr. Justice Eyre, William Brewster and Thomas Brodrick.

William Blathwayt, though he bought the War Secretaryship from John Locke, took his work seriously, studying French military methods and the Hôtel des Invalides in particular, in view of the establishment of Chelsea Hospital (*pp.* 140 and 163). In 1695 Trumbull is constantly writing to him in Flanders to know the King's mind, and when he became Secretary of State the correspondence increases, although few of Blathwayt's replies are to be found in the Papers. In 1697, when the Czar was about to meet the King in Holland, English merchants are anxious to have liberty to export tobacco into Russia, paying a duty of 1*d.* or 2*d.* per pound, some Dutchmen having leave to export the article into that country duty free, our tobacco being better than any the Dutch had unless they bought it from us. The Hudson Bay Company had a grievance against Denmark for detention of their goods coming from Russia. Swedish ships had been brought into Plymouth and with them some Danish vessels, which opened possibilities for a deal with Denmark. The correspondence ends in October, 1697.

Lord Cutts' first letter bears date March, 1694-5, and refers to claims on the Treasury. On July 30, 1695, Trumbull congratulates him on his share in the taking of the town of Namur, and a month later on the capture of the citadel, when "you purchased so general a reputation at the expense of a slight wound." On the occasion of the Assassination Plot Cutts writes to Trumbull (*p.* 625): "'Tis his Majesty's pleasure that all such persons as were to be seized to-night be put off

till to-morrow night." The next night comes the full list of those taken. "It is well we employed officers. Some of them were very surly. . . . Having had no rest these two nights past, I design to get a little. I believe we shall have Captain Courtney before the morning." On Nov. 26, 1696, "by the time my Secretary had found Mr. Ellis and the warrants were drawn and brought to your house, you were gone. I desire you to sign them." Possibly this may be the occasion referred to on *p.* 625.

James Cressett writes from Zell (Sept. 11, 1694): "We have begun a foul piece of work and which can never end well. Some will still have Count Coningsmark to be alive. . . . I think him safe from dishonouring any more Princes' families. The unlucky Princess, whether innocent or guilty, is in very sad condition." Two months later: "At Hanover they labour for the divorce, and the father and mother of the Princess would only have a separation to preserve the young Prince." In December: "The Princess to satisfy Hanover must remain without liberty to marry again, and the Prince only be free, which seems a new sort of divorce."

The "Salamanca wedding" of Titus Oates is named on *p.* 260. In May, 1696, he writes to Trumbull that he has not one whole shirt to his back. "I am sure if his Majesty were made sensible of my condition he would not leave me to perish." In December he made an appeal to the King in a letter which appears on *p.* 716.

From John Robinson, Envoy to Sweden, and later Bishop of London, there are 11 letters, the first being dated December, 1694, on the subject of the expulsion of foreign merchants from Sweden. In July, 1695, he writes of pretended Swedish ships coming to Hamburg from France, and of Stettin ships which had been taken coming from France and had been brought up in England, to the confiscation of which the Swedes would not object if that country were credited with the result of their sale. He next writes of a dispute between us and Denmark about an affront to our Flag in the Channel. The Danes were trying to involve Sweden in the matter, but Oxenstiern, who was in our pay, demurred. The question of mediation between England and France was pending at Stockholm, but it was clear that the Allies would only accept good terms. Later in the same year an exchange of shots between us and Swedish men-of-war alienated the King of Sweden at a critical time. Oxenstiern hoped to be able to separate the matter from the general concerns of Europe. In October Robinson sends to Trumbull a list of the Swedish Privy Councillors with an estimate of their capacity and leanings. The Reformed Churches of France and Holland were being oppressed in spite of protests from the States General. English Protestants were likely to suffer, and

impositions were laid upon English merchants by the City of Stockholm, with the King's leave. Oxenstiern's allowance of 8,000 crowns, with 1,200 to his secretary, should in Robinson's opinion be increased by 2,000 crowns. In December the Chancellor is disappointed at the attitude of his master, who advised France to accept the revival of the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimuegen, which would not meet the views of the Allies.

Of the letters of Wolfgang Von Schmettau, Brandenburg Envoy to Holland, the first of importance is that of June 22, 1694, dealing with the proposed intervention of Sweden. The Swedish suggestion, named in Robinson's letter named above, is said to have emanated from William and the States. But

"success in the campaign will be worth more than all the best arguments. . . . Your fleet can contribute much to it, if it repairs the loss of a month and good wind by an important action, provided it comes in time to prevent the loss of Barcelona. If Barcelona falls, the Spaniards will despair, and the French will return to port without fighting."

On *p.* 746 Von Schmettau discusses the chances of the competitors for the Polish throne without hitting upon the winner. The French Ambassador had promised money, but it was not clear to Schmettau that he could pay, and a like difficulty handicapped the Margrave of Baden, while Sapieha, Prince of Lithuania, had occupied the Vistula with 9,000 men, and Jablonersky, Grand General of Poland, had an equal force, "so unless God is merciful to this people, they may have two Kings." After the election (*p.* 750), "if we gain in Poland . . . by the ruin of the French party, we lose heavily in Germany by his change of faith. . . . I wish the new King would get himself crowned before his money is done. The Poles are for him who gives the last." Of the election Joseph Hill writes fully (*p.* 793) in a letter describing also the preliminaries of the Treaty of Ryswick. See also *p.* 755, and for the Treaty, *pp.* 764-5.

Of the Battle of Beachy Head a French account is given in a letter (*p.* 350) to Castagnère de Châteauneuf, then at Constantinople, the signature of which cannot be deciphered, though a photograph has been submitted to the École des Chartes at Paris. Apparently the writer is the Commandant of the French Fleet, Costentin, Marquis de Tourville. On *p.* 356 is a letter from Nottingham to Dursley, with details of the affair. The Dutch lost three ships, and five or six more were disabled. We were ready to repair these, and all Dutch wounded and those whose ships were lost were taken to Chatham and provided with money till Evertz could arrange for them. The States promised to have a fresh squadron of 20 ships of 60 to 90 guns to join ours. On *p.* 364 is a report of Torrington's defence in the House of Lords. Sir Ralph Delaval, who had behaved well in the fight, was President

of the Court Martial. After the Battle of La Hogue Russell writes to Nottingham that although the Queen and the town seemed dissatisfied with his conduct, the event justified him. He was much hurt—

“if the rabble will use me ill, and the Government at the same time encourage it, a man has a fine time that serves. . . . For the future I will go home and enjoy the little God has blessed me with, by no help from the Government. . . . I know you have great numbers of people better qualified for this post than I am; pray employ them; I don’t care who they are, so they be not such as may bring in King James. . . . ’Twas impossible to help writing of this, when my head and heart are so full.”

Rooke in 1695 (*p.* 591) writes to Trumbull:—

“If you are not, I protest I think you are very brave, for we are but 32 ships, English and Dutch, of the line of battle, which I am afraid is not a match for the enemies’ fleet within or without the Straits. . . . I cannot but think it reasonable to consider how far the consequence of exposing this part of the fleet to any misfortune abroad may and will affect the whole at home; but my province is to obey and execute, and I will do so to the best of my capacity. . . . God and the King’s will be done, I am sure I shall always say Amen.”

A fortnight later (*p.* 612): “I am very sorry I can’t give you an account of the arrival of a good squadron of ships to enforce what are already here, it being . . . necessary at this time for the security of the whole to do so, or to call us home.” Again in May, 1696, he is very pessimistic.

On *p.* 671 is an account of events at St. Malo in the summer of 1696. The next paper describes movements in the Mediterranean, and again the insufficiency of Rooke’s squadron to dispute the whole Toulon fleet passing the Straits is admitted, Russell having brought home an unexpected number of ships. Naval tactics are criticised also, for on the discovery of the Assassination Plot we got 50 sail to the Downs some days before the French knew of the failure;

“yet instead of making the signs to encourage them and waiting for the French to put to sea with their transports . . . when they might have been destroyed, our fleet (most of them great ships that could not come near Calais) put to sea to warn them of their danger.”

For this see Russell’s letter on *p.* 628. This anonymous writer goes so far as to attribute the stupidity of no force being sent to meet Rooke on his return in April, 1696, in which case he might have cut off the Toulon fleet, to jealousy of that officer. For this feeling *see also p.* 526. After criticising the National Land Bank, the same writer adds that France, unable to obtain her objects by land, will grant any terms of peace provided she keeps her strength at sea and is at liberty to make herself master of Spain, which, a peace once concluded, she can do, and by adding Cadiz to Toulon and Brest give laws to all the trading parts of Europe. Of the defences of Toulon a long account reached Trumbull through Shovel in December, 1695, supplemented by a paper, possibly from the same source, given on *pp.* 587 *sq.* But as long as our Navy was loyal, James could not hope to reach our shores (*p.* 641).

On *p.* 700 is a report of a French raid on Newfoundland in 1696. An affair at Cartagena in 1696 in which Pointi took part is described on *p.* 746, the French being in search of the Spanish Flotta. His force was 22 ships of the line, or, according to another account, 13. His movements and objects were kept very secret (*p.* 716). Jean de Bart's activities in 1696-7 are frequently noticed. He took Conti to Poland for the election.

Several letters deal with the war between the Emperor and the Turks, the exploits of the Venetians and subsequent negotiations for peace. *See especially p.* 787. Of the Battle of Enghien, better known as Landen, on *p.* 412 is an account with statement of casualties on our side, the French losses being stated at 6,000 killed. Further details are given on *p.* 422 by an officer who was present, and by Moreau on *p.* 425. Of the fighting at Knocke a depressing report appears on *p.* 486. For that near Deinse in July, 1695, *see p.* 494. That Villeroy that year was over-cautious and vastly inferior to Luxemburg is the opinion of Joseph Hill, the Presbyterian Minister of Haringfliet, who writes often to Trumbull. Hill had been at Namur 20 years before, when he thought the fortress impregnable, and it was much more so at the time of the siege. His "only hope is that which is common to all rocky castles, that their shooting spoils or diverts their water, by shaking earth into the veins of water." On *p.* 511 he trusts to the Margrave to keep de Lorges from relieving the place. Losses there are described by Dayrolle on *p.* 515. As late as Aug. 1 Hill was still pessimistic; the French had been bombarding Brussels. William moved towards that town, and on Aug. 5-15 met Vaudemont at Waterloo.* Thence he hurried back to Namur. Richard Hill, who, like his namesake, was a Cambridge man, could not get through to the siege but writes (*p.* 537) that the King

"is a fair gamester; he throws at all. We have abandoned all Flanders and Brabant, which we sacrifice to Namur; but the French are so blind as not to see our blots and had rather attempt the succour of a cursed heap of rubbish than spoil . . . all the towns in these countries."

Hill, who invariably signs without his Christian name, had been in Brussels during the bombardment, and employed himself in looting. "I borrowed about 30,000*fl.* amongst those poor frightened people, but stayed so long about it that the house I lay in was beaten down an hour or two after I left it" (*p.* 538). The moral effect of the fall of Namur appears in a letter of Chenailles' on *p.* 547. The news was acceptable both at Rome and Geneva. Richard Hill had to pay the foreign troops who had taken part in the siege, to

* The paper giving this information was sent in 1839 by the then Marquess of Downshire to the Duke of Wellington, whose reply shows no interest in the subject, but serves to date the arrangement of the collection, *p.* 526.

lend the King of Spain money to repair the fortifications, and to pay the English Army without remittance from the Treasury (*p.* 550).

Of the surrender of Dixmuyd there is some plain speaking (*p.* 513). Ellenberg, who sent his equipage to Bruges, but went himself to Paris, was exchanged for Boufflers, with one O'Farell, who surrendered Deinse. Both were tried by court-martial and shot.

For the relations between Marlborough and the Dutch Deputies in 1705 *see p.* 841.

The arrival in England of foreign troops for the Irish campaign of 1690 is noted on *pp.* 318, 320 and 322, while references to the fighting in Ireland will be found on *pp.* 322, 353, 355, 357 *sq.* and 369.

For the Peninsular campaign in the Spanish Succession War *see pp.* 847 *sq.* In February, 1706-7, Sunderland writes to Stanhope: "The less attention given to Peterborough's projects in Italy the better . . . there is a project in a manner . . . finished between the Q. and the D. of Savoy as will effectually make all the diversion one can wish of that side." The battle of Villa Viciosa and the siege of Gyrone come in on *p.* 892.

Scottish affairs are not very prominent in the Papers, but there are on *pp.* 856 and 865 references to the first election of Peers to the Union Parliament.

Among Royal personages whose letters appear are Mary of Modena, who writes to Louis XIV (*p.* 51) on the matter of the claim of Olympia Mancini, wife of Eugene, Count de Soissons, son of Thomas François, Prince of Carignano, and Marie de Bourbon, the "mother-in-law" of the Queen's letter. The Countess was mother of Eugene of Savoy. King James wrote on the same subject to Louis (*p.* 122), as did the Abbé Rizzini to Trumbull (*p.* 126), but the matter was allowed to drop (*pp.* 130 and 194, letter of the Queen to Trumbull). A letter of James to "William Gibson," an alias of Lord Montgomery (?), is named on *p.* 764. It was written when pressure was being put upon Louis to agree to the banishment of James from France. A letter of the Emperor Leopold to Pope Innocent XI is on *p.* 230; of the Elector Palatine to Louis XIV on *p.* 62; of Victor Amadeus of Savoy to William III on *p.* 344; of the Sultan Sulayman II to the same on *pp.* 409 and 415.

Turkish affairs are prominent. Two eyewitnesses write of the Smyrna earthquake of 1688 on *pp.* 296 and 312. The manifests of 10 ships bound for Turkey are given on *p.* 337.

The position in the Swiss Cantons in 1703 comes out in the letters of various Agents which will be found under that date.

There are three important letters of Ronquillo, two to Sunderland and one to Trumbull, in which last reference is made to a letter of de Feuquières, French Envoy to Spain, addressed to Los Balbases, a copy of which is in the Papers. To Trumbull Ronquillo writes very openly on international politics and on our King's entourage. He is the more communicative as he hopes to get in return news about the Anglo-French proposed treaty of commerce and the discoveries of de La Sal. An endorsement proves that the letter was not entrusted to the Post.

The connection between the Trumbull and De Saumarez families accounts for many references to the Channel Islands.

Monetary questions are often the subject of letters, to which reference will be found under "Coinage" in the Index.

For Church matters reference may be made to Compton, Bishop of London, Turner of Ely, and to Sharp, Dean of Norwich, while on *p.* 32 is a curious account of a dispute as to dilapidations between two Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield. Sinecure offices were in demand (*pp.* 13 to 15), and Ralph Bridges, son of the Northamptonshire topographer, who had married Sir William's sister Elizabeth, and was chaplain to the Bishop of London, having been presented to the living of Ashwell in Herts, and not intending to reside, drove a hard bargain with his curate.

The parish of Easthampstead had a "Church House," designed "to be a place for the inhabitants to meet, and that a school may there be kept, a use for which it is most proper." At what was apparently an Easter vestry meeting there, "Ri. Cottrell found fault with the repairing of the seats in the Church, and said that every person should pay his own and not expect it to be done by a rate. And, although I satisfied him that for the last 30 years it hath been often done by a rate, and such was the custom of the neighbouring parishes, yet he would not sign the account" (the Rector to Trumbull, *p.* 417). The former's letters give many instances of prices of materials and labour, which with other prices will be found indexed under "Prices." For the reception of the Nuncio Adda at Windsor *see p.* 252. The parson of Wendover (*p.* 286) was Edward Jollie.*

A Paper, "The Coffin of Queen Mary," undated (*p.* 456), tells how a tradesman, being asked to see the coffin, was afterwards bidden to a good dinner, the hosts being tradesmen who had profited over the funeral. The treat cost 20*l.*, which was "less than the poundage of their bills." The whole, including perfumery, came to 1,336*l.*

The Queen's attendance at St. Paul's in September, 1704,

* He was deprived in 1689.

led to some grumbling on the part of the Corporation, Somers and Halifax occupying the Lord Mayor's stall. Of her Majesty's death Dr. Malthus writes a full account (*p.* 902).

Of the secret service men employed by Trumbull the scholarly hand of Richard Kingston is most common. There must have been suspicion of his honesty, for on *p.* 536 the Rev. J. Knighton writes a bad report of his history. A farmer's son, apprenticed to a tailor, he came into Northamptonshire shortly after the Restoration as Curate of Irthlingborough.* He professed to have preached in London at the time of the plague, and to be

"Master of Arts of both Universities, though he had been to neither. By staying in town during the plague he had gotten goods to a considerable value. . . . He ill-used his wife when he knew she could hang him. . . . He left her . . . and went away with the daughter of one Leonard, Rector of Boughton. I always doubted his being in Orders."

Matthew Smyth, another informer, had a bad opinion of Kingston. James Ormiston also was unreliable. From French spies, de Chenailles and Marmande, Trumbull got good information. Étienne Seignoret was an intermediary. Colonel Maurice Hussey was open to suspicion. Henry Grimes, or Grymes, had usually something to report. John Robins and one W. C. (Courtney) were useful in November, 1696. The information of Owen Banaghan (*p.* 446) throws light on the Western Jacobites, especially those at Bristol.

From prisoners and captives in France there are many appeals in the period of Trumbull's life in Paris, and English sufferers are represented by letters from James Graham, brother to Lord Preston, and from Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely (*p.* 718). Sir John Fenwick's wife wrote to Trumbull when her husband was lying under sentence (*p.* 730), but received only a verbal answer. Colonel McElligot and Lord Ailesbury appeal from the Tower. Sir Thomas Draper shows eagerness to apprehend a suspect, but his last words lead to a belief that he was really anxious to be in the good books of the authorities. Complaints of piracy on the part of American colonists in the Indian Ocean appear on *p.* 622. Highway robberies are named more than once.

To the affairs of Oxford University and Colleges there are many allusions, which are indexed. They include an appeal from the Warden of All Souls' for the restoration of the chapel of that Society. Dr. Robert Gorge, or Gorges, describes the Jacobite influence at work in Oxford in 1695 (*p.* 508). Both he and Dr. John Wallis were experts in deciphering letters, and the latter was complimented by the King when he was at Oxford in 1695.

As to sport, Prince George of Denmark saw a stag killed

* This statement is borne out by the parish register.

at Easthampstead (p. 693). Hawking is named on p. 91. when the Court was returning from Newmarket. W. Massey, a jockey, asks for bail to go there, "for point of matches being great, besides a promise to ride at this meeting for the Duke of Somerset" (p. 647). A bowling-green at Hurst, Berks, is named. "A lusty fat pike full an ell long" was taken in the Yorks Ouse, where there was "brave trolling for pikes" (pp. 36, 39), and South Hill, an estate next to Easthampstead Park, was being made a warren in December, 1693.

As to education, in December, 1687, the Queen founds a school for maidens in St. Martin's Lane under four women in the habit of nuns, while the same year four Bishops design to erect a free school in the Lincoln's Inn Fields, "the Protestants being resolved not to be outdone in charity by any of a different persuasion" (p. 247). The Earl of Ranelagh, who had been Paymaster of the Forces, by will "provided well for his Charity School," now the Ranelagh Secondary School at Bracknell (p. 900). Of architects, "Captain Van (Sir John Vanbrugh was in the Army from 1686 to the end of the war) found means to keep fair with the Duchess [of Marlborough] notwithstanding Sir Christopher Wren's request" (p. 842). A letter from Kneller refers only to books, but Richard Hill introduces Jervas to Trumbull as "master of his art who will surely make a good picture of my lady; the only danger is that it may chance not to be so like as we could wish . . . I have a picture of a friend drawn by him which I value as I would a Vandyke" (p. 900). Jervas himself was satisfied with the result (p. 905), and his bill was 40 guineas with 8 for the frame.

A news-letter reports that Dryden was to be D.D. and President of Magdalen. On Aug. 18, 1697, he writes to Trumbull on behalf of one Metcalf, who had printed a Latin pamphlet about a project "of some of our Clergy to live in common," which the Archbishop thought dangerous.

There are allusions to medicines. Thomas Coke at Constantinople finds that "China" (Cinchona) at present serves the turn, but he did not long survive (pp. 407, 453). *Elixir Salutis* was unsuccessful in the case of Bishop Burnet. *Emplastrum Mirabile* from Paris was in demand, and the "King's" or "Goddard's Drops" went to Paris, but most quaint is a prescription of mistletoe in the distilled water of rue, black cherry water or "pyony" water for use in convulsions, sent by Dr. Malthus.

Of curious letters those of John Pye, one to Jeffreys, one to his father, Sir John, are proof of insanity.

The eccentric treatment of his bride Catherine, widow of Captain Lucy, by the Duke of Northumberland, aided by the Duke of Grafton, can be followed by reference to the Index,

where also the matrimonial adventures of Ursula, Countess of Conway, are described. A more scandalous case in high life is named on *p. 33*.

On the subject of the second Partition Treaty a good letter from Michel le Vassor will be found on *p. 800*, and from Shrewsbury to Bishop Talbot of Oxford on his reported conversion to Romanism on *p. 838*. Vichet Convenent writes (*p. 833*) on the migration of Protestants to Brandenburg. Alban Francis, the Benedictine to whom Cambridge refused a degree, contributes a letter to a friend in Paris (*p. 17*), which possibly had a cryptic meaning. On *p. 562* is a useful list of Berkshire Justices in 1695. Five good letters from one Thomas Butler to Trumbull in his retirement are dated in 1709 and 1710.

The collection begins and ends with letters, outlying in date from two Duchesses. Marie, Duchess of Chevreuse, writes to the English Parliament to complain of restrictions placed on her movements. In April, 1645, the Committee of both Kingdoms had desired the Earl of Pembroke to direct the authorities of the Isle of Wight to search for papers and bills of exchange the bark on which her Grace was taken and keep her safe till further order. In 1728 Catherine, Duchess of Queensberry, is "surprised and well pleased that the King had given so agreeable a command as to stay from Court . . . I could not have imagined [she proceeds in the first person] that it would not have been the very highest compliment that I could possibly pay the King, to endeavour to support Truth and Innocence in his House; particularly when the King and Queen hath both told me that they had not read Mr. Gay's play." This must have been "Polly," the sequel to the "Beggar's Opera."

Several letters from members of the Bridges family were found too late for inclusion in the Report. Among them are accounts of the Sacheverell trial, and of negotiations on behalf of Trumbull for property at Bermondsey, to which some allusions will however be found.

At the end of nearly every Paper calendared in the Report is given sufficient indication of its place in the Library at Easthamstead.

E. K. PURNELL.

March, 1923.

MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE,
PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMSTEAD PARK, BERKSHIRE.

VOL. I.
(PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.)

PART I.

MARIE, DUCHESSE DE CHEVREUSE to [the ENGLISH
PARLIAMENT].

[1645,] May 7 s.n.—“J’ai appris par la reponse que vous avez faite a Monsieur le Comte de Pembroc le peu de croyence que vous avez donnée à la lettre que je lui ai écrite puisque vous ne m’avez pas voulu accorder le passeport que je vous demandai pour avoir moyen de continuer securement mon voyage jusques à Donquerque, étant une chose si juste qu’il faut que j’accuse mon malheur du retardement que vous y apportez pour ne me pas plaindre de vostre justice, l’état où j’ai laissé toutes mes affaires en France dans le facheux rencontre qui m’a obligée d’en sortir me presse à vous supplier derechef de ne le rendre pas plus mauvais en diferrant à me donner ce qui ne se peut equitablement refuser à qui que se soit au monde, encore moins donc à une personne de ma condition et de mon sexe et dans la persecution en mon pays, et quoique j’aye deja fait une ample relation du sujet qui m’a menée en celui-ci dans la lettre que j’ai écrite à Monsieur le Comte de Pembroc et depuis par un écrit que j’ai donné à un de vos ministres nomme Monsieur Piter je veux vous en faire encore le recit ici afin qu’il ne me reste aucune information à vous en donner je commence par le commendement de ma disgrace en France qui fut un ordre que je recus il y a environ seize mois par une lettre de la Reine de France écrite de sa main de me retirer de la cour et aller en Touraine dans la ville de Tours où j’ai demeuré jusques au jour de samedi de Pâques que je recus la veille une lettre du Roi de France par un exant de ses gardes qu’il avait envoyé avec quelques archers pour me conduire à Angoulême avec ordre à ce qu’il me dit de

me loger dans le château et y demeurer avec moi et de prendre une maison dans la ville pour y loger tous mes domestiques, de plus le dit exant apporte deux lettres l'une pour le lieutenant general de la dite ville de Tours l'autre pour le maire afin que si faisais difficulté d'obeir à cet ordre ils s'assurassent de ma personne par les voies qu'ils jugeaient les plus convenables pour cela en sorte que si je m'évade ils repondraient de ma personne cela ne m'empêcha pas que faisant semblant d'être disposée à obéir au commandement du Roy de France je ne trouvasse moyen de sortir la nuit du samedi saint à deux heures après minuit de la dite ville de Tours avec ma fille un maître d'hôtel et un valet de chambre et ne me sois rendue trois jours après à la maison de Monsieur le Marquis de Guaguin, gouverneur de St. Malo, auquel ayant dit que je désire passer en Angleterre et prie de me faire trouver un navire pour cela, il ne se trouva qu'une petite barque qui était prête à partir pour aller à Darmourt le vent étant bon et la hâte que j'avois de sortir de France grande bien qu'elle fût petite et allât dans un port fort éloigné de Douvre où il me faut embarquer pour aller à Donquer que je ne laisse de me mettre dedans avec ma fille les deux domestiques que j'ai dit ci dessus un valet de chambre du gouverneur de St. Malo qui voulut qu'il passât avec nous pour lui rapporter les nouvelles de mon arrivée en Angleterre et un matelot de la ville de St. Malo pour la connaissance qu'il avait de son experience à la mer et le peu qu'il avait de celle du maître de la barque où nous étions dans laquelle nous ne connaissions aussi aucun des gens qui y étaient, le lendemain que nous partîmes de St. Malo la barque fut prise par deux des capitaines de navires qui sont sous l'autorité du parlement auxquels je dis aussitôt mon nom que j'avais célé jusques alors dans la barque et la verite du sujet qui m'avait obligé à passer en Angleterre en l'état où j'étais les priant de me mettre le plus tôt qu'ils puissent à terre et leur promettant trois cents pistoles pour cela à cause que ma fille se trouva fort mal sur mer ne desirant que d'être dans le premier port d'Angleterre sous l'autorité du parlement pour lui envoyer demander le passeport comme j'eusse fait aussitôt que je fusse arrivée à Darmourt et un autre au Roy d'Angleterre afin d'avoir moyen de pouvoir continuer mon voyage jusques à Douvre et de là m'embarquer pour Donquerque d'où avec un passeport de celui qui commande en Flandres je passerai au pays de Liège duquel j'écrive en France pour justifier mon innocence et donner le meilleur ordre que je peux à mes petites affaires domestiques afin que si mes ennemis empêchent la Reine de France de recevoir mes raisons j'aye au moins le moyen de vivre en ce pays là avec la liberté que les conseils du Cardinal Mazarin m'ont voulu ôter en France sans être non seulement convaincue de la moindre faute mais pas même accusée clairement d'aucune particulière jusques ici n'ayant jamais été donne ni par écrit ni de parole autre raison du mauvais traitement

que je recus sinon qu'il convenait d'en user ainsi pour le bien de l'état—voilà Messieurs le veritable recit de ma fortune presente protestant sur mon honneur qui m'est plus cher que ma vie que je n'ai jamais pensé à me mêler des affaires d'Angleterre dont je n'ai nulle connaissance non plus que je n'ai jamais eu la moindre pensée de rien faire contre le parlement de ce royaume ni non jamais comme je le certifie ici et vous demande de nouveau le passport du parlement qui m'est nécessaire pour achever mon voyage jusques à Donquerke ne pouvant plus demeurer comme je suis ici sous un prejudice notable de mes interêts non plus que vous Messieurs me le refusez sans blesser cette equité que vous faites profession de garder à ma nation J'en attends l'effet avec impatience et resolution de me temoigner toute ma vie etc. 4 pp; *holograph.*

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir RICHARD HARRISON of Hurst [Berks].

1665, Feb. 19. Rome.—Has been three months in Italy and intends to be out of it in two more. "The people that inhabit it make it a place fitter to be seen than lived in. In that time I hope to be able to understand the language, though not to speak it, because the Italians keep their discourse as reserved as their wives, and 'tis as hard to obtain from them to speak as 'tis from ye French to hold their tongues. What they speak is most by signs and significant shrugging, and of all people they would be most proper to have discourse with the man that lov'd no noise and would bee answered onely with the Legg . . . No nation in the world has more degenerated, as from the fame so from the real worth of their ancestors; and those arts for which Italy has been so renowned above the rest of ye world are either totally lost . . . or else but meanly and most rarely found. As for learning here in Rome, it is a thing quite out of fashion . . . The art of compliance is only pretended to, and the only hopes of rising is by following the Court and flattering or—(performing worse offices) to the Cardinals. Architecture, statuary and painting (though not to be named in comparison of what formerly) are the sole arts in request. The reason of which is because the Churchmen are so rich and so ambitious and yet men of such poor abilities, that desiring to transmit their names to posterity they have no other way of doing it then by owing their memorial to the hand of the architect or painter.

"Their so famed policy, when well examined, I conceive to consist in these two things: The one is chiefly passive, which is a great reservedness and caution, not to do anything without great premeditation; which is generally observed in the most trivial matters, and by the most common sort of people. And therefore as we say that fools who hold their peace pass for wise men, so I believe sitting still and looking gravely makes many of the Italians go for good politicians. The other is

in this rule, that all things are to be done *per fas, per nefasque* for the Church's interest, that is their own; which they act in every thing to the height of Atheism and dispense with all oaths and promises, and give licence to violence and murder when any concern of theirs requires it.

"After this I suppose it would be superfluous to say anything of their religion; which by consequence is in effect none though very great in show. And certainly it is sad to consider that they are all divided into these two parts, the great ones who are Atheists, and the poor and ignorant, who are superstitious. But I would not be thought, like a spy, to bring an evil report on the country, neither had I said thus much, were not they of all people the most censorious; openly professing to despise the rest of the world (whom they comprehend under the name of Tramontanes) as dull and flegmatic. And, as they say, not capable of their virtues, so I am sure not guilty of their vices.

"Thus, Sir, you see how by endeavouring to acknowledge in part my obligations, I have only discovered my poverty. Like some insignificant Tenants, who (coming to pay their Peppercorns) eat out their Rent and disoblige their Landlords, whilst they pay their homage." . . . 3 pp.; *holograph*. Marked Sir William Trumbull, 16a.

ED. BROWN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1665 [endorsement], Nov. 30 [postmark]. Huys [?].—Refers to account left to be settled for Mr. Trumbull in livres. Is anxious about Trumbull's passage through a storm, but hopes the *Norwich* was faithful. "Here is come lately hither just such a fierce captain of a ship as we met at Genoa; he hath left his vessel in the Straits fighting against the French; he would neither take quarter, nor run away, but fought it out till they sunk his ship. Lord St. Albans left 3 or 4 days after Mr. Trumbull with Sir Edward Turner. Mr. Compton is better. Dr. Crone is "with us at Hues. Dr. Wren is at Lord Barclay's. Mr. Jasnall is in prison but that's a secret. Mr. Soames still at Orleans." Requests to be remembered to his sister Cottrell at Oxford. "The King of France goes to-morrow to the Palais, . . . the report is to make himself Duke of Brabant. His guards have order to watch at the Louvre to-morrow night." Is searching out a companion to travel to Spain or Germany, but can never make a happy journey without Mr. Trumbull. 2 pp. *Holograph*.

On fly sheet a short letter in French, unsigned.—Am glad that "your Temple" is not near and *qu'il vous faut aller marmoter* [?] *de loin*, for so there will be no meeting, which I much wish. XXXIII, 122.

Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN to KING CHARLES II.

1670, July 19-29. Madrid.—Has concluded a Treaty with Spain for composing matters in the West Indies between

the two nations. "If we can once demonstrate to the Spaniards our capacity of living like good neighbours upon the ground and foundation of those freedoms . . . which I have now provided in this Treaty . . . we may afterwards in a short time improve the present concessions into whatever degree of farther liberties in those Indies our interest may prompt us to. . . . Whereas, as things have hitherto gone, I fear our ancient commerce here at hand (and perhaps your Majesty's other affairs with this Crown likewise) hath too deeply felt the wounds which we have given the Spaniards in those remote parts, thereby exasperating and alienating their minds and affections from us, and giving occasion to our rivals in navigation (from whose island of Curaçoe so near them in the West Indies they never received one spoil since the Peace of Münster) of growing into stricter correspondence . . with them. And if the accompts of these last 10 years were well made up, and the private wealth which some very few men only have gathered by incursion and rapines in America were weighed against the prejudices and general decay of the English trades in Europe with this Monarchy, it is much suspected that the scale of our losses would prove heavier than those for satisfaction whereof the Ministers of this Court have so earnestly contended with me, but which are extinguished by the Treaty now agreed ; and that the prizes brought from Jamaica into England (if any such there be) would be found the dear purchase of the public interest and reputation of your Majesty's subjects in Christendom." 3½ pp. ; copy. XXII, 71.

Extract [apparently addressed to HENRY, BARON ARLINGTON].

They made extraordinary scruples upon the 7th Article, being the cession of the places we hold in the West Indies. 1st. They would totally have excepted Jamaica, but that was frivolous, and being overcome, they said it was out of their power, being but Governors during a minority, to admit the words *possidebunt in perpetuum* and give away absolutely for ever what the King when come to age might call them to an account for. But I gave them the examples of your Lordship's Peace with Portugal, and the French Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle and divers other precedents . . . so that at last with much ado they let the Article run in the form you find it. And this Article . . I hope may deserve his Majesty's favourable consideration, because I have pressed it beyond my instructions . . . because I found them so . . earnest in their expectations of coming to some agreement for Jamaica, and because . . I knew it hath been much desired in England.

The next difficulty was about the 10th Article, viz. the liberty of their ports in case of ill weather, pursuit of

enemies, or *alio quovis incommodo* . . and *alia cogente natione* as in the 12th Article. They said these were ambiguous words, and we might in virtue of these words extend every little occasion to the entitling us unto a liberty of their ports, but I trouble you not with them because I admitted none of them.

Then they offered me some Articles to be inserted which would have rendered the whole Treaty of none effect. . . . One only of them I thought would have delayed the Treaty till I could have advice from England, viz. that they would have had all ships that went from England to Jamaica to have given sufficient caution before their departure for their good behaviour, and they gave several examples of the like provision in other Treaties of this nature, till I urged that their galleons and New Spain Fleet should enter into the like security before their departure from Spain for their good behaviour towards the English in the West Indies, which put to silence this instance.

But what gave me more vexation was that when I thought all the points were agreed between us and had drawn up the Articles in form, it was told me that the Queen would by no means have this agreement in the way of a solemn Treaty between the two Crowns, but that I should sign an engagement to be ratified by the King, my master, containing the points which were to be performed on the part of England, and that the Conde de Peñaranda should in like manner sign another Instrument (to be ratified by the Queen) containing the points to be performed and observed on the part of Spain &c. and the term of the validity of this Instrument to be for seven years, or during the King's minority. This was a retreat from what had been already agreed unto. I said I would make a declaration to the world of the ill fashion wherewith they had treated with me, going forward and backward, so as at length the Conde de Peñaranda turned to my side against his own Council of the Indies, and made an honest and worthy *consule* to the Queen of the whole matter, which produced a decree from her to conclude with me.

Among the other difficulties was that upon a report spread abroad these last seven or eight months of my treating here, a number of Buccaneers and Captains of vessels, among whom were several Hollanders, made propositions to the Council of the West Indies, that they might be preferred before strangers to have free access to the India ports and further conveniences of trade, when that of the galleons and flota might have had prejudice thereby, offering to set out 20 sails of ships which should always pass up and down those seas and chastise all privateers frequenting the same,

as well as interrupt the correspondence of Jamaica. This was hearkened to with attention and I am persuaded if it had not been, when they had a prospect of concluding with me, they would have given commissions to many of those people for the returning upon us much of the harm we have done them in those parts.

You will find by the 9th Article that I leave a door open for future concessions of Trade in the Spanish West Indies, which upon particular considerations between the two Crowns may hereafter be negotiated in pursuance of those many discourses and propositions which your Lordship remembers were agitated between you and the Duke of Medina las Torres during your embassy here. 6 pp. ; *copy*. XXII, 71, 72.

THE STATES GENERAL TO KING CHARLES II.

1671, [June 23-]July 3. The Hague.—Expressing regret at the departure of Sir W. Temple, and hoping for a successor who will follow in his steps. 1½ pp. ; *French*. XXII, 73.

THE COUNCIL AND SENATORS OF HAMBURG to the SAME.

1671, [June 27-]July 7. Hamburg.—Statement as to a ship belonging to Hugh, Baron Hamilton, which had been burnt in the Elbe. 4 pp. *Latin* ; *copy*. XL, 44.

PHILIP WARWICK, RICHARD CHAPMAN, ROBERT HEATHER, Churchwardens, and ELLIS CUNLIFFE to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Chancellor of Rochester.

1672, June 6. Chislehurst.—The parish received instructions to appear at Greenwich about the repair of our church. That part which is most wanting at present is part of an aisle apart from the body of the church, which properly belongs to Scadbury, and is appropriate to the Lord of that house for burials as well as pews. Some time since in a vestry when Sir Richard Bettison was absent, the parishioners and ancient churchwardens certified this to the Chancellor. Last Sunday in the vestry Sir Richard was so convinced that the repairs belonged not to the parish that he only alleged some reserve the family of the Walsinghams had made of the vaults. He directed the churchwardens to attend the Chancellor. 1 p. XXII, 83.

WILLIAM CABELL to the SAME.

1673, June 16. Eltham.—About Mr. Rooper's claim to a seat in Eltham Church, he being patron thereof and having more freehold in the parish than all the rest of the inhabitants. His ancestors were of the Church of Rome and did not use a seat. Mr. Blackwell and Dr. Gatford's two tenants used to

occupy it. All the seats have been altered, Mr. Robinson's having been enlarged. There is a cabal against Mr. Rooper, and a letter is desired to Churchwarden Gascoigne. The old seat where the pulpit stands did not belong to Well Hall any more than to the Middle Park farm.

Mr. Hobson, the vicar, hearing that process was out against him, railed at the writer last Sabbath in the church, and read the 39 Articles and the Common Prayer. "If that does secure him in his Benefice, I hope he may answer the contempt of the Court and be advised how to demean himself and not make parties and feuds in the parish as he has done in oppressing Mr. Rooper about the Pew." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXII, 84.

DR. HENRY COMPTON to DR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1674,] Oct. 25. St. Cross.—The bearer has with a great deal of industry despatched down my Congé d'Elire to Christ Church immediately after my predecessor's [Crew] confirmation, but so over officiously before his translation that they have chosen me before this latter was performed. Does the election stand good in this case? $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 90.

SIR L[EOLINE] JENKINS to JOHN COOKE.

1675, June 23.—Acknowledgment of loan of three journals in manuscript of the Proceedings in the House of Commons, the first having (in golden letters) this inscription upon the cover, viz. 13°, 14°. 18°, 23° *Eliz. Onslowe*. The second bound in vellum inscribed *Prima sessio Parliamenti . . . 19 die Martii anno Regni Regis Jacobi primo*, the third likewise in vellum inscribed *Secunda sessio Parliamenti inchoati 19 die Martii anno Regni Regis Jacobi primo*, 5 November, 1605. 1 p.; *holograph*. XLI, 24.

Minute of a Meeting of his MAJESTY and the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

1675-6, March 18.—Captain [Charles] Wild of the *Centurion* complaining that his late voyage with Sir John Finch, Ambassador to Constantinople, having been very chargeable to him, he has by means of the said Ambassador been prevented of the benefit of the present customarily made by the Turkey Company to captains of the King's ships—ordered that Mr. Secretary Coventry write to the Company that Captain Wild may receive the same, his Majesty expecting it. 1 p. XLI, 26.

Extraordinaries of Sir EDWARD WOOD, Kt., Envoyé to the King of Sweden.

1676, January 31.—Amount 184*l*. 15*s*. Allowed by H[enry] Coventry, "but how these came to be admitted in a later bill

of Extraordinaries Sir E. Wood must show that himself to my Lord Treasurer." 1 p. XLI, 21a.

Dr. THOMAS BOURCHIER to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1676, Dec. 14.—In the case you write of the points are two. One the visitor's power; the other whether the dissenting Dean to Otway's election have a negative.

It seems to me that the power of a College Visitor is most like to that of the Overseer of the Founder's will, having particular trusts according to particular College statutes. But by no means that of an Ordinary for such reasons as:—

1. Because his power is always (that I have observed) limited how often he shall intromit himself and in what cases.

2. His power in Visitation is always as to criminal matters and non-observance of the College statutes only, and the punishments statutable only not *juris communis*, and if any of the crimes are public ones, they are over and above punishable by the Ordinary Judge, *i.e.* the Chancellor. But in all Civil matters the Chancellor is Ordinary. Therefore nothing more common than for a College to sue one of their own members there for debt *etc.*

3. That as the Visitor's jurisdiction [?] is limited, for the Fellows are restrained from foreign appeals only in certain cases, and that only *virtute juramenti*, which implies that otherwise and in other cases they are left *juri communi*.

4. To my Lord Chancellor's questions of *casus omissus* it is here as in all other Courts of Justice. As though the King's Parliament only can interpret a Statute, yet the Ordinary Courts will and may judge the cause by the common rules of interpretation, or *juris communis* till the Statute be explained, so here, and when that power is not in the Visitor, it is in the King if it be necessary it should be somewhere, which necessity I do not see, especially in this case.

5. The Visitor's power in *similibus* must be *ejusdem gradus cum enumeratis*. And for the rule *Cui licet id majus est*. It is wrong arguing from criminal to civil jurisdiction or from a fact within the Statute to a fact at large—*statuta sunt stricti juris*.

6. The Visitor's power (where it is) is only over those of the College, not (as in this case) where it is contended that the person is not of the College, he being a stranger and having a suit with the College has *duplex remedium*, one at Law, the other before the Visitor for not keeping statutes and may choose which he will, as brewers or bakers may either sue at Law, or complain to the Visitor as *pater familias* for their running the College in debt. If the matter of freehold be objected, the Scholar may then sue in the Chancellor's Court for damages only, not for the Fellowship itself. So the House of Commons is judge of Parliamentary Elections, but the temporal Courts of damages against Sheriffs for false returns. And a Scholar

may sue at Common Law for the Fellowship itself, unless *duobus conventionibus*, (1) that the matter be wholly left to the Visitor by Statute, (2) that the Scholar be sworn to the Statutes which are not yet admitted and cannot be said to be.

Upon the whole I conclude that the Visitor is neither Judge Ordinary nor Delegate.

To the second whether the dissenting Dean have a negative (which I suppose you mean to be *casus omissus* and to want the Visitor's interpretation) consider whether:—

(1) The Statute gives him that power of interpretation, if not the Law will easily interpret it, as all other doubtful Laws. And the present lawful interpretation ought to take place in the matter in question, because if the visitor has such power, his new Declaration ought futura.

But

(2) The case being a major election is evidently within the Stat. 33 Hen. VIII, c. 27, and that no Visitorian power can alter.

But every lawyer can supply.

Pray let me hear how matters go especially as to the Visitor's power, whether it be to be regulated by Statute or no, because it concerns a cause I have in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, where a Scholar sues the Master in *la Injur sive damni dati* for not declaring his election, being chose by much the major part. Exception will be made to the jurisdiction, therefore it is not an instance for your turn. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXII, 100.

Extraordinaries of JOHN BRISBANE, Agent in France for Maritime Affairs.

1676, Dec. 25, 1677 to March 25.—Total amount 347*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., *passed with the exception of his journey to England 120*l*. by H[enry] C[oventry]*. XLI, 22.

Dr. T[HOMAS] B[OURCHIER] to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL
at Doctors' Commons.

1677, June 6. Hanbr. [Handborough].—I return the Act against Clandestine Marriages, and the Proposals for Practice. The act in general is a very fierce one. It concerns us chiefly in two places, (1) the penalty is so great upon the Clerk unless by license first obtained in due form of law that no wise man will trust to a license though brought him under seal of Court, (2) the last clause of all "shall not observe but shall transgress" is a clause so general and the penalty so great and our judges such that I doubt the wisest and honestest man among us will be liable every day to be undone. I doubt it will not be safe to grant any at all. I cannot guess what you would have grafted. This side-wind undoes us. I wish I be jealous without cause. Your proposals will not do the business in

my conceit. Do not think it proper to go over the particulars. You at the Commons have an interest by yourselves. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 105.

H[ENRY] COVENTRY to Sir JOHN FINCH.

1677, Sept. 21. Whitehall.—As to what happened to the French Ambassador, the rules of the Porte are different from all other Courts. They have neither trade nor Minister here, and the great emulation among Christians in that trade hath given a customary power in that Court to use what style they please with the Ministers of Christian Princes. If all Christian Sovereigns would join, it were easy to remedy the inconveniences, but if your Excellency refuse a compliance, and Holland accepts it, England loseth the trade and Holland gets it, and the Porte loseth nothing, for Holland, Genoa *etc.* will furnish them with their necessaries as we now do. You should rather comply than break or expose the merchants to the fury of a Government that knows no laws but its own will, and we are the more in this opinion by reason we hear the most Christian King is not over well satisfied with his Ambassador for having pushed the dispute so far. 1 p.; *copy*. XXII, 105.

REV. ROBERT STUBBS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1678, May. Easthampstead.—The Commissioners have caused me to be assessed 20*l.* as a gentleman, though the Act doth in my judgment excuse me as not being comprehended amongst the clergy expressed in it; and the gentlemen intended were lay gentlemen. 1 p. *All letters of this writer are in Stubbs volume.*

NICHOLAS COTONER, Grand Master, to KING CHARLES II.

1678, Aug. 25. Malta.—Recommending to the Admiral in the Mediterranean Joannes Robertus à Stael, a Knight who had been taken by infidels between Sicily and Malta, and sold into slavery at Algiers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *Latin*. XXII, 107.

REV. ROBERT STUBBS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1678, Dec. 9. Easthampstead.—“Monsieur de Bonneville whom you may remember better by the name of the Frenchman who lived sometime in our parish and now lives in Warfield, desired me to entreat you for your father’s sake (who shewed him many kindnesses), to speak with my Lord Lovelace on his behalf . . . that the Oath of Supremacy may not be tendered; being a sojourner and never having taken Orders from the Church of Rome. He has trained up some Protestant gentlemen’s sons and taught them the French tongue (but I verily believe never endeavoured to instil Popish principles in them) for which he takes no money, but doth it partly to

advantage the persons with whom he sojourns who are paid for their tabling." 1 p.

PHILIP THOMAS HOWARD, CARDINAL OF NORFOLK to
QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

1678, Dec. 10. Rome.—A complimentary letter. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXII, 110.

The SAME to KING CHARLES II.

Of like date.—To like effect. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXII, 111.

HENRY [COMPTON], BISHOP OF LONDON to Dr. WILLIAM
TRUMBULL at Doctors' Commons.

[No year.] Sept. 4.—The bearer Mr. Justell's case is so compassionate that I may be assured of your readiness to serve him. He has been upon all occasions so obliging to our nation that it would be an eternal reproach to us to let him fall to the ground. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 141.

JOHN [DOLBEN], BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to Mr. Chancellor
TRUMBULL.

[No year, between 1668 and 1680.] June 27. Bromley.—The enclosed was brought to Stowel at Rochester yesterday. The letter it refers to was the same as those sent to all Bishops, and I suppose to the several Judges at Exeter House, so it will be easy for you to see the form of it there. According to the orders there agreed upon, prepare the like orders for Rochester. My answer must be that the sickness and death of your predecessor hindered me from making the return by them expected and therefore I pray you come prepared to Lambeth Sunday next at the Consecration for our drawing up such an answer as will be fit to send to the Lords of the Treasury. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXII, 138.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1679–1680, Jan. 12. [Easthampstead.]—Has been with Lord Lovelace and “had a fair opportunity to mention the choosing of Verderers and yourself as a fit person for one; to which he answered that himself and others of the Gentry had pitched on Sir Will. Rich and Mr. Ric. Nevill. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1680, Nov. 4. [Easthampstead.]—The election of the late Verderers being illegal, very likely new ones will be chosen. I hear from Lord Lovelace that your uncle Barker and Mr. Knight of Ruscombe are designed, but it may be questioned whether they are capable, living out of the forest. 1 p.

RICHARD, EARL OF ARRAN to EDWARD FITZHARRIS.

1680[-1], Jan.—I cannot obtain your quit-rents in right of your wife's pension. The King is willing to serve her still, and will add to her pension 40*l.* a year. It shall be renewed for 15 years to come, payable out of the Privy Purse. But she shall dispose of it to whom she pleases after her death, should she not outlive that limit. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph*. XXII, 113.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1681, Nov. 3. Oxford.—Asks for favour to obtain “the Rectory of Tusmore, some 12 miles from Oxford, a sinecure which hath been vacant 10 years (it may be many more), and the vacancy hath been concealed from the Bishops successively by Mr. Richard Fermor's careful paying all dues and pretending it was annexed to the next parish. . . . Mr. Fermor is a Papist and now beyond the seas, and hath been absent three or four years. The last Incumbent was one Mr. Creak who was inducted about 50 years ago and died some 10 years ago. . . . Now I suppose the place is lapsed into the gift of the Lord Chancellor, being so long vacant and being but 3*l.* 5*s.* in the King's book for first fruits, unless because the patron is a Papist, it devolves into other hands.

But yesterday . . . the Bishop's apparitor who at my request went to the place, brought me word that the Steward confessed it was vacant and gave him money to conceal it, and desired him to make an excuse to the Bishop. 1 *p.* Stubbs volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1681, Nov. 8. Oxon.—“Mr. Fermor, the father, deceased about six years since, is verily believed was a convict Papist, but 'tis most certain the son now living (who is in Italy) is ; for Mr. Woods, the undersheriff of Oxon, assured me he has been so about a twelvemonth. If it be necessary to know the former, Mr. Ri. Stevens of the Inner Temple, who is Clerk of the peace for Oxon, can resolve it.

“The real value of the Rectory is between 40*l.* and 50*l.* *per ann.* (in the King's book 3*l.* 5*s.*) which I doubt not is a sinecure because there hath not been any church there for above 100 years, as the person employed by me upon enquiry upon the place informed me who might have (if he had not been perverted by sudden great rain) been showed the ruins of the church.

“In the book of valuations and in the *Villare Anglicanum*, but especially in the Registry of the Bishop 'tis stiled *Rectoria de Tusmore* without any more addition, for I searched and found recorded an Institution of one Mr. Creak into it in 1612 under that title only. There is not any other Institution since his death (wch. may be about 12 or 14 years ago) to be found in any of the Register's [*sic*] books.

"One Mr. Chamberlin fellow of Mag. hoped specially by Serjeant Holloway and the Earl of Anglesey's interest to obtain it, if it be in the Chancellor's gift, wch. may be doubted because the statute of King James gives to the Universities the presentation of convict Papists as I have heard." 1 p. Stubbs volume.

REV. ROBERT STUBBS to DR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1681, Nov. 15. Oxford.—Easthampstead is 9*l.* 1*s.* in the King's books, which for your sake as well as my own I would not part with my interest in. . . . I hope to hold both, and sit down well content with the charges. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1681, Nov. 29. Oxford.—Thanks for "extraordinary kindness in so speedy a procuring the seal, to the great disappointment of my competitor." Hopes for a dispensation, of which he thought there was no need, Tusmore being a sinecure, which in the Act of 1 Henry VIII against Pluralities seems to exempt from the penalty. Desires to know whether the benefits of Tusmore since the vacancy do not belong to him. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1681, Dec. 29. [Oxford.]—Has been to Tusmore and finds from a neighbouring minister that Bishop Blandford made a diligent enquiry as to why no person was presented; the like did the present Bishop. Thinks that because no person was by them put upon procuring a Presentation (they being so zealous for the Church) the Rectory as to its profits or some other way will not answer expectations. It is pretended by Mr. Fermor's dependants that the Rectory is united to King's Sutton. Moreover because Mr. Fermor has laid down tillage and grazes all his lands, it is thought it will not be worth above 10*l.* *per ann.* Has written to Dr. Sprat to thank him for his kindness. 1½ pp. Stubbs volume.

SIR STEPHEN FOX to the SAME.

1682, July 16. Whitehall.—I am sure it may prove of satisfaction to the Duke of Ormond to have his bond up and therefore I wish it stand with your occasions to go to his Grace either to-morrow or Tuesday morning, when I will wait on you to him, and the earlier the better because the Duke rises about six and is often gone abroad soon after seven. ½ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 139.

— to —

1682, Sept. 15. Madrid.—On 30th past an Alguaril Scrivener apprehended a woman in a public Carneceria near Sir Henry Goodricke's house for selling meat about the *Postura*. She was rescued by two of his servants, whereon the Ministers

went to expostulate with Sir Henry, who caused them to be shut up in a room, and afterwards disarmed, saying they had affronted his Barrio (an immunity allowed to Ambassadors but not pretended by many Envoys) and about one o'clock erected a post like a gibbet before his door, threatening to chastise the Ministers upon it, which drew a vast concourse. The relations of the Alguaril interceding for him, the gibbet was taken away about four o'clock. About five an Alcade de Corte came to demand them in the King's name, and they were delivered. The whole case was represented next day to the President of Castile and by him to the King. On the 4th the matter was seen in a Council of State, which on the 5th produced a message from the King to Sir Henry that they were commanded to declare his Majesty's resentment, that he had represented it to the King of Great Britain, and that Sir Henry should depart from that Court. On the 10th Sir Henry dismissed most of his Spanish servants and demanded a pass. He was of opinion that there would be no reflection on him for what he had done, but the Dutch Ambassador and Sir Wm. Godolphin tried to persuade him to let them mediate. This he refused. Our politicians, from the mean opinion they have observed their Ministers to have of Sir Henry's public and private comportment, will not allow this to be other than the filling up the measure of other complaints they had against him which may come out by degrees. Some think he errs in leaving this Court till he receives directions from his own master. 4 pp. ; *rest of paper missing*. XXII, 142.

PETER LENET to Sir MARTIN WESCOMBE.

1682, Sept. 15. Madrid.—His Catholic Majesty has lately sent to England his resentment of Sir Henry [Goodrick's] personal comportment towards some inferior Minister of Justice apprehended encroaching upon his immunities. Orders were given to him to depart immediately, and he desired five days ago post horses and a passport, but neither are yet granted. The matter is personal, not national, which you may affirm to all the gentlemen of our factory.

Sir Henry's zeal for your concerns has been very real, and in some measure an additional cause for this Court's complaint of him. Proofs of this are his "verbal transaction in writing" for all these factories in Andalusia. 1½ pp. XXII, 143.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1682, Nov. 12. Oxford.—As to Tusmore the Bishop of Oxon "will effectually hinder me from obtaining a dispensation . . . notwithstanding his promise made before Dr. Sprat to assist me. . . . This, for no other reason than my necessitated unwilling absence from my cure, and notwithstanding he was assured of my returning at the spring or sooner. When he first promised to assist me he thought Tusmore was not to

be obtained but finding the contrary, the next thing was to find a reason why I should not have it." 1½ pp. Stubbs volume.

OWEN WYNNE to RICHARD, VISCOUNT PRESTON.

1682, Dec. 11. Whitehall.—Mr. Secretary hath your letter of the 16th, n.s., and produced it yesterday before his Majesty in Council. He hath this day by his Majesty's commands spoken with the French Ambassador about the complaints of the inhabitants of Jersey. The Ambassador promised his best offices towards Monsieur de Croissy in that matter. You are to continue your good offices in their behalf.

Enclosed goes a copy of the second memorial given in at the Hague about the 4th or 5th inst., o.s. We know not yet what effects it may have had on that side, but it hath very much alarmed the Spanish Ambassador, who hath writ a memorial to Mr. Secretary expostulating with some heat upon several passages in this memorial.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is to be made Burgher of Amsterdam.

Our contests about the choice of two Aldermen are not yet decided. All heads and hands are now at work to procure good Common Councilmen. If we have but a majority of honest men, it will be of good consequence to the Government. 2½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXII, 145.

Sir L[EOLINE] JENKINS to [the SAME].

1682-3, New Year's Day. Whitehall.—“That which I would have told your Lordship on Xmas Day had I had time, was that all the demarches of the Spaniards tend not only to the refusing of the King's arbitrage, but to do it with very indecent circumstances. The King doth not express much resentment but without doubt the indignities acted upon Sir Henry Goodrik lie deep. The violent party in Holland are well pleased with this carriage in Spain, but others condemn it very much, though all but those that are for a war think that the menaging of the King's present credit with France would be some means to retard it. His Majesty doth not like the Jersey business ; he fears the letter of the law in each kingdom is against us, nor is the Treaty of Commerce calculated for this business, for that doth no more but declare silver and gold coined and uncoined to be no contraband and consequently such as the English for instance may carry into any port or place in hostility with France without that it can be confiscated as powder and fire-arms would be, going into the same place this here [sic] no part of our present case, therefore the reciprocal connivance that is so much for the interest of both nations is the argument that appears best on this side and we must be content with what we can get out of these clutches.”

Mr. van Beuninghen spoke to me this day about the affairs of Orange as a thing that his Majesty should concern himself

in very heartily. Yet we are bid to expect on the other side what sort of offices his Majesty will be desired to pass in that affair; the business being gone so far that unless proceedings be suddenly stopped, no offices will be to the purpose. 3½ pp.; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised.* XXII, 147.

Sir L[EOLINE] JENKINS to RICHARD, VISCOUNT PRESTON.

1682-3, Jan. 22. Whitehall.—I read your letters of 20th, 25th and 27th current before his Majesty at the Committee last night. I was directed to wait on the French Ambassador to lay before him your Notarial Attestation and to press it as much as the thing would bear in favour of our Islanders. His Excellency received my address, the case of poor Mr. Whiting excepted, gently enough, nor did he deny the fact as to the mutual connivance, nor the equity, nor reason of it. He did not appear to be furnished with materials exceptive to our allegations. Lord Conway parts with the Seals voluntarily and with compensation, and still continues in all the King's Councils. 2 pp. XXII, 134. *See p. 183, post.*

ALBAN FRANCIS to ROBERT LEE at Paris.

1682-3, Feb. 5. London.—I have always remarked in the course of my life that the things which I long for with most passion, never come at all or very slowly. This is the case with your letters—that of January 10 having only reached me to-day. I am delighted to hear by Monsieur Heb, who gave me your letter, that you and your cousin are well. I always expected you to stay longer at Paris than you meant to see our English horses run. I wish you both luck in that amusement. I have lately had two letters from Mr. Beveridge at Bolducke [Bois-le-Duc]. Sir Walter Blount is now here, and is said to have a second marriage in view. 1½ pp.; *French; holograph.* XXII, 148.

MR. WIGAN to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1682-3, Feb. 6-16. Paris.—Congratulates Dr. Trumbull on the charge given him by the King, as a first step. "By your services you will do honour to literature and to the study of Law."

[*Postscript in English.*] Mr. Dolben here is well. The price of the authors *in usum Delphinis* seems much to exceed their worth. I will buy them if you continue your esteem of them, and the other authors if I can meet them. 2 pp.; *French.* XXII, 150.

Sir L[EOLINE] JENKINS to RICHARD, VISCOUNT PRESTON.

1682-3, Feb. 19. Whitehall.—"His Majesty hath been pleased to admit Mr. Wynne to the whole secret of the captains; he came hither on Friday night with Mr. Deane. He spoke with his Majesty on Saturday at my office. I took his informations

in writing afterwards at large, but they have not been yet read to his Majesty. I suppose his Majesty's orders upon them will partly be that some matters of enquiry to be enquired of there be sent over to your Lordship. I humbly thank your Lordship for keeping the captains between indistinct letters. Be pleased to continue so doing, for it shall be your [sic] kept a great secret as long as I can do it. His Majesty would be well content to enter into the temperament you write of for recovering the Jersey money. I will be sure to do my part here with France, but your negotiations and mine must be only by word of mouth. Part in cipher deciphered is italicised. 2 pp. XXII, 153.

Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. WIGAN.

1683, April 4-14.—As for the Dauphin books, please let me have list with the lowest price. I leave the others to you. Assure Lord Preston of my respects. Every one admires the way in which he fills his great office. 1 p.; *French*; copy. XXII, 154a.

SAMUEL PEPYS to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1683, May 9. York Buildings [London].—"I do most thankfully return you your *Historia Navalis*, and (as the properest interest I could think of for the loan on't) have increased it by the addition of its *Pars media*, as I would have done by that also of the *Infima*, if I could have found it. But after all my enquiry I cannot arrive at any certainty that that part was ever printed. Of which, if (when I have the honour of waiting on you, which I am now almost ashamed to attempt) you shall give me any advice, I will endeavour to complete both this of yours and my own, there being not any thing I know of extant in history, so much to the honour of our country as this piece of Sir Thomas Reeves, I am sure, not so edifying to me, upon the subject, which above all others I am covetous of information in." 1 p.; *holograph. Printed carelessly in J. Smith's Life of Pepys.* XXII, 155.

Sir JOHN HOLT to the SAME.

1683, May 16. Gray's Inn [London].—I have considered the case concerning the Spanish Ambassador and think it a point worth argument, and if the Ambassador thinks fit to have an *Habeas Corpus* I shall be very willing to plead the privilege to the action which is a regular way.

[*Postscript.*].—But if an *Habeas Corpus* be brought he must lie in custody until the plea be determined. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph.* XXII, 156.

Sir L[EOLINE] JENKINS to the SAME.

[1683,] Aug. 7. Windsor.—Lord Dartmouth telling me of his hearty kindness for you, as also of his concern that you be well satisfied of your embarking with him, I cannot but do him that justice as to let you know so much; two things

you may rely upon, his sincere heart and his noble thoughts, where there is anything like gratitude that lies on his part. I write nothing but what I have experience of, as to his sincere heart, to myself; as to the noble grateful thoughts, in the case of a person that, as I thought, did not deserve it. I looked upon it as extremely generous in him, and so you will find him in everything; truly Christian, severely just, and highly generous. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXII, 140.

OWEN WYNNE to GEORGE, BARON DARTMOUTH.

1683, Aug. 27. Windsor.—Our speculations here are still taken up about Vienna. It is surmised that the siege is raised and the Turks chased away by the Polish army.

You will have received a better account of the Algerine war than we could send you. It is thought the French have done their utmost efforts, and that they will be suddenly recalled, whether they have a peace or no; the Algerines are still stiff and more enraged against them than ever. What alarms us more is the march of the French towards Flanders. From the borders of the Pays d'Alost their Marshals wrote to de Grana that their master having had patience with them all this time and no satisfaction, he would no longer suffer the Treaty to be violated or not complied with, by not carving out his own satisfaction. De Grana answered that if the treaties were violated, they were to be interpreted by both Kings and their Ambassadors at each other's Courts; that he was only entrusted with the government of the Spanish Netherlands, and must not part with any of these without being forced. We apprehend this menace of the French may have further consequences, and that they will take the Pays d'Alost or some strong place, though at the risk of drawing the odium upon themselves of attacking Flanders when the Turk attacks Christendom on the other side.

We have confirmation of the taking of the *Anne* yacht, Captain Elmore, by Salleymen, but I am bid to send you copies of what passed between Captain Aylmer and the Spanish Admiral. The Lords of the Admiralty report last night that it was an egregious affront to his Majesty by forcing such a salute in open sea, and Mr. Secretary is to expostulate with the Spanish Ambassador. The Duke of Monmouth is endeavouring to work himself into favour, and Sir Thomas Player and a great many more of his stamp are now at Sunninghill, making strong application for their pardon likewise.

Lord Howard of Norfolk [Effingham] succeeds Lord Culpepper as Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Blathwayt hath bought Mr. Lock's place of Secretary of War.

Lord Brandon is under close restraint and his warder suspended for they were caught in a discourse about the depth

and dimensions of the Tower Ditch. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXII, 157.

GEORGE, BARON DARTMOUTH to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1683, Oct. 27. Tangier.—“Since your departure from us, here is little alteration, but by God’s great blessing, the weather hath proved so good that the mole is in greater forwardness than we hoped for; and Capt. Leake is filling his chests in order to blow the head of the mole on Monday next; Phillips is in great forwardness at the castle, and Lawson’s battery is almost finished. We have had some sad accidents of the mines and mole foundering in upon several men, but such a work as this cannot be expected to be carried on without some loss, though God be thanked, I have done all I can on my part, and daily do, to prevent miscarriages. The Alcade hath not yet heard from the Emperor and we still live civilly as you left us. Doctor Cane [Ken] and I daily remember you though we know it is no compliment to wish you with us, but we heartily wish you safe in the arms of your fair bedfellow. I must trust to your goodness to make my peace, but a little abstinence hath only made the cup the sweeter, and I heartily wish that you may long and happily enjoy one another. Sir, I am never able to express the just sense I have and shall ever have of your taking this voyage for my sake, and I hope it will turn to your good. I am sure it was so intended by his Majesty and his Royal Highness, and all your real friends. Therefore if anything hath proved contrary to that design, pardon the mistake of your friends, but chiefly of me, who will faithfully study to serve you according to your own inclinations for the residue of my whole life. I have sent Mr. Mayor with this despatch to you, and you will carry him by the hands of Mr. Secretary to the King; you know he hath been serviceable to the King’s affairs here, and I hope he will be really considered accordingly; the loss he hath sustained is great and God forbid the care of him should be proportional. I have writ likewise to my Lord Rochester in his behalf, and will not doubt his care of my friends, and I hope he hath particularly shewn it to you; otherwise I shall relapse in my former thoughts. Here is yet no victuallers arrived, and I am disappointed by Sir James Lesly at Cadiz, but he is gone to Malaga and promiseth to make me amends in furnishing me with a month’s provisions from thence. You know my case is hard as my disappointments are, but I do not doubt but my task is easy at Whitehall, though I am sure few of them could go through with it. I long to hear from you, for I hope my services are acceptable to his Majesty and Royal Highness, and for the rest it may be as they please.

[*Postscript.*]—“Pray drink my health with Fleet[wood] Sheppard and my angry Admiral Harry Savill.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXII, 158.

GEORGE, BARON DARTMOUTH to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1683, Nov. 5. Tangier.—“I hope this will find you in the wish'd for embraces of my fair cousin, whose good nature cannot but by this time forgive my past faults, at least if you have so much kindness left as to press your best argument home to her. Doctor Kene [Ken] and I fail not to remember daily as we were wont, but he to my no small affliction, hath not been well this last week, but God be thanked is upon the mending hand. Our business goes on very well here, only I am still put to it for provisions, and am sending everywhere to endeavour to get it, but I hear nothing from England, and by Dr. Ken's conversation I have learnt so much Scripture as not to trust longer to those sons of men; but what can't be cured must be endured. I shall yet be able to serve his Majesty, I hope, to his full satisfaction in this place. . . .”
1 p.; *holograph*. XXII, 160.

SAMUEL DE PAZ to the SAME.

1683, Nov. 5. Tangier.—“We have had ever since your going away the finest weather we could wish for; Captain Leake's chest was sprung two nights ago, and did such execution that there is no mark left where the chest stood, and in low water a boat hath rowed in the place of it. This great work being done the rest, if God continues this weather, will advance apace, and we may hope in a month to think of going. In the mean time the Alcade owns the knowledge of our design, and declared to Mr. Cuthbert (who was sent him about other business) that he was very well satisfied therewith . . . saying that our having Tangier was the cause of all the misunderstandings and that the same being now removed, and a peace made by sea . . . there would be an eternal good correspondence between the two nations. Lucas hath several times hinted to me that the Alcade hoped my Lord would at his going off pay the arrears due to the King of powder &c., if his Lordship saw that the Alcade gives him not the least disturbance in the business. . . . I am really of opinion that my Lord will come off from the Alcade with much honour . . . in bringing off the slaves, in which business the Alcade hath engaged himself to procure their ransom from the King his master. The Alcade has also promised . . . to send for Macdonell's brother and those taken with him near Sallé, and deliver them to his Lordship for what he shall think fit. . . .

“Mr. Mayor and several others went away this week in the *St. David*, the *Diamond* followed with Colonel Kirke's wife and family, and this day the *Dartmouth* with a good cargo, all these for England. The *Swan* will sail for Marseilles in a day or two, and a week after another ship will carry the rest to the Straits.” . . . Mr. Pepys is not yet gone his voyage to Malaga with his pupil, nor do I believe he will do it. I

am as much obliged to him for his favour as I used to be before your departure. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXII, 161.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1683,] Nov. 16.—I was so much “surprised . . . at the sight of your hand that I could not but break out, and tell my wife (who with my two chaplains comes from early prayers to drink coffee with me) that you were come. . . . She fell to laughing at me for my letter to Mrs. Trumbull, as I fancy she herself did, and despised all my sympathies with her grief, the cases being now so happily changed from what I supposed when I wrote. Well, God be thanked that you are so well returned and so soon. I believe your curiosity is satisfied (if you had any) and you are content with Doctors’ Commons, and that my Ld. D[artmouth] enjoy the remaining pleasure of his voyage without you. Dr. Ken [his chaplain] will be good company for him, who (by the way) represents his Lordship’s condition far more tragically than you do. He makes his work insuperable, and increases your 1,500 Moors to above 5,000, beside 4,000 more coming down with the Emperor, nothing being able to rescue our poor men from their swords, unless their being all starved to death before they come, which he thinks very probable. I burnt the latter leaf of your letter immediately, and sent your former part to my Yorkshire Dr. Trumbull (in whom I am not deceived) being willing that the first impression of that affair may represent it with advantage in these parts. I resolve to be so secret in the latter half of your letter that I will not make any reflection upon it even to you, though I am concerned for both the persons you name, and have long foreseen what you intimate in both their cases. . . .

“Your most affectionate true friend
(and humble servant when you are at Court).”
1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. vol., 144.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1683?] Dec. 1.—“I suppose you have heard that my removal and Jack’s marriage have empoverished me . . . to a greater degree than a wise man would have suffered. I hope it will please God to prolong my poor useless life so far as to enable me to pay my debts, though had you been here yesterday, you would not have thought me in the way to pay debts—50 horsemen alighted at once at my door. I am sure I shall never pay you nor Secretary Jenkyns. Poor man! Will not this great person, come now upon the stage, give him a new trouble. Some intrigues will arise upon his return perhaps to the disquiet of bigger folks than our honest friend, who I fancy will come and die at Doctors’ Commons. But why do I (in another world) trouble my head with such

speculations? To return to my point, I am ashamed to thank you so often for money." 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 152.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1683?] Dec. 10.—“You are a great gainer by your voyage and its consequences, whatever becomes of your friend and mine. That lesson you have learnt is worth more than it hath cost you, and let me tell you, you will need much constancy to maintain your conclusion in practice. Many things will fall out to create temptations and perhaps importunity. Madame Considerable [Mrs. Trumbull] will help to fortify you. Our young men return your kind wishes, and as they desire for themselves the happiness you two enjoy, so they would rejoice (though not so much as I) to hear that your wife were in another kind as well as both theirs are.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc., 151.

EXTRACT.

[1683.]—“*The States General instead of desiring a prolongation of the term from France or pressing the Spaniards to accept the arbitration, or learning what attempts the French may make, the chief endeavours appear to be to engage as many as they can in the Treaty of Association and are carrying that matter farther than ever yet by specifying the succours which the Allies are to give one another of which there hath been nothing yet stipulated in the said Treaty and tho' on Saturday last before the States of Holland broke up (who are separated till to-morrow fortnight), they were brought to a resolution to assist the Spaniards in case they should be attacked by France with 6,000 men and 24 ships in virtue of this Treaty of Association over and above the 8,000 men which they were before obliged to furnish by a former treaty of particular defence and the like convention is intended to be made with the other Allies.*” 2 pp.; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised above*. XXII, 152.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684?] Jan. 5.—“I received your very kind, but very ominous New Year's gift; it would startle the most hardened courage to be saluted the first day of the year with so much melancholy lapped up in a paper. I was thinking to send Sir Tho. Millington* to you, but upon second thoughts I recollect an easy and certain speedy cure will spring from the very matter of your disease. Assure and quiet your poor heart, he is as willing to leave you, as you can be to part with him. One place is too cold, another too hot, &c. What is this in plain English but, I shall not stay long enough to settle, and therefore will point here and there, amuse others, and myself too, with many excellent projects, to be ripened and

* A physician.

executed when I am removed to a sphere proper for me. I say, he amuseth himself, because I am persuaded he thinks that he means to do abundance of good, and is satisfied in thinking so, and can never be undeceived till he tries his own intentions, by setting to work, and the danger is lest he be kept off from that too long by expectations, and perhaps by attaining what he expects, for the reason will be the same in the next station, and so on, some further advancement being still in view. This very thing hath certainly continued divers men always projecting, and never doing, equally ambitious and useless all their lives. I could say many fine things on this head. But to your present case. It is natural for men that have zeal and youth and no experience in business, when they come first into place, to imagine themselves able to new-mould the world. In speculation they demonstrate many fine things, which when they come to work in matters will not answer their hopes, and at last they fall to Quintilian's scantling, and are content to do as well as they can. This I hope your man will come to quickly. But hardly while he is yours. I am glad he reads *Evêque de Cour*; if he find his own face in that glass and consider it, he may trim himself and mend what will not look well. For my part I do indeed find a fair show of kindness here. God make me in some sorts to deserve it. I believe good may be done, if you will suffer it who govern us." 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 152.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] Feb. 9.—"I will take advantage of your allowing me to write even in Term time, especially now that Dr. Paman is going to Cambridge for three weeks. To encourage you, I assure you that as soon as I had read your letter twice, I burnt it. What that made the bystander surmise, judge you. I apprehend the same with you, and have done so at random a good while. *Majora pericula terrae quam maris*. The interest of the other man appeared in the advancement of his brother. You are happy in your noble client. He will not let you forget another which stuck long to them. The same importunity, the same—the same fees; only he will come alone, no female instructions, to you and to "Dame Considerable" [Trumbull's wife]; and which is best of all, no poor Bp. of Rochester a Judge Delegate, for thither it will come. There is a Lady for Sir Tho. Exton on the other side. I pray you present my service to my Lord of London, and tell him I have sent to Whitby, in order to give him a more pertinent answer. The ways kept me long from being able to do it, and as yet they keep my messenger from returning. We know not . . . whether it will prove a thaw or not. I wonder your Serjeants' procession was not on the Thames. That would have made them more remarkable than they

are, though otherwise very notable men. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, Dr. Paman, Master of Faculties, Ld. Danby, Ld. Dartmouth, Sir T. Exton's daughter. *On back draft of reply*,

[Undated, 1684, Feb.]—There is no sort of men more fortunate than these Cambridge physicians, for one of them, the very Professor of Physics himself has set up long since for a great Common Lawyer, and now Dr. Paman suddenly turns civilian, and is made Master of the Faculties, and Dr. Fancomb is his Grace's Secretary, the fittest man I can at present think upon, now that Dr. St. John is going to Bombay. Lord Danby was this day bailed, and the rest of the Lords in the Tower. Mr. Hampden is fined 4,000*l*. Last night I had letters from my Lord Dartmouth dated 14th December, giving an account of the extraordinary storms which put a stop to the works. Many other difficulties make them think they shall not arrive hither before Lady Day. Sir T. E[xtton's] daughter is to be married to one Mr. Sudbury, the Dean of Durham's nephew and heir (as I suppose) to his estate. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *draft*. Misc. 148.

GEORGE, BARON DARTMOUTH to [DR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1683-4, Feb. 11. Tangier Road.—“ I did little think to have been thus long demolishing Tangier when you left us, but never so ill a season was ever known in these parts. Otherwise we might have eat mince pies with you, but however I am heartily glad you were out of the turmoil we have undergone. Poor Dr. Ken stays still by me, and hath been my best friend in all my disappointments. I hope you have made much of my cousin since your return, and that a boy will be produced after lying so long fallow.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 149.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

[1684.] Feb. 18.—“ Lawyers and physicians are strangely jumbled at Cambridge, for the Professor of Physic [Robt. Brady] is notoriously learned in the Law, and the Law Professor [Oxinden] as well read in Galen and Hippocrates as he is in Corpus J[uris] C[ivilis]. But of little Paman you must speak with reverence. He is my friend . . . and I have so far concerned myself in his behalf as to thank my Lord Cant. solemnly this morning for promoting him, which I hope will please them both. If he want law, I have another friend of his sire who has enough to lend him some upon occasion, and I will engage him to pay it back in physic, for which I could be content there should be occasion (that they may be acquainted). But no need. For Sir F[rançis] B[acon] observes that Henry VII was so able in businesses and loved so much to do it himself that he usually employed Ministers rather

obedient than skilful. I wish all joy at Sir Tho. Exton's, and health at Paul's Bakehouse. In this season an ague will only make plump ladies slender, and give a pretence not to keep Lent that they may be considerable again by Easter. I am sorry my poor Lord Dartmouth is like to keep his Lent in the element of fish. I wish he may prove Considerable upon Firm Land. . . . Gil's* wife brought us a lusty boy on Shrove Tuesday. "I wish your considerable Dame may entertain you as well the next Carnival." 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 147.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] March 5.—The printed paper you sent me was no news. I had been admonished of my duty in that important affair. I congratulated the Bp. Oxon for the orthodoxy of his almanac, and he returns me a cold answer, and with great indifference [*torn*] his happiness, I suppose watching over himself lest in this season of mortification he should taste any pleasure with too great relish. Great care hath been taken of your profession, that a president appear against you in the Faculty Office. I hope you will acknowledge so tender a respect shown to the Commons. After all how goes on the new Configuration at Whitehall? God send it have a favourable aspect upon our friend at sea. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. *On back draft of reply*,

[1684,] March 11.—Last night came letters of 11 Feb., from Cadiz, that my Lord had blown up the mole entirely and the town also except one bastion, when the powder happened to be wet, and that the Moors had given no disturbance. Another of 21st says that my Lord with 18 ships was in sight of Cadiz, and intends to sail forthwith for England. I doubt not it will most plainly appear that my Lord has taken all care, and done the work as well as it was possible to be done. But this long stay has so increased the charge (which at this time is a most prejudicial thing at Court) that his enemies have too much advantage. I will yet hope the best, but matters are at that pass that his Ldship. must either conquer all these difficulties, or be absolutely ruined and undone. I doubt not but you have had a constant account of the weekly meeting at Lambeth, of which I dare not write what I hear, lest I should be thought to reflect too much in telling only matters of fact, but one very great point was about extending some things in the Liturgy, about which and printing some proclamations (which seemed to be neglected) Mr. Attorney was invited last week. 1 p. Misc. 176.

* His son, Gilbert, afterwards Sir G.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] March 13.—“I am glad Ld. Dartmouth is on his way home. . . . He will have work enough at Court to avoid the mines there. All his hope is that the King hath always a retrenchment in his heart, which will stand a new attack, and within that our friend may be safe. I saw no account of the colloquies at Lambeth. . . . Perhaps it may be useful for me to know the proposals and debates. . . . I have a particular desire to know what is done or consulted towards weekly Communion in cathedrals. My Ld. Cant. wrote many letters to me on that subject about five months ago. I had made all things ready at York, and preached myself 23rd Sunday after Trinity towards that matter, reserving expressly my conclusion for another sermon which I intended that day fortnight, but have not heard one word since beside some touches from your Bp. of his design to go to Rochester for the same purpose those two months ago. This suspension at Lambeth hath likewise suspended me, and I am grown *malum nomen* who forget my promises and debts, having preached twice since in the Cathedral, but not a word of the Communion. I hear they have begun at Norwich. Does my Ld. London know Sir Hugh Cholmley's cousin, our Dean? *C'est un politeque fier étourdi.*” 1 p.; *holograph; seal. On back draft of reply.*

March 20.—The Lambeth conventions are kept very private, and my new master is so great a politician as to discover nothing of the particular secret, but only to intimate in the general that he sits at the helm and is one of those that govern. When matters are ripe your Grace will be informed of all. In the mean while that which gave the first occasion to this great meeting was this. My Ld. of London has enquired into the neglect of several parishes in his own Diocese of not keeping nor reading some proclamations and Acts of Parliament appointed to be read every year, such as those on 30th January, 29th May and 5th Nov. to which answer being made that they being loose papers and changed from the hand of one churchwarden to another and so lost, his Lordship spoke to the King's Printer to print them all together and bespoke so many for his own diocese. Upon this notice was immediately given at Lambeth (whether to encourage the jealousy or to promote the number for the printers' gain is uncertain) upon which a summons was given to all the Bishops about the town, and at first proposed to every one, consideration to add to this design what might make it a complete body. Some things were offered to increase the difficulty, several objections were made to the Statute about 5 Nov. because it condemned K. James too much; two other Statutes, the one

concerning the observation of the Lord's day, and another against swearing and profaneness was proposed by some as fit to be added. But then about the first of these several difficulties arose from the phrase in which it was penned and to both there wanted order for the reading them yearly in churches. Then how to obtain the K.'s proclamation for the doing of this was thought a terrible obstacle, for it was said it would cost money, which was not fit at this time to be asked ; and besides Mr. Attorney General's opinion was to be asked in several points of law, especially whether they might print these things *de novo* without the K.'s leave first obtained under his hand. Upon which Mr. Attorney made one of the Assembly and dined there this day sennight. There are also some &c. services in the rubric to be extended, which whether they can be done or not without a new Act of Parliament requires more time to determine. I can't hear of any general orders gone out for weekly Communion, but I am confident none are as yet sent down to Rochester. There has been much talk of this matter, and also of Rural Deans, which neither is put into execution with us.

On your visitation I would beg enquiry might be made in the parish of East Harseley what provision is made for the minister, for having some little concern there, I would take care that the Church might not be altogether destitute.

The winds have hindered Ld. Dartmouth's arrival. Lord Sunderland has had a gift of 33,000*l.* out of the Irish Revenue. The D. of York is just now returned. 1½ pp. Misc. 161.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1684, April 2.—I have never been "so weary the next morning as now I am after a day of labour. Yesternight after Evening Prayers in the Cathedral Church I confirmed 1,200, and infirmed myself by it extremely. All my predecessor's long menage of himself and his business falls upon me. . . Your letters come to me in a morning when I am sitting by the fire, with my Coffee Club, to whom I impart what is fit, and what is to be concealed I presently burn. Mr. Bately tells my Trin. Col. chaplain of other great matters in debate. God direct them. Some creatures sit at the helm as others do upon the cart wheel. That Politique wrote by the same post . . to my servant Crofts about some matters relating to his new office, and told him he had many things upon his hands which would not suffer him to write to me. Besides he was indisposed, being so afflicted with an extraordinary *listlessness*, which I (unhappy mistaking creature as I am) read *littleness*. My wife chid me. I stood corrected.

To be serious I believe my Ld. of London hath been applied to in behalf of Bp. of Man [Baptist Levinz] for Carlisle. I would not write to my Ld. at first, because I could not tell whether he might not design to prefer some Queen's Col. [Oxford] man; at least if any of them should desire it, I believe his Lp. would not willingly propose another. But now if my Ld. Cant. or Halifax moves for Sodor, I pray you beg my Ld.'s favour in my name. I do in truth think him fit for that place, much fitter than any Southern man. He is grave, learned, well skilled in business, stout and well principled, and a Northern man *tout à fait*, though he have spent much time in the South, particularly in K. Ch.'s armies. I pray you . . . assure my Ld. of London I have no other motive beside the fitness of the man . . . which makes me solicit for him. I doubt my Ld. is at Fulham this fine weather, but the same fine weather me thinks should move you to step over thither, and take a walk in his garden, and Mrs. Trumbull to gather some flowers, and bring home a fresh salad with her. I thank you for your . . . charitable care of the poor Curate (I doubt he is no more) at East Harseley. I have already spoken with my Chancellor about it, who knows the case well, and has already taken some pains in it. . . . I would fain have you come pretty early in the Long Vacation that you may stay a good while; you may go with me and see some of our *Terra Benedicta*, and leave Madame Considerable to be entertained for a week or more by our women." 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. *On back draft of reply*,

[Undated. 1684, April.]—I found your letter as I alighted from Portsmouth whither I went with Sir Christopher Musgrave on Wednesday last upon the first news of my Ld. D[artmouth's] passing by Plymouth. On Thursday we met him at Spithead. His conduct is universally esteemed by all the officers belonging to the sea and land. And (which is yet more difficult) to see him follow the advice of his friends in mastering his passions and all resentment of the ill usage he had during his absence. I am unwilling to doubt of the King's steadiness to him, and hope his presence will make the malice of his enemies appear (even at Court) out of countenance. A little time will shew. I will wait on my Ld. of London, and discover about Carlisle. 1 p. Misc. 159.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] April 14.—I rejoice in the success of Lord Dartmouth's voyage. "The thing that I applaud . . . is the victory he hath gotten over himself. To be above the malice of his enemies, and above his own passions too, is to be a great man indeed. . . . Without this . . . serenity in his own mind it would be impossible for him to manage with advantage

that account he is to give of his whole business. Although I know him to be exact in everything he does, and so furnished with evidence to avouch and justify every step he makes, yet no man can put that evidence into a clear light that hath a cloud in himself. The King sees into business, and into men too, with a singular sagacity; he is as likely to discern the malice of any suggestion as my Lord could wish. But the wisest men are subject to receive some impression even when they do generally believe well of the person informed against, and not so well of those that inform. And his Lp. can never surmount all difficulties without being so far master of his own temper as to accommodate his carriage, and render it easy and pliant to every circumstance. . . My sincere affection to him ferments my thoughts and makes my pen run on . . . The matter I mentioned as relating to my Ld. of London hath taken its pli. I had no other concern but for the public good. 1 p.; *holograph*; *on back draft of reply, of no importance.* Misc. 162.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684 ?] May 7.—I write “after my return from a laborious journey, wherein for 11 days I had no relaxation of my toil, always weary but never tired, being animated to attempt the next task by having battled through the last. Preaching, confirming every day at least once, and haranguing to the clergy and people upon the subject of Confirmation, and in the close consecrating a Chapel, and what was more troublesome enduring so much company on the by, and so much feasting all along . . . I was beholden to my Chancellor for not suffering me to go into the Highlands (mountain way we had enough) this Circuit. My wife had made some little changes in our house during my absence, to enable us to entertain you and “Madame Considerable” more conveniently. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal.* *On side draft of reply,*

[Undated.]—I am much afraid your house will be overstalled with company this summer. However there is no resisting your friendship nor my own desires. And therefore I have bought two geldings to put to my old coach horses, finding that two only would not be sufficient to bring my “Considerable” wife to Bishopsthorpe. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 150.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1684,] May 20.—In favour of Mr. Gery, a grandchild of Bp. Sanderson [of Lincoln], whom I have known since he was scholar at Westminster whence he was chosen to Cambridge in '71. He is Curate to Mr. Masters at St. Faith's. The Parish would be pleased if the Dean and Chapter [of St. Paul's]

would upon Mr. Masters' death confirm the place upon him. "I am sorry to hear that our good friend [Lord Dartmouth] is undermined at Whitehall. I hope God will prevent his blowing up. Presence and prudent conduct may retrieve what absence and malice have lost him. 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 163.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] May 21.—At your leisure pray thank Mr. Dean [Stillingfleet of St. Paul's] on my behalf. Brother George went from us on Thursday last. While he was getting on horseback, my daughter Jack got his man (whom he had recommended for it) to draw her an aching tooth. The man was wanting, nobody could find him. At last Bepty and Nan Sheldon came down laughing, and the man triumphing with the tooth in his hand. I am pleased that Ld. Dartmouth hath a good regiment of his Tangier men. Something hath some savour and savour rhymes to favour. Did you make the oration to the Duke? There is not another Sea Doctor among you, though some there be as good orators as fishes, and some others that one would now and then wish fishes. 1 p.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply,

[Undated.]—I hear to-day that I shall not keep my new Master long, for the Bp. of Ely lies very ill, and the town report has already named him the successor. On Thursday I was with my Ld. D[artmouth] (who really is not well in mind or body). His regiment is not yet settled, *i.e.* the E. of Rochester has had the commission in his pocket this fortnight, but does not despatch it. What the meaning should be, I cannot imagine. But next week that and several other matters will be brought upon the stage to try my Lord's interest. Sir E. Lowe has been too hard for my Ld. Keeper who had refused to give him leave to resign his Master of Chancery's place to Dr. Edisbury, looking upon him as a dying man. At last the thing was agreed, and Dr. E. no sooner admitted and paid to Sir E. L. the 1,500*l.* but Sir E. dies. My nephew [Brook] Bridges was chosen King's Scholar* in the first place. As for the speech, I shall only say that Sir R. K. chose himself speaker, and intended to speak (but being quite out was fain to go backward and forward, and at last did read) a very long declamation, for which both his Worship and all we are laughed at. God help us; we have no luck. But it pleased me to find you comparing some of our orators to fishes, because it diverted the chagrin I had of keeping such company with thoughts of seeing the river at Bishopsthorp. 1 p. Misc. 160.

* Of Westminster school.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684.] June 7.—“Welcome from your visitation; I suppose Archidiaconal for doubtless my active brother [of Rochester] would not have suffered an Episcopal Visitation without his presence. I hope Bp. Ely will have him to visit in September at Rochester, which hope I found upon Mr. Berwick’s silence in that matter, though Dr. Paman writes just as you does upon the whole case. I am sorry for Ld. D[artmouth?]. I love and esteem him and wish for the King’s sake as well as his, that the experiment of his interest you mention may prove lucky. If my affection do not so much corrupt my judgment, his Majesty hath not many such servants. In the meanwhile God send him health and a cheerful mind. I did not expect Sir E. L[owe] would have been too cunning for that great little man, especially in a matter of money. His successor is fit for his place; your Commons furnish better Masters of Chancery than public orators, yet have you no reason to blame your Knight. He did as well as he could, nor (it seems) yourselves neither.

But it was your fate, not your choice. I am glad poor Bridges is chosen, and more that he deserved it . . . I wish our river may answer your expectations; poor brother George caught but one little fish . . . I mean to write by the next post to Rupy Browne and desire him to search in the Arches and send me word what my predecessor Sterne did there for his own security against the executors of Archbishop Frewen about dilapidations . . . that when you come we may advise . . . what will be fit for me to do.” 1 p.; *holograph*.
On back draft of reply,

[Undated.]—That my title may be better suited to my wife’s, I am like to prove somewhat “Considerable” at Lambeth, for I have been thought worthy to be of counsel for the Archbishop against the Bp. of L[ichfield] and C[oventry]. His Grace told me to put Cov. before L. A reference being proposed by the Bp. of C. and L., it was accepted, and he chose the Bp. of London; and my Ld. of Cant., the Bp. of Peterb. [William Lloyd] and (in his absence) my master. The award was put in yesterday, and is in short that Sir Andrew Hacket (who came into the Reference) pay 1,400*l.* towards the rebuilding of the Bp’s Palace at Lichfield, and another at Eccleshall; that the present Bishop pay 2,600*l.* to the same purpose, that for his crimes and cutting down timber belonging to the Bishopric and non-residence &c. he be suspended till he make such satisfaction as my L. of Cant. shall require, and a sequestration of the profits of his Bishopric till the money be paid. For poor Lord D[artmouth] all things stand at a stay as they were before. 3 pp.
Misc. 158.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1684,] June 28.—Dr. [Richard] Raines was engaged on the other side in the affair of C[oventry] and L[ichfield]. But if you are his Council in other matters you are "Considerable" indeed. Bear your prosperity with a great and constant mind. 'Tis the sharpest trial we meet with in the world. I hope my Ld. Bishop of C[oventry] will commute the remaining penance into money, and that there may be enough to do the work. He is an architect and will take pleasure in designing the building, and furnishing the charge too. I am sorry you send me no more comfort concerning Ld. D[artmouth]. I will hope still. I am to consecrate a Bp. of Carlisle [Smith] to-morrow. My Ld. of Durham's [Crew] coach shall handsel Mrs. Trumbull's coach-house, which will be finished to-morrow. I thank you for thinking of my dilapidations in so many great businesses. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. *At side draft of reply*,

[Undated.]—I find by the title you gave me that I still am likely to prosper at Lambeth. For if likeness be the ground of love, you can more probably continue to increase my interest than being a little great man. I hope my Ld. Clarendon and my new master will help to carry on your sympathy. My Ld. Bishop has been most splendidly used at Rochester last week, where he went to preach and confirm, and so (after a day's excursion to see the Hundred of Hoo) returned. We have made an end with Stowell, who has surrendered up his patent upon full satisfaction made him. Here is a fresh report of the Bishop of Ely's desperate sickness, but perhaps the good air at Ely will recover him. 1 p. Misc. 170.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1684,] July 14.—I have directed Mrs. Venables, widow of the Baron of Kindarton in Cheshire, my Ld. Ferrars' sister, to attend you, I hope with a good fee. Her husband's uncle in half blood, hath (it is said) married his niece, the late Baron's sister. Learn from Mrs. Venables (by complying with her weaknesses and pumping and helping her to understand the case) and then advise her—1. whether it be fit for her to appear in this thing, 2. what may be done in it and how. If it can be brought into question during my Metropolitcal Visitation (yet depending) I shall not dislike it. Perhaps Bp. Chester [Pearson] will not desire to attack a gentleman of his quality. But if it be begun now, he cannot avoid carrying it on, if it fall to the Ordinary after my Visitation is ended, or if otherwise I shall do it. 1 p. ; *holograph*. *On back draft of reply*,

1684, July 17.—(1) I should think it much better for Mrs. Venables not to appear herself, but that some Promoter be assigned by the Judge of the Court, and

articles given in by that Promoter as is usual. (2) I make no doubt but this may be done before you in your Metropolitan Visitation by the Promoter's citing the parties to appear before your Vicar-General in a cause of Incest etc. However it would come much better from the Churchwardens of the parish where the gentleman dwells. Then the parties being called to answer the presentment, articles must be given and proofs made. After which (tho' your Visitation be ended) yet sentence must be given in your Court, and it must not return back to the Bp. of Chester. If the lady comes I shall enlarge upon what I have briefly told you. I am to sup to-morrow at Fulham, and shall be able to tell you of the Bishop's intentions about a journey north. 1 p. Misc. 171.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Dr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1684, Sept. 18.—“The reason you did not hear from me yesterday was because I had not spoken with my brother, nor have I yet more than just seen him at Council, so much has he been taken up since I saw you; he desires you will come to him to-morrow about 8 . . in the morning, and if you care to call upon me at the Cock Pit in your way, I shall be glad to speak with you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXII, 162.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to the SAME.

1684, Nov. 19. Heidelberg.—The Elector is grateful for the zeal with which you have supported his interests in the case of the claim upon the heritage of the late Prince Robert, though we have both been unsuccessful. He encloses [a medal, *endorsement*] by the bearer. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXII, 163.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

[1684,] Dec. 20.—“You may expect God's blessing upon his own work, for so it is, being imposed on you by his Providence . . . I doubt not but you shall often find by the event that you have steered a better course than if you had vexed yourself with endeavouring to prophesy, and see into men's hearts . . . You ought not to put yourself either to charge or trouble in preparing for a remove till you see more. . . . Paman writes by the last post that politicians now say the Duke goes not to Scotland. If he goes by land, it will import me much to know his *gites*. Next to the honour of a visit, the greatest favour I should beg would be that my Ld. (who is likely to know) would inform me in that point, that I may do my duty to his R. Highness. York is not the nearest or ordinary way. The D. hath no reason to be fond of the place. If he will be so great a man as to forget his last

ill treatment and lodge a night there, it will be graciously done and like himself. I wish this poor house could receive him. But you know it. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 165.

C. DE LENTES [DANISH ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY] to KING CHARLES II.

1684-5, Jan. 3. Westminster.—In consequence of your Majesty's letter of August 4th, 1684, to the Lords of the Session in Scotland the case of certain Danish merchants has been re-opened and the said Lords have determined to submit to your Majesty three questions;—first whether the want of passports conformable to the formula laid down by the treaties between the two Kings is in itself sufficient ground for confiscation; second, whether the concealment of documents at sea is the like; third whether the Charter-parties of the said ships (of which the Lords will send copies to your Majesty) can be considered as double papers.

I am persuaded that these points will be decided in favour of the Danes, it being clear that a ship cannot be confiscated for not having passports, provided she belongs to a Dane. This was so decided by the Lords of the Session themselves in 1673 and later by the Admiralty Judge of England to whom the Privateers referred the question. Moreover Article 20 of the treaty between the two Kings runs "but if a passport of this nature is not exhibited, or if there be other just cause to suspect a ship, then she may be searched," proving that the want of a passport justifies search only.

Further it has never been proved that the Danish ships had double papers, but even if they had, confiscation is not justified, as was decided by the English Court of Admiralty in 1673, concealment of documents being allowed to be a precaution necessary to prevent their falling into the hands of the Privateer to the prejudice of the ship. And as to the third question the Charter-parties found on the Danish ships cannot be considered double papers, it being customary among all nations to have these in time of danger. Also the ships in question by virtue of the treaty could go freely to Holland, without fear of Privateers, as carrying no contraband. There was no question of their destination, and their ownership was clear by their passports, which, though not in the prescribed form, were signed by the Magistrate of a well-known Danish town.

It is therefore requested that the case may be investigated by the English Court of Admiralty. 4 pp.; *French*; *copy*. XXIII, 12.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Jan. 3.—"I dare say were E. Rochester as free and easy in his condition as Sir William Trumbull he would not think of Ireland upon these terms. And I hope your

retirement is only to spare your modesty, and your friends are well instructed how to bring you off. It is enough that you were thought fit for the Office; now the Office is made unfit for you, let it be otherwise disposed. *Sic habes animi mei sententiam.* Methinks I hear somebody say gravely, Willy, Mr. Bridgman hath the employment which was offered you, the business stays at Whitehall, and he is to do it. What use of you in Ireland? Come, come, I am a lady, let us be content, and love one another at the Commons, and at Ealing. Truly, Willy, I will see my friend again in Yorkshire next year. Is not this Considerable? If it be not, I know what is. We had here about a month ago a lusty fat pike a full ell long, and as much about, and no less than six brave does this Xmas. We eat her health in fat venison knuckle deep, and cry God bless Yorkshire, and preserve the Coalpits." 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal.* Misc. 166.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Feb. 7.—I can think of nothing but the King's wonderful recovery. God make us all think of it as we ought. The present afflictions of all England were sufficiently represented to me at York yesterday, where after one day of fear and astonishment another succeeded all exultance and transport of joy. But nothing is so soon forgotten as thankfulness and duty. I hope L. D[artmouth] is recovered fully. Paman tells me he is to be Constable of the Tower, and you are to have a good office there in reward of your service. ½ p.; *holograph.* Misc. 174.

HEN[RY] WATKINSON to the SAME.

1684[–5], February 11. York.—Upon his Majesty's sickness all thoughts of private concern are laid aside; yet as Monday night was cloudy and dismal here in all good men's apprehensions, so Tuesday morning restored light and comfort to the same hearts: such a sudden change could not be imagined. All things were managed in this city with great prudence and exact temper; his Grace's discourses to all sorts of people at the several places of proclaiming his present Majesty made great impressions upon clergy, magistracy, gentry, soldiers and even the very *mobile*. All in power did their parts very well, the Lord Mayor as became him readily and cheerfully; the High Sheriff eminently active and industrious, and our Governor was not wanting in any point. Thus all conspires to make us happy. At the mentioning his Majesty's declaration to maintain the liberties, properties and Religion of his subjects, as now by law established, all people's hearts were transported with joy, thinking themselves secure enough upon his Royal word. 1 p.; *holograph.* XXII, 164.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Feb. 21.—I received from Sir L[eoline] J[enkins] and Bp. Ely [Turner] the comfort of his Majesty's favourable acceptance of my poor service. I therefore call it comfort, because it is an assurance that he will perform what he thanks me for undertaking for him what he should. I hope against you in the business of Election. I have given a second touch this morning over the water. *Magno negotio nihil agere* is pitiful. God be thanked you want not a place in the Ordnances. To judge and manage Ecclesiastical Ordinaries is your proper work, but I am glad Ld. D[artmouth?] designed; a great Courtier, that can be a friend and oblige where it hath been deserved, without by-ends is a noble creature. Do not name our other friend with a Poor—he is far from needing pity. 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 167.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1685,] March 23. *Anno aet*: 61.—You mistook Bp. St. Asaph [Lloyd]. He determined for me, not for you. I aim at no more than not offending. So that in effect you and Ld. D. are for me too, and I practise upon the wisdom of three the wisest heads about London. Gil[bert, his son] was chosen at Ripon yesterday. This morning we are cheering or rather declaring Ld. Clifford and Sir John Key our Knights at York. My daughter tells me this will reach you before your remove to Ealing. If so, my *baise-mains* to your most Considerable Lady Governess. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 172.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1685,] April 6.—I am content that you should not be mistaken. I hope your advice shall be asked in all matters of greater importance, and the nearer you are to be infallible, the better. I hope some others are in a good degree so, who do *aeternitati pingere*. I was in hopes some weightier matters had been under their hands. But I know nothing more than they are content that I stand by mine own bonfire the Coronation day. I hope it will imply no ill omen if I congratulate your going to the Tower. You will enjoy your office long ere you be so often there, as I have been, and I hope you will, like me, always come out richer than you went in. God send my Ld. D[artmouth] joy of his new honour whatever it be, and give him means to enlarge the basis of his pyramid, as the point riseth. I was in hopes the Q.'s indisposition had been some tendency to a great belly, but our Catships tell me there is little sign of that. God send her health. She is a good Lady. And so is in her small and slender proportion the Lady of Ealing [Lady Trumbull] Considerable in her virtue and in her favour to me and my poor family. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 173.

Report touching EDWARD WARNER, Part Owner of the
Delight.

1685, April 9. Office of Ordnance.—A contract was made on May 9th, 1683, with Thomas Potts, Master of the *Delight*, to go to Plymouth and there take in Stores for Tangier and there to reload and return for London at the rate of 20*l*. per ton each way with allowance for demurrage; the contract was not complied with, for she was ordered back from Plymouth to Spithead, lying 10 weeks at the former port and five at the latter. From Tangier she was ordered to Cadiz for water, being employed in that service about six weeks. While relading at Tangier she was blown out into the Straits, where she is said to have been 20 weeks; then returning to Tangier she found Lord Dartmouth gone and joining him at Cadiz, was ordered home with 20 slaves on board. We cannot believe that she lay idle so long in the Straits; the ship's journal should be produced; if any advantages were made in that time, her allowance ought to conclude at her departure from Tangier. If otherwise the whole matter should be referred to persons fitly qualified to such occasions. 1½ pp.; *copy*. *Original signed by*:

BER. DE GOMME.
T. GARDINER.
EDW. SHERBURNE.
WM. TRUMBULL.

XXIII, 17.

Extract from a letter written from Ispahan by FATHER
RAPHAEL DUMANS, Capuchin, Missionaire Apostolique [*sic*].

1685, June 30.—We have received here letters from France and elsewhere in Christendom reporting our King of Persia as marching to dethrone the Grand Signor. There is no truth in them. We Persians have no power, wish or thought of moving, although since the relief of Vienna the King of Poland has written eight times to our King detailing the defeats of the Turks and inviting him to besiege Bagdad and other places on the Tigris once belonging to Persia. The letters are in Latin, French, Italian and Portuguese. There are also here Envoys from Sweden, the Pope and the Emperor and others are on the way. Some have been here a year waiting for leave to return. 1 p.; *French*. XXIII, 18.

HENRI DE RUVIGNY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685?] July 14–24. London.—My father cannot write to you because of his eyes, and has ordered me to do so; he begs you to let him know if you want money at Paris; he has there as much as 12,000*l*. which he would be very glad to touch here, and if you have business in France it would be a mutual advantage. I am very sorry to have been unable to do you any service in France. I would have you believe that

this has not been for want of will. 1 p. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXVI, 164.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685?] July 26.—It is not without impatience that I consider you mean to stay a week with Sir Charles Cesar by the way. Sir Hugh Cholmly sent me a basket of melons this week with great glory, and indeed they were very good. He says my Ld. of London will come assuredly ; that will please me better than melons. For your entertainment I have gotten a fine boat to carry you and your tackle upon our river where our folk say there is brave trolling for pikes. For your lady (why is she not so all this while?) I hope we shall have the entertainment of a second "Considerable" Yorkshire lad ; the midwife is come, and we expect the outcry every day. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Misc. 168.

JOHN PYE to GEORGE, BARON JEFFREYS OF WEM,
Lord Chancellor.

[Undated, between 1685 and 1688.]—The mountain of St. Geneviève [Paris].—"Immediately upon the receipt of this I beg you most humbly to take your coach and six horses and what other ornament or ornaments and attendants that shall become such a business, make [*sic*] known to his sacred Majesty that if he hath any desire to have Flanders and Brabant subject to him that he make me sole captain of three hundred bold fellows and I shall give him the keys of Newport and Ostend and which time he will have a fair entrance into Flanders and Brabant all the reward I desire at present is only a poor French boy to be my musician and that he will give order to my father Sir John Pye, Bart. of Turnham Green of Chiswick, that he entertain the said poor child at his table. I will not shorten the King's hand nor refuse his grace." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 141. See p. 163 post.

1685, Aug. [7-]17.—Statement of the Parliament of Orange of the seizure there of one Drevon. 10 pp. ; *French*. Misc. 3.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Aug. 19. Whitehall.—On the cases of Sir David English, Mr. John Strang and Mr. John Wescomb. 1 p.

Sir D[AVID] ENGLISH to the SAME.

[Undated, 1685. Bayonne.]—Lord Sunderland has written that his Majesty has recommended me to you. I would know whether Lord Sunderland or Lord Preston gave you any papers touching my charge of Consul here, for regulating some emoluments for the Consul dues granted me by the merchants and masters of his Majesty's dominions trading here.

Touching my demolished houses which stood me near 10,000*l.* and were estimated but to 40,000 *francs* no payment of the interest thereof being made, being nearly 80 years old I wish to settle my affairs. Certain Frenches have had payment of their houses by the impertration of no great intrigue, and I presume it might have cost a little money to some person of quality, Secretary to Mr. Pelitier, first Minister of State at French Court, which shall not be wanting on my part to effectuate my payment.

Some of his Majesty's subjects here and at Rochelle who are married with French women fear to be forced to abjure their religion, and cannot obtain passports for them and their families. Others who are naturalised only for some benefit in trade, as Mr. Henry Lavie, John Strang, Patrick Archibald and Mr. John Boyd, some of them kept in prison till they abjure their religion, all intreat you to obtain passports for them and their families. 1½ *pp.* XXII, 237.

—— to Mr. BUREAU, French Bookseller in London.

1685, Aug. [20–30]. Niort in Poitou.—Gives account of outrages upon Protestants there. 2½ *pp.* ; *copy of a French letter.* XXIII, 20.

Monsieur EZECHIEL SPANHEIM to Monsieur MIGNON, Premier Commis de Monsieur CROISSY.

1685, [Aug. 26–Sept. 5].—Complaint of violence on the part of the Parliament of Orange to Jacob de Drevon at that place. 1 *p.* ; *French* ; *copy.* XXIII, 23.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 4. Dublin.—“My Lord Clarendon comes for Lord Deputy. I hope his circumstances will be very good, tho' am much afraid on 't, all the main branches that use to increase that Preferment being all lopped off and appropriated to other uses, particularly that of granting wool licenses, which are worth about 4,000*l. per an.* is now added to the Revenue, and our Secretary's place by the accession of that near as good as one of the commissioners'.” 1½ *pp.* ; *holograph.* Family volume.

H. BEAUMONT to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 5.—In favour of his son's being admitted to audiences and great assemblies. 1 *p.* ; *holograph.* XXIII, 24.

Sir RICHARD LLOYD to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1685, Sept. 5. Doctors' Commons.—I have considered the petition of Jacques Gonzales of London, merchant, and examined papers relating thereto. He has a Patent of Denization of the 36th year of the late King [1684–5], has lived for 10 years in the parish of St. Catherine Creed [*sic*] Church,

and paid scot and lot. He sent bales of calico and other goods in 1683 and 1684 to Lopez de Pas, merchant of Toulouse, from whom is due to him 4,200*l*. Four ship-masters signed bills of lading for the goods. It is certified by several merchants of London that he has traded for his own account for several years, and is a person of integrity. Wherefore I conceive it fit for his Majesty to command his Envoy Extraordinary at Paris to desire restitution of the said goods and debts from the King of France, or restitution, they not being subject to any forfeiture incurred by de Pas for his religion. 1½ *pp*. Misc. 2.

THOMAS [SPRAT], BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to Sir RICHARD [*sic*] TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Sept. 6. Bromley.—The living of Swanscombe in my Diocese being void, two persons lay claim to a right of presentation, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Gilbourn. They have each presented their several Clerks to me, but for my better satisfaction before I institute either, I have prevailed with them to appear before you and each to produce their title. I have obliged them to give you both the same fee, which is to be two guineas apiece. I desire you to appoint them as near a day as you can with convenience and I intreat, when you have heard what they can say, to send me your opinion of their right. I congratulate the King's choice of you for France. 1 *p*. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 25.

JOHN WESCOMBE to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1685, Sept. 9. Bayonne.—Requests protection in a business in which he had the happiness to entertain the Earl on his return from Spain, when he promised to speak to the late King. Letters of marque were granted by the King in 1628, in consequence of which ruinous charges are made against him by Jean Gouveau in spite of treaties between the two crowns. The writer sent Mr. Bridgman copies of a memorial sent by Lord Preston to the Chancellor of France. 1½ *pp*. XXIII, 26.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 11. Dublin.—I am informed Mr. John Ellis, now in London, is to be Secretary to my Lord Lieutenant. If so I imagine he must quit his place of Secretary to the Commissioners, or of that under them of managing and receiving the benefit (as Secretary) of the Wool Licenses, which last place is worth above 200*l*. *per an.*, and both of them together are almost as considerable as a Commissioner's place, though this last generally belonged to the Secretary of the Ld. Lieut. when the granting wool licenses was one of the best flowers in his garden, and tho' I hear it will be continued to this Ld. Lieut., yet that it is to be managed by the Commissioners

for his use, and by consequence the benefit continued to their Secretary; unless you could get it dismembered for me. 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. Family volume.

Sir DAVID ENGLISH to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1685, Sept. 11. Bordeaux.—Requests protection against persecution for religion and that a Church of England Minister may be sent out to indoctrinate them and administer the Sacraments, of which they are now deprived by the suppression of the French Ministers. 2 pp. XXIII, 27.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTINGTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 11. [Trinity College, Dublin.]—Hopes that Sir William will promote his correspondence with learned men in Paris. "My acquaintance is not very great, one Monsieur Picques, a doctor at the Sorbonne, L'Abbé de Longuerue and Monsieur Alix a minister at Charenton: men in their stations not inconsiderable.

"And now laugh on at our Hibernian Learning, or else help us to more. Really in France it flourishes if anywhere; and if we become the better for it, we shall gladly acknowledge to whom we stand indebted." ½ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 28.

WILLIAM PENN to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 14. "Beal [? Baylis] House in Buckinghamshire.—Though our proofs were full and our adversary the most harmless in his attempt in the world, yet they have given him time to examine the truth of our Dutch instruments, though we had a Notary Public to swear them and that at common law the like evidence was but the other day taken for good. This against the defendant, who is in possession, is hard upon hard; for to put the proof upon the defendant and possessor is almost nowhere done, but then when proof convincing is brought, to order the plaintiff (the disturber) the proofs of the defendant, or copies of them, to see what he can make of them by the 30 inst. I beseech thee to let drop to the Lord Treasurer, Lord Dartmouth and Lord Hallifax the hardship of this, the two formers were absent. People have waited for me this month in Holland to my great detriment and now the season makes it ill to cross the water.

"Let me beg thee, dear friend, to leave me a civil law argument upon the objection of discovery, and so the Dutch unlawfully held it, for he nibbled at it and I know not how untrue our wise Judges may be to their own order.

"Also what is said in the law of a grant, upon a false suggestion of unplanted, and yet get planted land in by it.

"He said he had a president [*sic*] for him, yet some of Virginia being seated in that the King gave his father, which was then a part of Virginia, they refused to submit to him because of the words we insist upon, but were cast.

"Now though this were true, which we don't find in any record, yet if it be unjust, 'tis not fit to follow, and so says the common law that his grant is so far naught.

"But we have more to say, for they were the King's subjects and he might give the government of them and the qu[ite rent?] due to him to whom he p[leased] but the Dutch were another people and under a govern[ment] in Amitie, and to be sure [MS. torn] intended not strangers [torn].

"I beg I say an argument or two and a case in my favour and thy opinion of this to show some Lords, as my common lawyers have done.

"I hope yet to see thee before thou goest." 3½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 28a.

Monsieur GODET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 16.—My only difficulty in returning to France is that I owe 500 or 600 crowns, but this can be settled.

My friends have represented to Lord Sunderland my reasons for being unable to return to France when ordered to do so, and I hope this may be sufficient to restore me to the Earl's favour, having served with credit for eight years.

As for my disgrace with Lord Preston, I admit that it is difficult to excuse conduct which has annoyed so generous a master, but I am innocent and hope to be restored to his favour, and that his Lordship will not grudge my being with you, whose good offices with Preston I request. Mr. Bridgman encourages me to go to you before you leave for Paris. 6½ pp. ; *French*. XXIII, 29.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

1685 [*endorsement*], Sept. 19.—Sir Tho. Gower came to me yesterday, and gladly embraced the hope of being received into your protection. I thought E. of P[erth?] would not continue long in his greatness. Shall E. M[elfort?] succeed in his place? I fancy 'tis almost as good being Chancellor of Rochester as of Scotland. You have reason to hope for as much comfort in your present employment as any man, coming to it as you do, and serving a Prince who is serious in his business, a good master, and will think himself obliged to support and encourage a person call'd and engag'd by himself in his service, whereas a man that thirsts for such an honour is sufficiently paid by having his ambition gratified. You have one advantage more, that although your allowance be not so large as you could wish, yet it will be paid. Courage therefore, and leave your spleen behind you at Doctors' Commons, or some other place where there is need of melancholy. The air of France, variety of business, and the most agreeable conversation of Madame l'Ambassadrice (the most sovereign of all cordials) will I hope suffer no clouds to gather about your heart. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Misc. 141.

THOMAS JEAMES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 19. All Souls' College, [Oxford].—In favour of Mr. Haley of that Society to be Sir William's Chaplain, hoping that the Archbishop of Canterbury will allow him the profits of his Fellowship whilst he is beyond sea in his Majesty's service. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 30.

FISHER LITTLETON to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 19. All Souls' College.—In favour of Mr. Haly. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; XXIII, 32 ; *endorsed*, Received at Windsor Sunday, 20th.

Ro[GER] NORTH to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 23. Middle Temple, [London].—Recommends Mr. Edward Chute, grandson of Chaloner Chute, a great Chancery practiser. He was left an infant without provision, and by the kindness of Lady Dacre, his grandmother, he was brought up at Winchester through all the severities of that school, and from thence preferred to New College, where he obtained a Petite Fellowship, and was noticed by my late Lord Keeper, and recommended to Mr. Secretary Jenkins who took him into his office. He is master of the French language. Before the Coronation the Lord Keeper made him Register of the Court of Claims, where he made up the Record with great approbation. The Lord Keeper gratified him with considerable sums, and if he had lived, would have used all his interest to provide for him. He has no expectation of anything but what he may deserve by service and diligence. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 34.

JOHN [FELL], BISHOP OF OXFORD to the SAME.

[1685,] Sept. 23.—“ I take this opportunity as to congratulate to you your honourable employment upon which you are going : so also to wish you success in it ; that notwithstanding the opposition between human policy and Christian wisdom, and the difficulty to please man and be the servant of God, you may secure your eternal interests, while you pursue your temporal, and return back not only in the favour of your Prince, but of Almighty God. I need not recommend to you the paying respect to religion, and giving opportunity to those who are abroad, of serving God with you : for though there be something like an instance of an Envoyé from here, who had no Chaplain, I dare say you will not imitate the example. You will pardon this freedom.” 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 35.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 26. Dublin.—I should be glad to obtain “ a new grant for the coining of half-pence and farthings here, which the person that hath it now hath extremely abused,

and doth not make enough besides, so that perhaps on a scrutiny when my Lord comes, would find he hath forfeited his grant and that there is room for a new one." There is also "the reversion of the Chief Searcher's place of this Port of Dublin, which is a thing makes no noise, being upon the establishment not above 7 or 8*l. per an.*, yet is really worth above 300*l.* a year, and may be managed by a deputy." I fear my Lord "will bring so many hungry people with him that 'twill be difficult to get anything out of their mouths." 4 *pp.* ; *holograph*. Family volume.

EDWARD CHUTE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 27. Whitehall.—Has thought it proper, though he had engaged to say nothing to anyone, to inform Lord Middleton of overtures made to him in Sir William's behalf. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 37.

Colonel W. LEGGE to the SAME.

[1685,] Sept. 27.—Recommending the son of Baron Rite [Wright, *endorsement*] to wait on Sir William to France "without being any trouble to" him. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 38.

E[DWARD] BERNARD to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 28. Oxford.—Commends Sir William to his friends Ezechiel Spanheim and the very famous Monsieur Huëte. "The tardiness of our Theatre Types hinders me from sending them a small treatise I have lately meditated *De mensuris ac ponderibus*." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 39.

THOMAS, EARL OF DANBY to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 28. Wimbledon.—Congratulating Sir William and recommending Mr. Charles Isacke as a servant. 1 *p.* ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 40.

Ro[GER] NORTH to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 28.—Thanking Sir William for taking Mr. [Edward] Chute into his service. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 41.

MESSRS. GRAHAM and WALKER to RICHARD, VISCOUNT
PRESTON.

1685, Sept. 29. Paris.—Representing the bad usage of English and Scotch Protestants at Bordeaux, and praying that Sir William Trumbull may have instructions to act for such. We have already writ of this to Mr. Savile. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* XXIII, 42.

The Rev. Sir J[ONATHAN] TRELAUNY to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Sept. 29. Trelaune.—I have sent your letter to the Colonel at Taunton ; if you have not a satisfactory answer

from him, you may direct to him at Bristol, where he marched yesterday. If you are not provided with a Chaplain, I recommend a gentleman, already of your acquaintance, Mr. George Snell, who would expect nothing but the honour of your table. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 43.

Sir THOMAS CLAYTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Sept. 29. Merton College [Oxford].—Dear Nephew, I wish you all happiness in your employment. My niece I suppose accompanies you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 44.

Sir CHARLES CÆSAR to the SAME.

[1685,] Sept. 29.—I received your letter with a parcel of 31 of my old books, and have sent by my servant the notes which you gave me of those books you borrowed, and have ordered him to see the remainder which you can part with and intend to send, put up to come down in my waggon. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 45.

HENRY LAVIE and JOHN STRANG to the SAME.

1685, Sept. 29. Bordeaux.—You will have been informed of the troubles the French Protestants here have been put to of late to change their religion, neither did his Majesty's subjects at first think to be exempted, but upon complaint made to our Intendant by his Majesty's Consul, they got some assurance, but as for those that are naturalised nothing was granted, but answered that we must do as natural subjects of France. Of three that we were, we are but two (Mr. Wm. Popple having changed), Mr. John Strang, a Scotsman, and I Henry Lavie born in the city of Londonderry, only resist. We desire that we may be permitted to remain as before, or retire with our families and estates to our native countries. We are merchant-factors, settled here above 20 years. We took letters of naturality by reason of the *droit Daubene* [*d'aubaine*]. My eldest son John, who parted hence for Bayonne the 13th current about some merchant affairs I had with Messrs. Wescomb, on his arrival went with them before Monsieur. le Planque, the Governor, declaring that he was to go no farther, but return here; two days after was sent for and kept prisoner in the Citadel, where no one is admitted to speak with him but friars or priests, the Governor saying he has orders from the Intendant here. I beg an order from the Court of France for his liberty. We hope likewise for some speedy course for our stay or retreat hence. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. with two signatures. XXIII, 47.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

[1685,] Sept. 30.—You must leave order where it [the ale] may be sent after you. "This being done I will undertake you shall regale their Monsieurs with as good ale as ever

they drank with Lord Preston. Methinks we are parting for ever . . . I grow old and cannot hope to see your return . . . I consider a journey in November to London with some melancholy, and should be glad you could give me any hope that we shall not meet till towards spring . . . I suppose my presence might be dispensed with, and in truth will be of no moment. Yet my absence may be scandalous, and it is our general way to express our own zeal only by blaming others. Sir Thomas Gower is set out this morning* in the York coach, and hopes to be in London Saturday night." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. 157.

THE DUTCH AMBASSADOR TO KING LOUIS XIV.

1685, Oct. 2.—Copy of the Dutch Ambassador's memorials about the subjects of the States of Holland, naturalised and not naturalised. 1 p. ; *French* ; *endorsed by Sir W. Trumbull*. XXIII, 47.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Oct. 3.—“You must not wonder that I importune you with letters at this time. I stretch out my hand (this way) to gain as many parting embraces as I can. I consider how you are thronged with visits at all hours, and therefore expect not from you above one shake with your hand as you go out of ken, but hope you will allow me to thrust into the crowd as often as I can ; if I come with Sir Ch. Cottrell, he will not be displeased, nor with Rupy Browne and his second Considerable, nor I hope you and your most Considerable Lady. Now I have a little matter to advertise you of. The master of our York vessel is fallen down the river, and promiseth not to stay at Hull, having the most of his lading aboard already in firkins of butter. Wherefore we have given him our hogshead of ale. The wind may so favour us as to bring him to London before you go off. *In omnem eventum* I have directed the hogshead to my old servant and cook, Thomas Green, living at the *Angel* in King Street, Westminster. If he hear of the vessel time enough, he will repair to you at Doctors' Commons. If otherwise you may please to leave your order with him how to send it after you. Perhaps this will come to you before our Yorksh. Bart. [Sir Tho. Gower]. I forgot to tell you in my last that he hopes not to go in your yacht, but will make all haste after you . . . Spend this hogshead of ale freely ; I will provide another to follow you . . . which will keep longer . . . I could find in my heart to hope that you may leave behind you a letter without name to be brought by my daughter . . . whereby I may be enlightened as to a general knowledge of affairs, and advised either how to avoid coming, or if I must next month, how to conduct myself.” 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. 154.

* Wednesday.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Oct. 7.—“I hope this may reach you at the Commons ere you depart. It has no more to say but Adieu, Adieu, Adieu. One for you, a second for Madame l’Ambassadrice, the third for Debby Pet, Mademoiselle Royale. God Almighty go with you . . . I do not hope to see you again. God prepare me for my long journey.” My wife sends my Lady a little pot of baked meat for her entertainment on board. But I hear our vessel is not yet out of this river. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. 156.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1685, Oct. 7. Dublin.—The present Lord Mayor, Mr. Knox, enjoys the patent for half-pence, having bought out the patentees ; he pays out of it about 300*l*. a year to Lord Arran, besides what is expressed to the King. If the patent should be void by the late King’s death, and Lord Clarendon could procure me a new grant, I would allow him the 300*l*. a year Lord Arran now hath, or rather than fail, 400*l*. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Family volume.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

[1685,] Oct. 10.—“Once more at least I have opportunity to repeat my Adieus. Perhaps now the ale will come time enough. My daughter designs to set out Thursday next. By her, if not before, you will instance in some of the many accounts on which you think my journey necessary. Indeed I am not fix’d in my resolution, but fear I must do the thing *ἐκων ἄκων* [*sic*]. Nothing can be more inconvenient for me. I hope it is to your advantage to be put back awhile from the Michaelmas flaves [storms] which use to be so troublesome on our coast. I should be sorry our Lady Ambassadrice should have one such voyage as Lady Preston had two. God Almighty go with you and bless you.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. 155.

JOHN [FELL], BISHOP OF OXON to the SAME.

[1685,] October 11.—“I take leave to repeat to you my wishes of all success in your voyage ; in which I hope your chaplain, Mr. Haly, will endeavour to render himself serviceable by a diligent performance of the offices of piety in your family, and giving assistance to those of our nation, who will want sober advice in the time of health, and much more in that of sickness, when the factors for the Church of Rome never fail to interpose and be importunate. And as I desire to impress this care on him, I must beg leave to recommend it in some measure also unto you. There are always many of considerable quality of our nation in Paris, who being removed from the eye of their friends, take unfortunate liberties ; and it will

be a noble charity to interpose your authority and put some stop to them who are hasting to ruin. Besides your agency for your Prince, you will have opportunity of doing good offices to his subjects; but none can be greater or more acceptable to Almighty God, than to reduce from vice and licentious practices. That you may have that greatest of blessings, to be an instrument of good, is earnestly prayed on your behalf by, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVI, 149.

DON PEDRO RONQUILLO, Spanish Ambassador in England,
to [ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND ?].

1685, Oct. 17-27. London.—Enclosed are papers [*see pp. 16 ante and 86 post*] by which will be seen new pretensions of the King of France, and a new way of disturbing the peace by pretending to do execution on the lands possessed by Spain in Hainault upon account of the rents which should be paid by the lands possessed by France, and on which the obligations are given; and the rather because by the 15th article of the treaty of Nimeguen the obligations and rents are to be divided according to what lands remain in the possession of each King. These reasons being better deduced in the letter sent me by Don Francisco Antonio de Agurto, Governor and Captain-General of the Low Countries, I send your Excellency a copy of it, and desire you to acquaint his Majesty of Great Britain with all these Instruments, that according to his laudable inclinations for the observation of the Peace he may put a stop to this course, which will certainly disturb it, contrary to the intention and desire of the King my Master. 1 p.; *copy*. XXIII, 82.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Oct. 17. Whitehall.—I enclose letter of Sir David English and petition of John Strang. You are to inform yourself of these matters, and if you see cause interpose with the King of France. The affair of John Wescomb of Bayonne against one Gouveau has been long depending. Your protection is desired. 1 p. Misc. 3a.

STEPHEN BRIN [?] to the SAME.

1685, Oct. 18. Ealing.—Our neighbour Madame Bonfoy begs your assistance. Her son is now at Rouen with a merchant, if not an Englishman, at least of English parents. They are now persecuted for Religion and would come to England. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 57.

The Rev. Sir J[ONATHAN] TRELAWNY to the SAME.

[1685.] Oct. 19 [postmark].—I shall begin my journey Monday next for London, and shall all along wish some lucky retardment of your Embassy that I may wait on you before you undertake it. If not, I beg the favour of a few lines for some

instructions which I find you wish you had an early opportunity to give me. I am just now entering into the world of business ; the only qualification I carry with me is an honest heart to do the King the best service I am capable of. If I can miscarry in his interest, it shall be the fault of the public ministers for not vouchsafing positive commands in every particular debate and voice, for I am and will be always all obedience.

I have again wrote to the Colonel [his brother Charles?] from whom you would have heard had my first letter come to his hands.

Though you can pardon Ambrose, I will not. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXII, 165.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Oct. 19. Whitehall.—Sieur Drevon is reported by the Dutch Ambassador to have been violently carried out of the Principality of Orange. You are to consult the Dutch Ambassador in Paris, and apply for redress, separately or conjointly with him. Names Sir D. English as Consul at Bayonne. 1 p. Misc. 4.

HUMPHRY WILKINGS to the SAME.

1685, Oct. 21–31. London.—As soon as I heard from you of the refusal of the paper you presented to the Most Christian King in favour of my wife and children, I gave Monsieur Dayrolle a letter to my Lord Treasurer, who promised to speak to the King and Lord Sunderland. This instant I came from the Council Chamber where they assured me that by express order of his Majesty a letter had been written to you, and did not doubt but his Majesty's desire would be granted.

Pray order the person that takes up your goods to order the demanding of six jars of Seville wine, shipped for you by Mr. Cooke of this place with a request to Mr. Phillipps to have a care of, as I now write him directly to Rouen. 1½ pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 63.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Oct. 26. Whitehall.—You are to interpose in a matter contrary to the treaties between the two Crowns, and to do so in like cases without expecting directions upon every particular case that the violences may cease. ½ p. Misc. 5.

JACQUES DAYROLLE to the SAME.

1685, Oct. 27. Paris.—On arriving here last night I found the Hôtel d'Ecosse let, and have had no time to see others. "Things here are in a pitiable state. The Edicts of Nantes and Nîmes are entirely suppressed. All over the kingdom troops are being sent to make Protestants into Catholics.

The Temple at Charenton is pulled down, and the Protestants there are given a day to turn to Catholics, in default of which other steps will be taken."

The Court will not be here till St. Martin. The Chancellor died yesterday; his successor is not yet known.

When you were first nominated, it was said that the King was sending a nobody here, but since your merits are known, they are singing in a new tone, and your presence will efface all unjust ideas. You will want money for your equipage, but you easily get 30,000 francs here on your arrival. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French; holograph*. XXII, 159.

SAMUEL PEPYS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Oct. 27. Admiralty.—The *Katherine* yacht has put Lord Culpepper ashore at Dover, and may be looked for at Greenwich next tide, when her commander will be met with an order to serve you in your passage to France. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIII, 62.

QUEEN MARY to KING LOUIS XIV.

1685, Oct. 29. London.—The special friendship I have for my cousin, the Countess de Soissons, forces me not to refuse the favour she has asked me most fervently to write to you in her behalf. I hope you will excuse my interceding for her with you, that you will be so kind as not to allow her to be deprived of her claims to the property of the Princess de Carignan, her mother-in-law, on her death, which is expected. She hopes to obtain this if moved by my recommendation you are good enough not to pledge yourself to the other side and to allow the case to follow the usual law. This is what I ask of you, assuring you that I shall take it as a great proof of your friendship, for which I shall endeavour to be grateful, assuring you that on all occasions I am with all esteem and perfect sincerity,

Your good Sister,

MARIA R.

2 pp.; *French; holograph; with two seals*. XXVII, 36.

ROBERT WALSH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Oct. 29. The *Golden Patten* over against the King's Bench.—I beg "appui" for my brother-in-law the Count Dalby, a prisoner in the Bastille, for loyalty towards our King; his brother, who is now here, the Marquis de Bouille, told me that his Majesty has promised to recommend him to you. 2 pp.; *part in French, part in English; holograph*. XXIII, 84.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1685, Oct. 30. Whitehall.—Petition of John Banckes and others read praying that the directions given on 15 May, 1683,

to Lord Preston for demanding satisfaction for the ship *St. George* of London, Benj. Beard master, with lading of about 5,500*l.*, seized by Monsieur Franquenay, the French Governor of Pettiguaves, be renewed to Sir W. Trumbull. Ordered that instructions to that effect be given. 1 *p.* ; *signed*, John Nicholas ; *seal*. Misc. 6.

JO[HN] MOUNSTEVEN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Oct. 31. Whitehall.—My Lord [President?] being like to sit late this evening at a Committee of the Plantations, and Sunday being for the most part a day of much attendance, I doubt whether he will have leisure to write the letter you desire against Monday morning. I must beg your patience till to-morrow morning when you may expect a further account touching what you propose. 1 *p.* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 63.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 1. Whitehall.—Some new pretensions made by the French in the Spanish Netherlands should be determined amicably as prescribed by the Treaty of Nimuegen.

You are to protest against violence committed against the Hudson's Bay Company.

Petition enclosed of Mr. Betterton. The person should be delivered to whoever be appointed to conduct her to England.

Sir Wm. Douglas having married a French Protestant, you should obtain leave that she may dispose of her land and estate and come to England with her husband. 1 *p.* Misc. 7.

WILLIAM DANIEL to HERBERT AYLWIN of London.

1685, Nov. 8. Caen.—We expect soldiers every day, which has already caused many of this city to change. I have been summoned to do the like and have told them I am an English subject and never naturalised and of the Church of England, which the King promised to protect. All the answer I obtained was that if 20 troopers were not enough to make me change, I should have 40. I replied that my house was full of goods for the account of friends in England and that it was very hard I should not have the protection that others of my nation had and all other strangers in this kingdom. If you can give us any protection, it must be with speed, for before the Ambassador comes, the work will be ended. At Rouen many persons abandoned their houses and fled. Trade is at a stand and no vessel in lading at present.

My eldest daughter is fled with Monsieur and Madame de Grangues. 2 *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 65.

O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 9. Whitehall.—I am sorry Mr. Chute was left behind ; he is better. This day Parliament met. The Lords

returned thanks for his Majesty's speech this evening, but the Commons have adjourned it till Thursday. *Sir Thomas Clargis was the first that spoke in disparagement of the Speech, reflecting upon those officers mentioned in it as illegal and upon those doubled forces as schismatical. 3 pp. ; holograph ; part in cipher deciphered is italicised. XXIII, 68.*

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 9. Whitehall.—You are to second the enclosed letters, one in favour of Monsieur de Sessac, for him to go to France for a time to settle his affairs, the other to desire the King to interpose his authority with the Duke of Mazarin to restore her pension to the Duchess.

You are to inform yourself of violences committed in Orange, and to interpose to protect the rights of the Prince. 1 p. Misc. 8.

EVERARD DE WEEDE to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 12–22. The Hague.—Hopes that Sir William will strongly support the representations of the King of England on the subject of the principality of Orange. 4 pp. ; *French ; holograph. XXIII, 73.*

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 12. Whitehall.—I have little doubt this will find you arrived at Paris. The King has ordered a warrant to be prepared for granting your place in the Ordnance to Sir Henry Shere, "upon what consideration I know not." 1½ pp. ; *holograph. XXV, 159.*

Monsieur DE LUBIÈRES to [the SAME].

[1685,] Nov. [13–]23. Orange.—Hopes that the Ambassador will procure passes for himself, his wife, son, his mother-in-law and servants. The return of the troops is threatened if the Converts do not prove good Catholics.

Nov. 27.—He sends copy of an unsigned ordinance of the Count de Tessé of the 25th, when he left the town with the last squadron of Dragoons. He took with him the four Ministers of Orange who are now in prison at Valence. It is said that Monsieur de Chambrun, doyen of the Ministers here, will be removed to Montelimar.

The King's refusal of a pass to the King of Denmark for the Princess of Tarente is alarming ; however, there is more excuse for refusal to a subject of the King than to one of his Royal Highness.

The President therefore thinks that if the Ambassadors ask for passes for them in the name of their Masters, they will have no difficulty in obtaining them, since passes are not really needed, it being only necessary to have a certificate

from the Consuls of Orange of being native inhabitants, with a Baptismal certificate and one of their being Catholics, since the last inhabitants of Orange who left Paris lately, probably left the Kingdom without passes from the King and only with certificates from the Consuls of Orange. The President desires a pass that he may have no difficulty about the sale of his goods. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French* ; headed "*Extract from letter of the President of the Parliament of Orange.*" XXIII, 75.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 16. Whitehall.—The enclosed to Cardinal de Bonzi and the Duke of Mazarin are to thank them for letters they wrote on the defeat of the rebels.

As to the business of Orange, my Lord Sunderland has sent you further orders. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 69.

SAMUEL DE PAZ to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 19. Whitehall.—The death of Mr. Chute's eldest brother will make him have other thoughts than those of going to Paris, a considerable estate having fallen to him. Hopes that if Sir William has tried Mr. Evans' son and thinks him able to do service, he will not send for anyone else from home. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 172.

O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 19. Whitehall.—Two days ago died the elder brother of Mr. Chute who was to have been your Secretary, and left him about 1,500*l.* a year. He will have so much domestic business that he cannot think of any foreign one.

The two houses have been in some ferment both against the superseding of the Test. Nothing is resolved in the business of the Militia which will take up time in both houses.

The words that Captain Cooke spoke (for which he was yesterday sent to the Tower) are the more heinous in that he wears the King's cloth, and is one of my Lord Ferrar's captains, and hath ever hitherto been loyal, though now transported with rashness and indiscretion, which last circumstance ought rather to extenuate his crime : *several surmises will be spread [sic] about our Parliame and domestic affairs, but you will believe nothing till you have it from good hands, and as the conjuncture is, you cannot use too much cipher, for all the packets are opened of late somewhere by the way and the letters enclosed taken out and sent uncovered.* 3 pp. ; *holograph* ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised.* XXIII, 70.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1685, Nov. 21.—Petition of William Gray now in Nantes read. Sir William Trumbull is to be directed to support the same. 1 p. ; *signed*, Wm. Bridgeman ; *trace of seal*. Misc. 12.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to GEORGE, BARON
DARTMOUTH.

1685, Nov. 21. Whitehall.—Sir William Trumbull's allowance of 200*l.* yearly as Clerk of Deliveries in the Ordnance Office is to be continued to him as from December 31 next. 1 *p.* ; *copy*. Misc. 9.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 21. Paris.—I have taken a house in the Faubourg St. Germain called the Hôtel de Beziers in the *rue du Colombier* for 30 pistoles a month, from the 10th inst., having no alternative. I have had difficulty to find a small country-house on the Versailles road. I went to-day to see one at Boulogne, but if the King stays on at Fontainebleau, you will not want it. You can give me further orders on arriving at Dieppe. If you approve I can propose to Mr. de Gachon, Tutor of Lord St. Alban, to lend us one which they have taken two leagues from here on the Sceaux road.

Monsieur de Boucherat is made Chancellor, and the King's Dragoons have entered Orange.

[*Postscript.*]—I recommend to my Lady as waiting-maid a girl of my kin. She only asks for table, to avoid the violence of the Dragoons. She might be useful to your niece. 3 *pp.* ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 71.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 22. Brussels.—We are expecting to hear the success of your negotiations as to those countries, upon the subject of the late seizures, hoping his Majesty's interposition by you will have a better effect than Count de Val's memorial, which we do not hear that his M.C. Majesty has answered. 1½ *pp.* XXIII, 72.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 22. The Hague.—You have given me such kind assurances of your attachment for my interest both by the letter which you have written to me and by what you said to the Ambassador of the States in England that I must express my gratitude and beg you, being in France, to further my interests as you have been ordered by the King, whom I have again begged to furnish you with full reports. Since I wrote to him, things have so much changed for the worse that without help I see myself ruined in the Principality of Orange. I hope the intercession of his Majesty may bring some relief to that poor country and that I shall be for the future protected against such insults. 3 *pp.* ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 146.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Nov. 23.—The day after the Lords considered that part of the King's speech about the Officers, the King pro-rogued Parliament. Mr. Cooke was presently after set at liberty from the Tower and by the help of friends and his own submission has kissed the King's hand.

The scaffold that was being put up in Westminster Hall for the trial of Earl Stamford has since been taken down, seeing he cannot now be tried but by the Lords who are possessed of the indictment against him. Lord Brandon will be tried on Thursday next. Sir John Cochrane has his pardon. I saw him and the Lord Gray at Court last night. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 74.

[THOMAS, EARL GRAY] DE STAMFORD to the SAME.

[1685, Nov. 23. London.]—Thanks Sir William for conveying goods and letters to his wife in Paris. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 76.

ROBERT, EARL of SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 23. Whitehall.—On the detention of William Gray and child in France. 1 p. Misc. vol. 10.

The ABBÉ MOREL DE ST. ARNOUT to PHILIP WILLIAM, Elector Palatine.

1685, [Nov. 23—] Dec. 3. Heidelberg.—Has been ordered by his Master to inform the Elector that the three prisoners arrested at Mannheim are accused of being parties to a serious plot, and after they have been examined and confronted at Paris with one Cardel, if not found guilty of this, although convicted of desertion or other crimes, the Envoy is empowered to promise that they shall be safely returned to the territory of the Palatinate, his Majesty not doubting that after this assurance the Elector will promptly hand over the prisoners, these detestable enterprises against the person of Sovereigns being held in such horror among all nations that no State would refuse to give up such culprits to the Princes who demand them. An immediate answer is therefore requested as the courier must be despatched. 1 p. ; *French ; copy*. XXIII, 109. See pp. 58 and 62 post.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685, Nov. 24.—Sir Bernard de Gomme, Mr. Surveyor of the Ordnance being dead, that office has been conferred upon Sir Henry Sheer, and Philip Musgrave, who lately married Lord Dartmouth's daughter, is made Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance in the room of Sir Henry Sheers [*sic*].

Nov. 26.—Lord Brandon was found guilty of High Treason. Lord Grey, Colonel Rumsey and one Saxton were the witnesses.

The King has granted the French Protestants a brief for a general collection for their relief.

There is now a perfect union between the Prince of Orange and the City of Amsterdam. 1½ pp. XXV, 176.

GEORGE WOODSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 24. Signet Office.—The King has signed a warrant to Lord Dartmouth to pay you out of the Office of the Ordnance 200*l.* per annum. I suppose it is in lieu of your office there. We have but dull doings in this office and like to have less, for all the King's servants will be paid by a list, and so consequently need no Privy Seal, being officers during pleasure. We have had 18 Bills only hitherto, but I hope we shall conclude better. I gave you an account (about a fortnight since) of your place in the Tower how it was disposed of to Sir Hen. Sheres [*sic*], and sent to your sister Bings and Sir Charles [Cotterell] to know whether you were privy to it before it passed, and they seemed to be satisfied. The Clerks of the Signet and Secretaries call for their dividends. Therefore be pleased to signify your pleasure, whether I shall pay it as I received your fees, because you directed me to pay it to Robson or at Doctors' Commons. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIII, 77.

HENRY LAVIE and JOHN STRANG to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 24. Bordeaux.—Refer to their former letter. [*See p. 46, ante.*] They have lately engaged in the vintage trade. Yesterday they were taken prisoners coming from Change. Lavie's son fears to be sent to the galleys. Messrs. Graham and Walker, and Sir David Inglis will give more information about them. 1 p.; *signed by Lavie on behalf of Strang*. XXIII, 78.

JOHN DE GRAUE to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 24. Rouen.—I have four troopers quartered in my house which costs me 15 livres a day and am threatened with more. Mr. Cholwich is in the same state, but has no family and no soldiers. I will give 200 pistoles for a pass, or would pay for my wife and children to live in some private chamber in Sir William's house. My wife sends a pot of cream for her Ladyship. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIII, 79.

Sworn Deposition of MARK CHISWELL and others.

1685, Nov. 24. Rye.—They saw a French man-of-war seize 3 vessels belonging respectively to Stephen Boucher, John Bouchett and Francis Bridon, French Protestants of Rye, and take them to Calais or Dunkirk. 1 p.; with 4 signatures; endorsed "Read in Council Dec. 4, 1685. To be put in Earl of Sunderland's hands." Misc. vol. 11. *See next page.*

PHILIP WILLIAM, ELECTOR PALATINE, to the ABBÉ
MOREL.

1685, [Nov. 25-] Dec. 5. Heidelberg.—In reply to the Abbé's letter of the 3rd. The Elector again protests that he has been extremely moved by this plot as by a most detestable crime ; if such attempts were not punished, not a Sovereign would be safe even in his Cabinet. He will use all just means to arrive at the truth of the matter and to give due satisfaction to the King, and so to render all Potentates and Princes more safe for the future, but not wishing to be blamed, before God and the world, for having acted towards his subjects contrary to justice and conscience and to the protection promised to them in all reasonable cases, he finds that it does not at present appear that Cardel has been examined at Paris, or the three others who were arrested at Mannheim, although the Elector offered to examine the latter in presence of the Abbé or his deputies. In the case of Cardel he could not do so for he has been removed to Paris. He therefore feels obliged to inform his Majesty plainly that extradition has never been refused. However, the three prisoners at Mannheim will remain there so strictly guarded that there is no fear of escape. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French ; copy.* XXIII, 109. See p. 56 *ante* and 62 *post*.

[KING LOUIS XIV] to ———.

[Undated. 1685, Nov.]—His Majesty has heard from Rye that two of the fisher boats have been sent back, but that the third, having been forced by weather to Calais, the Admiralty officers there have seized their nets and gear, and do not even allow the crew to return to Rye. His Majesty hopes orders will soon be given for their release, and for the exemplary punishment of those who have committed an insult so contrary to the Laws of Nations and to the Treaties between the two Crowns. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French ; copy.* Misc. 75.

[Undated. 1685 ?]—I had already ordered the commanders of my frigates to do nothing which could give ground for complaint to the King of Great Britain, but my orders arrived too late to prevent the fugitives, of whom complaint had been made to you, being carried off. I shall soon know the details, and in the future at least will prevent the occurrence of like incidents. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French ; copy.* Misc. 74.

OWEN WYNNE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 26. Whitehall.—The ferment occasioned by the last gales in Parlt. are not quite allayed : the *Tests* and *Popish officers* are the common themes, and the *Judges* were yesterday with the King, it is thought, upon that account.

Lord Tyrconnel is confined in Ireland, not upon a public crime, but upon a private quarrel between him and Lord Drogheda.

I find several *people* of all *persuasions* flock over hither ; so I doubt *not but* you will be very *cautious* whom you grant your *passports* to.

Sir John Coventry died a Roman Catholic of 16 years' standing and *Sir Edward Hales is said to have declared for it.*

I see nothing about *Orange* yet put into my *Lords'* hands, and the public Ministers aggravate the cruelties there and publish privately a *detail* of them which I believe comes from Mr. *Spanheim*. You will have much ado to wipe off the *odium* that some will endeavour to *throw upon* the King upon that account ; the peace of '78 (between France and Holland, being a separate one) was made without our King's consent, and if it be objected that he is "*garand*" of it, so are the other Princes upon the continent likewise.

Lord Br[andon] Gerard was this day brought to trial ; Keeling, Lord Gray, Rumsey and Saxton were witnesses against him ; the first spoke as to the certainty of the plot in general, the second how that Lord Brandon was concerned in it, had offered money, 500*l.*, and was present at some meetings, the third how that he was for seizing the King in the *pts.* house by having 200 men that should come attended with 20 men apiece, and the fourth deposed as to a letter that he had writ to Monmouth to invite him from Holland, and to give him assurance of the strength and readiness of his assistants, and that he saw his letter in the West, when it was produced to pacify (or rather inflame) his associates there. Several Lords (Anglesey and Lovelace among them) appeared in justification of his loyalty, and Cutts offered somewhat as if the late Duke of Monmouth had been much displeased with the prisoner and so was not concerned with him. But the main argument he insisted upon for himself was that which is now much used, that unless a man be in actual arms against the King, he cannot be said to imagine and compass the King's death, and so is not guilty by the 25 of Edward III. 4 *pp.* ; *holograph* ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised.* XXIII, 80.

NEWS-LETTER to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Nov. 26.—Lord Brandon had often proposed, and even undertaken to seize the castle of Chester. On his trial he behaved himself with a great deal of passion and disorder. "In his evidence the Lord Gray plainly let the world see how deep my Lord Russell was in the conspiracy against the late King."

The King has pardoned the Earl Dumbarton, Lord Dover, Sir Edward Hales and the other officers, about 60 in all, that have not taken the Test.

I was told to-day that the Earl of Anglesey yesterday entered an action against Bernard Howard upon the statute of 25 of the last King.

The City of Amsterdam has promised to raise 10,000 men more, and to fit out 40 ships against Spain. 4 pp. ; *unsigned*. XXV, 178.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 26-Dec. 6. Whitehall.—As Lord Brandon Gerrard was going back to the Tower, he met one McDonnell, an old friend, whom he desired to present his duty to the King, and implore mercy. It was reported here as if several people of employment, who last session voted of the wrong side, were to be turned out, but it is believed it will not come to pass, nor any change in the officers of the army.

The accommodation between the Prince of Orange and the City of Amsterdam will much spoil the measures of your Court. By last advices the Hollanders will increase the land forces considerably and fit out a good squadron of ships next spring. Three regiments are to be of French Protestants under officers who have forsaken the French service upon the persecution. 4 pp. XXV, 177.

——— to the SAME at Paris.

1685, Nov. 26.—“Lord Devon sent Lord Grey a challenge upon a report of his having told the King that the rebels expected the assistance of Lord Devon. The challenge was delivered by Lord Dunbarton in these terms :—“My Lord having heard as above bids me tell that you are a traitor, the son and husband of a whore and a liar, and if you had not once borne the title of a lord, he would have ordered his footmen to have kicked you, but in regard of your past quality he is content to take his own satisfaction and to that purpose challenges you to meet him immediately.” Lord Grey excused himself upon the account of his present circumstances, which would not suffer him to engage in an affair of that nature, and instead of accepting the challenge, complains of it to the King, who chid Lord Dunbarton for delivering it, and required Lord Devon to lay it down, which he offered to do if Lord Grey would declare that what he had said was but a groundless surmise of his own or his party, wherein, I think, my Lord is complied with.”

Rumsey swore that he heard Brandon discourse with Armstrong about seizing the fort at Chester, and at another time demanding why the insurrection went slowly, and, being told the want of money was the reason, he offered to contribute 500*l.* towards it. Lord Grey began his evidence with a large account of the practices between Shaftesbury, Monmouth, Russell, Armstrong and himself, and excused his becoming a witness to which he said nothing but the King's service should have tempted him. He swore that once at Monmouth's table Brandon proposed that in case another Parliament were summoned, 300 resolute men should be appointed to seize

the King in the House of Lords ; this Monmouth smiled at, whereat Brandon took great distaste, thinking that the depth of his contrivance deserved a better fate than to be contemned ; that . . . he never saw any man more zealous for a rebellion or more cool when it was set on foot. But a great confirmation of the King's evidence consisted in what the prisoner intended for his defence, which was nothing but fierce and unmannerly demeanour, impertinent allegations, and examining witnesses to frivolous purpose, such as his father's loyalty and his own virtuous conversation, to which he called up . . . Lords Oxford and Anglesey ; dreams of law points which he blundered out of a paper that he had not learned to read. . . . The jury soon found him guilty. 2 pp. ; *unsigned*. XXV, 180.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1685, Nov. 27. Whitehall.—Petition of John Degraue, natural subject of the King of England and a Protestant, residing at Rouen, read. Petitioner has so many soldiers quartered on him that the charge amounts to 20 crowns a day. Sir William Trumbull to be directed to interpose in his behalf. 1 p. ; *signed*, Wm. Bridgeman ; *trace of seal*. Misc. 13. *See next page*.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Same date.—Read petition of Thomas Coulson, Tho. Goddard, Benjamin Price and other merchants of London, and Giles Ball of Genoa, merchant, all his Majesty's subjects, about the *Essex*, Isaac Rowe master, laden with corn at Montalto in Italy consigned to Robt. Lang, his Majesty's late Consul at Marseilles, which was seized in February last by French men-of-war and taken to Marseilles. Sir William Trumbull is directed to interpose for restitution of the proceeds of the corn. 1 p. ; *signed*, Wm. Bridgeman ; *trace of seal*. Misc. 14.

JA[MES] BRUCE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 27. Nantes.—“I hope this may find you happily arrived in our land of Gozen hoping the Eternal may have pitched on your person to be the Moses of our age and that by the character He has clothed your person with may procure us the poor children of Israel upon whom He has put His mark liberty to pass through these Red Seas to serve our God in spirit and in truth even in a desert if it be His holy will and pleasure till He bring us to that eternal Cannane which we in the end of our miserable and dangerous passage of Jordain pray for.”

I am a “Scotsman not naturalised neither of the meanest families in Scotland nor of the greatest and do not now pretend to importune your Honour with my genolgie.”

I am recommended to you by Monsieur de Saumarettz of Jersey, Sir Andrew florestor Conjunct Secretary for Scotland, and my cousin Sir William Bruce of Baliaskie.

Those of Bordeaux and Rochelle are not now so pressing, seeing the storm has past them.

Any money that is necessary shall thankfully be counted, besides a tun of the best white wine this river can afford for your use. 4 pp. XXIII, 81.

JOHN DE GRAUE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 28. Rouen.—Refers to his former letter [see p. 61 *ante*]. More soldiers are quartered upon him. If he could be exempt from this, he would come to Paris until his pass was procured and he would gladly give 100 pistoles for it. 1 p. XXIII, 83.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

[1685,] Nov. 28.—“I doubt not but you considered thoroughly before you resolved on so important a thing. God preserve you in it. I hope business more stirring than your practice, and joined with variety of company, and even that air, will all concur to promote health and good humour. My little friend at Lambeth says E. R[ochester] hath done himself honour, and made the world a presage of his government. *Si sic omnia*. But as I had written thus far, another little politician (our Governor) gave me the honour of a visit, who tells me that the choice was made higher, by Sovereign wisdom. He is a creature of L. Pr. Seal, and seemed to avouch his intelligence from thence. Well, I say again, God speed you. Our Governor says that Sir H. Goodrich hath likewise gotten some money, and attributes both to a removal. Still you find where he is inspired. I hope Ld. D[artmouth] will take what is offered, if he cannot get more. I would fain have him sell it; methinks it will not become his generosity to prey upon a carcass. My little L[ambeth] friend tells me likewise that your predecessor's deputy, whom he calls Ellis Layton [Leighton?], hath committed great rapines, which reflect. I wonder not at that man, but he hath a brother in Ireland altogether unlike him, to whom he hath been unkind, as knaves are always to honest men. I hope my affair will end well here, and I will execute your good counsel. Our D[ean Thos. Gale] (as I find by looking in the Register) acted a clear contrary part in A.Bp. Frewen's Visitation. Could he forget that an evidence of two sheets of paper written by his own hand was extant upon record against him? I remember you told me my Ld. L[ondon?], a good judge, thought not very venerably of him.” 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 175.

PHILIP WILLIAM, ELECTOR PALATINE to KING LOUIS XIV.

1685, [Nov. 29–]Dec. 9. Heidelberg.—After compliments and expressions of detestation at attempts on the lives of Sovereigns

he says that the Abbé Morel had told him that two inhabitants of Mannheim going to Spires had been seized by the Commandant of Landau, and he had requested him to arrest at Mannheim two other citizens and an ecclesiastic of the reformed religion as accomplices. Although the first arrest was on his own territory and that of the Empire on which the Commandant of Landau had watched them for five days, and the Elector might have demanded their surrender, yet the respect he feels for the King and his horror at the crime, caused him to suspend his rights until the truth of the charge was known, feeling that the King would declare that the seizure was without prejudice to his rights, and that in any case the prisoners might be brought back to the place of their arrest. To leave nothing undone to discover the plot, he had the other three accused persons arrested at Mannheim. He also requested that the two first might be examined at Landau, it being easier to do this on the spot. He offered to examine the three Mannheim prisoners in the presence of the Abbé or his deputy or that of the Commandant of Landau and to draw up the interrogatories himself, and to examine the papers which he had kept under seal, and if they proved guilty, to give them up. He requested the Abbé to inform the King that the protection which he owed to his subjects required that he should protect them until certain proof appeared against them. This was the more necessary in the case of the Mannheim prisoners because of the consternation caused among his other Protestant subjects, who regarded it as a matter of Religion and as threatening to extend into the Empire the King's last Edicts touching Religion. This false impression gained more ground with them as the prisoners were French by birth, although they had left France long before the last Edicts, Cardel having lived fourteen and Bosange nearly nine years at Mannheim. The ecclesiastic intended to go to Cassel or Berlin the day after his arrest. The fourth is a poor, wretched, paralysed soldier. They were all of good character, and their misfortune is attributed to vengeance on the part of people who owed them a grudge. One Des Vallon who was arrested with Cardel has a bad character and is said to have used threats against Cardel for personal reasons. The Abbé has no doubt represented all this to the King. After further compliments he requests the King, with a view to sparing him discredit within and without the Empire, with Protestant Electors and Princes, and the irreparable prejudice to his interests at home, if he gave the least sign of wishing to interfere with the religion of his subjects contrary to the Treaty of Westphalia and to the promise made on his succession to the Electorate, to inform him of the evidence, for the examination of Cardel will have given some clue. The inhabitants of Mannheim knowing the prisoners, it will be more possible to get at the truth there. He sends one of his secretaries with this letter. In the meantime he

will guard the prisoners closely. The delay will not lessen their punishment if guilty. 4 pp.; *French; copy.* XXIII, 109. See pp. 56 and 62 ante.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Nov. 30. Whitehall.—You are to demand satisfaction for the *St. George*, taken by the Governor of Petitguaves and to interpose for the restitution of the goods of John Mascall. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 15.

J[OHN] TUCKER to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 30. Whitehall.—On Saturday, being the last day of term, many persons taken up in the late rebellion and bound to appear were discharged. Wade, Goodenough and Burton pleaded pardon, but were remanded to prison till further order. Bateman the chirurgeon prayed to be bailed, but the court being informed there was an indictment found against him, he was remanded. Lord Brandon being brought up, Mr. Attorney prayed judgment, and the prisoner being asked what he had to say in stay of judgment made several frivolous objections which were all overruled by the court. The court awarded execution to be done on Friday next.

Lord Lovelace and Mr. Row (Mr. Attorney consenting) were discharged. Lord Delamere after some debate was bailed in 20,000*l.* and his four sureties in 10,000*l.* apiece for his appearance next term, and over and besides body for body. Sir Robert Cotton was bailed in the same amount. Sir Gilbert Gerard pleaded not guilty to an information for conspiring to cause an insurrection and stands upon his former recognizance. Mr. Ostley was bailed, the recognizance 20,000*l.* principal, 10,000*l.* the bail. Mr. George Speke pleaded not guilty to an information for that he with 130 other persons had rescued Mr. Henry Trenchard out of the Messengers' hands and was bound in 10,000*l.* and his two bail in 5,000*l.* apiece. 2 pp.; *holograph.* XXIII, 85.

GEORGE WOODESON to the SAME.

1685, Nov. 30. [London].—Your month has proved as good as either of the last three, for I have had 32 Bills and three Letters. Sir Bernard de Gomme is deceased and Sir Hen. Shires [*sic*] has that place and Mr. Musgrave yours. This is likewise to give you an account of what has happened in the Office; Ellis, Mr. Gauntlett's hackney clerk (and lately mine) came into the Office and after some scurrilous language he was pleased to bestow on me (upon the old subject) I desired him to go out and make no disturbance there, and I would better instruct him than I had done formerly, at which he struck me down on the trunk (having some advantage of me) and there followed his blows till my man came in to take

him off, for which I prosecuted him, knowing no other way to have satisfaction, whereupon Mr. Gauntlett coming to me, told me that unless I would take off my prosecution he would put in another in my place (I confess I little expected such a sharp reprimand from one of so late a date). I told him it was not come to that for I was under other circumstances than to be at his mercy ; at that Mr. Tench said I had bought my place, but I replied if it were so, it was no worse than what he would have done ; which silenced him. Since which Mr. Gauntlett sent him to ask my pardon (knowing not how to shift without him) which like a good Christian I freely consented to, to avoid all reflections which might happen upon the Office in your absence, although it was much against the grain ; he likewise thanked me for my kindness, but would have been of another opinion if it had been his own case. I told him further as he had promised you to sign for you, if he thought it troublesome, other measures could be taken with your concurrency and now I find him very well satisfied. This is the true state of the whole matter. 1 p. ; *holograph ; seal.* XXIII, 86.

HENRY LAVIE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 1. Bordeaux.—Was detained seven days in prison, being severely pressed to change his religion, but by means of friends has obtained a month from the Intendant to produce a pass from the King to stay or be gone without being molested in religion. Without this he must return to prison or suffer soldiers in his house, or change. Mr. Strang is in prison ; they would not grant him time.

Mr. George Torriano writes from London that he entertained Sir William of the affair.

His son has been transferred from Bayonne to La Réolle and is threatened with the galleys. 1 p. ; *signed by Lavie on behalf of Mr. Strang.* XXIII, 87.

Monsieur DE LUBIÈRES, Président du Parlement, to
the SAME.

1685, Dec. 3. Orange.—The English Ambassador will have been surprised and pained by the news of September 14th, as he will be by the sequel, which will be permanent unless he makes all possible effort to restore Orange to the state in which it was before October 25th. If the Ambassador has authority to speak of the affairs of the Prince of Orange, it is necessary that some one from that place should see him. The writer would be glad to come.

Fresh troubles are threatened if the inhabitants continue to refuse to go to Mass.

It is necessary that the order which the Bishop of Orange forced the Count de Tessé to issue should not be carried out as contrary to the Edicts of the Prince and to the liberties of

the town. It was issued without orders from the King, except the article regarding the Chapter of Orange. It is the work of the Bishop, who wishes to govern Orange "*à la baguette*," threatening the "new Catholics" with fresh troubles. If this is not stopped, they will have to leave the country. The President is most threatened as not allowing the Bishop to do his will blindly. It is reported that the President will soon have a *Veniat*, it being falsely imputed that he is the cause of the "new Catholics not going to Mass." The Bishop wishes to establish Jesuits at Orange.

All the neighbours of Orange exclaim against the new converts as being cold in religion. If this is true, it is for want of instruction, it being impossible for a man to go to bed Protestant and get up Catholic.

The President requests the Ambassador to obtain a passport for himself and family to follow his Master to Holland, Monsieur de Tessé having ordered him to become a Catholic in three months from September 12th. Monsieur de Schulembourg, Secretary to the Prince of Orange, has just written to the President, referring him to the intercession of the King of England.

Monsieur de Chambrun, "*doyen*" of the Ministers of Orange, is to be imprisoned at Lyons to-morrow; the other four Ministers are already in the prison of the Bishopric of Valence in Dauphiné. 3 pp.; *French*, headed "*Extract from letter of Monsieur de Lubières.*" XXIII, 51.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 3. Whitehall.—You are to endeavour to obtain restitution of corn detained at Marseilles, the property of Thomas Colson and others. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 16.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—His Majesty approves very well of what you have done in the affair of Orange and in that of his subjects molested on account of their religion. Their coming away would be very prejudicial to his service, as you have judged, and he would not have you demand passports for them, but insist that they may enjoy all liberties stipulated by the treaties. Having received account that two Dunkirk frigates have lately visited the packets coming from Nieuport, and taken out of one of them 18 passengers, and that other French frigates have carried away fishermen of Rye, he has commanded me to acquaint Monsieur Barillon therewith, and would also have you complain to the French King.

Having considered of what you wrote that the Ministers of several other Princes and States intend to ask for a burial place for Protestant subjects, he would have you desire the same for his subjects, by yourself in his name. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Misc. 17.

L'ENCLAS [Dutch Ambassador at Paris] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. [3-]13. Paris.—Desires to know if, on the previous Tuesday, anything passed between Sir William and Monsieur de Croissy about affairs at Orange. 2 pp.; *French; holograph.* XXIII, 105.

DRAFT OF REPLY TO ABOVE.

Undated.—I received on Tuesday last from Monsieur de Croissy the same answer that I had before, which I have already communicated to you. I wish I had something different to tell you, for I take no less interest than yourself in the affairs of the Prince of Orange. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. in *Sir William's hand.* XXIII, 135.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685, Dec. [3-]13 n.s. Vienna.—From two Turkish prisoners it is known that there is great scarcity of food at Weissenberg and that, if besieged, it would fall. The Emperor has decided to fortify Neuhaüsel. General Caraffa has left General Caprara and is near Waradin, having taken and fortified Dioseck. Daily sallies are made from Waradin, but with no success, and 20 Turks were lately taken, among them one who offered 16,000 crowns for ransom. Caraffa has enlarged his winter-quarters in Transylvania, and the Prince consented to it, fearing the Grand Signor being jealous of his good intelligence with the Emperor should put Tekely in his place. The Duke of Lorraine is expected here in February. The Elector of Bavaria will take the field next campaign. The Grand Signor has disarmed all the Greeks in Albania and Sophia.

Dec. 16 s.n.—The Imperial, Bavarian and Swedish Ministers that came hither from Ratisbon have encouraged the States of the Circle to continue their alliance against the enemies of the Empire. They are resolved to send an army of 4,000 men into Hungary and it is assigned what troops each State is to furnish for this purpose. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIII, 104.

——— to the ENVOY OF BRANDENBURG.

1685, Dec. [4-]14. Orange.—You will have seen by my letter of the 10th that the Count de Tessé has returned and forced the Officers of Parliament to go to Mass in red robes, and the Consuls in "*chaperons*" last Sunday, though they resisted as long as possible, relying on the delay of three or four months granted by him and the Bishop. The pretext for this was a letter which he says I wrote to you, which he says you have handed to the King and his Ministers, informing you of this delay. This letter the King finds contrary not only to his wishes, but also to what these gentlemen could and were to do. Monsieur de Tessé tries to discredit President de Lubières by imputing to him his own return here and that of the troops

which he had been ordered to bring back, which he says he wished to reduce to one company of Dragoons, though he might have brought back a whole regiment, with which he has dispensed because we went to Mass, all those who had not yet gone having done so the same day ; however, we have here a company of Dragoons drawing its "*ustensile*" from the citizens and 6*f.* a day from the Commune ; they are billeted on the inhabitants indiscriminately, the Commune supplying also hay and corn. I think nothing of that for we have nothing left to lose. I still beg you to obtain for me a pass to leave the Kingdom. I know that you have conferred with the Envoys of Holland and England and that you all mean to write to the Powers you represent upon whom depend our hopes.

It seems however that our forced Catholicism ought not to be an obstacle to the grant of passes, as no compulsory promise can be enforced. I beg however that you will not produce my letter as I fear trouble. I have just heard of new orders arrived for the Count de Grignan, lieutenant of the King. 2 *pp.* ; *French* ; headed "*extract from a letter.*" XXIII, 55.

The MARQUIS D'ASTORGAS to the NUNCIO OF MADRID.

1685, Dec. [4-]14. Madrid.—On the relations between France and Spain, especially with reference to the detention of ships. 1½ *pp.* ; *French* ; *copy.* XXIII, 108.

——— BURRISH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 5. Rouen.—An officer has enquired about his family and he would be glad to have protection, being not naturalised. Presents a box of eight pots of walnuts and a loin of veal. 1 *p.* ; *holograph* ; *seal.* XXIII, 89.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 7. Whitehall.—The King has made Lord Sunderland President of the Council, as a place very consistent with that of Secretary of State, and expressed himself with great kindness to him.

The Lord President is very well satisfied with the accounts you send of business and news.

I observe that in your memorial about the King's subjects you address "*Votre Majesté très Chrétienne,*" which I think is not used in the second person, but only "*vosre Majesté.*" I may be mistaken and you can better know upon the place. 1 *p.* XXIII, 93.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 7. Whitehall.—I have the account of your public audience and of your conference with Monsieur de Croissy touching the affair of Orange and other matters. His Majesty

would have you press the execution of the Article of the Treaty of Nimuegen, and insist for an answer.

Monsieur de Croissy's answer concerning such of his Majesty's subjects as are not naturalised seems satisfactory, and you must let them know it, as occasion offers, and if any complaint come contrary thereunto, interpose vigorously for redress, and as to those English who are naturalised, he would have you send a copy of one of their letters of Naturalisation that he may send you further orders. In the meantime you are to inform yourself of the matter and obtain for them all fitting freedom and that they be not molested for their Religion according to directions sent you last post. I enclose Order of Council in favour of John de Graue. 1½ pp. Misc. 19.

J[OHN] TUCKER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 7. Whitehall.—The Venetian Ambassadors arrived last night.

From the West we hear of 300 rebels who appear in parties, robbing and destroying the country. When troops are sent after them, they retire into the woods; they are rather a sort of banditti than anything else. My Lord Lieutenant has put off his journey to this day sennight. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 90.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 7. The Hague.—The state of war is agreed upon to continue for the expiring year as it was before, to which the Ambassadors have now given their consents, though they opposed it very stiffly, but now there is a reconciliation made between the Prince of Orange and them. Here are great numbers of French Protestants which come daily, for whose subsistence the magistrates and inhabitants are very zealous and liberal in their charitable contributions, and it is said that two new regiments of those Protestants will be raised. 2 pp. XXIII, 91.

JA[MES] BRUCE to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 7. Nantes.—Since I wrote to you on the 27th November our misery has much augmented, for on the 4th there arrived two companies of Dragoons, or I may say devils. Eight were sent to my house with horses and a *maréchal de logis* to eat and drink at discretion. They put me out of my house between nine and ten at night and kept my wife in torment till the morning, having obliged her to give them what money she had or could borrow. They went to rest. She being free of their torment was forced to absent herself. After putting me and her abroad they were masters of all my household goods which I esteem about 2,000*l.* which they have burnt, broken, sold and hacked in pieces. They have opened my study, diverted my papers, opened my "Caish" and

[taken] what was in it. Nothing left. I cannot now particularly condescend on the sum, but believe it may always be within the sum of 8,000*l*. I have essayed to make a *proces-verbal* of the damage, but neither Judge-Advocate nor Notary nor Sergeant dare do it. I and my wife are ever since absent because I had rather abandon all my temporal than to lose my spiritual. Old Mr. Gray has changed and will stay here. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIII, 96.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 7. Whitehall.—There is a discourse that their Majesties intend to go for Scotland to be crowned in April. Some 200 vagabonds, supposed to have been in the late rebellion came to Chard, on foot and on horseback. I suppose the next news will be that most of them are taken and hanged. My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland says he will begin his journey on Monday next. 4 pp. XXV, 183.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 7-17. Hamburg.—“The French Reformation and the way of it, the hazards the fugitives run to leave all behind them and the pity they move where they come, have very much weakened and may destroy that interest among the Protestant Princes of Germany. The magnanimous and potent Elector of Brandenburg (by whose amusement his M.C.M. got such footing in Germany, and made so advantageously the truce) is thoroughly awakened and *piqué* that those of his own religion should be so used, as is to be seen by his fond invitation of them into his countries, by his profuse donation of privileges and immunities to them, and as we observe here by the multitudes that on his charge go into his dominions. His Resident in this place hath for some weeks past defrayed and sent to Berlin considerable numbers, and on Saturday their last caravan from us had 160 persons. Thus Monsieur Rebenac, who hath these seven years carried all before him in that Elector’s Court, comes to be in some disesteem and is not heard so favourably, and as I am assured, presseth forward new treaties to a Prince who seems weary of the old. Already his chapel is but for his own family and guards sent by his house drive away all the rest. I am informed Monsieur de Croissy hath had some expostulations with the Brandenburg Minister at Paris about the word “Persecution” used in the Elector’s last Edict given in favour of the fugitives, and that on the other side some of the Elector’s subjects in France complain of soldiers being quartered on them. When some animosities shall be reconciled between the Crown of Sweden and the Elector, it is said the Northern Princes will enter into an alliance. It is no more to be doubted but the Emperor and the Elector are much upon fairer terms than they have been, and that the last will in the spring furnish

the first with a considerable army. The Queen of Denmark, who is an Hugonote, takes their part, collects for them, and builds them churches, and may make that King warp, to stop her mouth. I hear that the King is providing for her a calash worth 60,000 crowns. I beg of you to let me know what you desire I should most impart, how soon you have the news from Vienna, from Hungary and from Ratisbon, I having laid out for and procured intelligence from those places, besides what observations I make in our neighbourhood. You are doubly to be saluted from our north; by our last Copenhagen's post I received for you from Sir Gabriel Sylvius the enclosed. I believe you have an happiness I want to have—the lady, my honoured cousin, with you.” 3 pp. XXIII, 113.

HENRY LAVIE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 8. Bordeaux.—Mr. Strang is still a prisoner. The parliament at La Réolle, where my son was sent to be tried, dissolved, but he being sick and of tender years was forced to change and is released.

My own time is drawing near.

On the third sheet is a letter from John Strang, undated.—Mr. Abraham Caris [?], his uncle and David Strang, his brother, have told him of Sir William's departure from London and that he has been entreated by Sir Robert Hamilton to remember him. 3 pp. in all. XXIII, 94 and 95.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 8–18. Ratisbon.—“I was going about making of legs and muttering of compliments and had wished a merry Christmas to half the Ministers here when I was stopped by a small fever. . . . The Diet never does anything in holidays, and breaks up as formally as a great school before Christmas. I doubt not but my Lady Trumbull likes Paris as well as London with . . . your good company, and I should like Ratisbon as well as Knight rider Street, were not the chief charm wanting, for here silence, solitude and good hours are in as great perfection as there, and keeping at home is the greatest pastime, for no visits can be made without sending a herald before to agree upon the entertain.” 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 117.

JOHN [DOLBEN], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to the SAME.

1685 [*endorsement*], Dec. 10.—“I rejoice to hear of your reception at Versailles. It signifies that great King's esteem of your Master, and his no disesteem of yourself. Yesterday was convicted one Bateman, I think the man with whom Patience Ward was found, and a bill found by the Grand Jury against young Hampden, a man too well known in Paris.

Against him I hear the Lords Howard and Grey are positive witnesses. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. 140.

DR. OWEN WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 10. Whitehall.—I delivered your enclosed to Lord Preston, whose Establishment is not yet passed, nor he entered upon his office of Master of the Great Wardrobe. The laying by of Lord Montague startles some others that thought themselves immovable in their offices. My Lord of Castlemaine's Privy Seal is passing for the allowance of 100*l*. a week as Ambassador Extraordinary to Rome and his equipage is said to be in great forwardness, which is a topic that affords discourse to the busy and overcurious. My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has delayed his departure hitherto ; he is said to keep Xmas at Chester and Lord Tyrconnel is in his way hither. Bateman the chirurgeon was yesterday found guilty of H. Treason ; Hambden's trial was put off, for Lord Howard was not very well. A Commissioner is gone down to Cheshire to impanel a jury and examine witnesses in order to finding a Bill against, or acquitting of Lord Delamere. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 97.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 10. Brussels.—I have been with his Excellency in Flanders ; he was extremely pleased with his voyage, having found the troops there in very good order. Never any Governor was so generally well-beloved. He hath a profound veneration for our Royal Master. At Antwerp the people have voluntarily and unanimously upon the first demand renewed their imposts which they could never be brought to during Marquis de Grana's government without trouble and process. To-morrow the Nations here (which are like the Common Council in London) will give their consent also, which will give a supply to his Excellency till money comes from Spain in February, and it was part of his Excellency's business in Flanders to forward the convoy from thence to Cadiz, being three very good ships, who will return with the galleons.

Count de Horn, General of the Artillery to the States Army, is come hither in a States yacht and has had several conferences with his Excellency and though he has been with me, I cannot tell yet in particular what his business is. Some think it is about money due to the Prince of Orange. If so he comes in a bad season, that being a scarce commodity in this Court.

The Prince of Savoy is come hither from Vienna to pass Xmas and part of the winter with his mother the Countess de Soissons, and will then return to his command, being made Major General of the Emperor's army.

Thursday is the general post night for Paris, but we can send every day in the week by Lille. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 98.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685, Dec. 10. London.—Bateman the chirurgion was tried yesterday at the Old Bailey upon an indictment of high treason, of which he was upon a full evidence found guilty, one Lee, a dyer, and Richard Goodenough being witnesses against him. He was concerned in the intended assassination of the late King and his present Majesty.

A Bill of high treason was found against Mr. John Hambden, now in the Tower, but he will not be tried this week, for Lord Howard of Escrick, one of the chief witnesses against him, is ill.

The King, upon the death of Dr. Thompson, Dean of Bristol, has given that Deanery to Dr. Levett, Dean of Magdalen Hall in Oxford. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIII, 99.

HUMP[HREY] WILKINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 10. London.—Prays God that his wife and family may by Sir William's favour obtain their freedom out of this [*sic*] cruel land. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 100.

A[?]. BONDOR to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 10. Rouen.—Has again seen Monsieur de Beuvron, who says that it is not in his power to give up Miss Watson and that Trumbull must get an order at Court for that. Has to return to London in 10 days. 2 pp.; *French*; *seal*. XXIII, 101.

Monsieur LE PIN to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 10. London.—Reminds him of his promise to favour two young ladies named Chenvix, of whom one is at the moment under the protection of Mr. Spanheim and the younger with a friend of her father's and hopes that if things come to the worst Sir William will declare her to be one of his own family. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIII, 102.

H. NORMANTON to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 12-22. Utrecht.—Has been a year and a half in France with his wife and two children and designing to see Holland and Flanders about three months since he left Paris to find a place for them to pass the winter in. About seven or eight weeks since he sent for them. His wife left Paris not knowing of Sir William's arrival there and without a pass. He now hears that she was stopped at Valenciennes and is in prison there on pretence that the children are French born. Her name is Peachell Normanton, born in Lincolnshire and

related to Sir Lewes Palmer, Sir William Thorold and Sir Thos. Meres. The children Thomas and Mary were born in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, London. His wife's woman's name is Agnes Martin. Being ill he cannot go to them and requests Sir William's aid. 3 pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. See pp. 81 and 94. XXIII, 123.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 14. The Hague.—I desire protection for the Marquise de Cuignac, widow of a brother of the Marquis de Mompieuillan ; they are of the La Force family and she an Englishwoman and Protestant.

The *Heldrenberg* has endeavoured to escape thrice by changing her name, but was seasonably prevented and is in safe custody at Amsterdam.

I hope to accomplish the arrest of some of his Majesty's rebellious subjects in these parts.

The Prince of Orange hears you have orders to intercede about the business of his Principality of Orange. Is this so and what hopes have you of success? 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 106.

R[OBERT] YARD to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 14. London.—The King having heard that the Bill of High Treason was found in Cheshire against Lord Delamere, he was this morning committed again to the Tower.

Mr. Hambden will be tried at the Old Bailey on Saturday. A pardon is said to be promised to Lord Brandon.

My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland departs on Wednesday. 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIII, 107.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 14. Whitehall.—Since my letter of the 3rd his Majesty has received information that two of the Rye fisher boats are sent back, but the third is detained at Calais. You are to continue your instances in the matter. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 20.

DE PERRARY [?], *Avocat au Conseil*, to the SAME.

1685, Dec. [14–]24. Paris.—Appeals on behalf of Captain Mascall, whose vessel and goods on board have been confiscated. 3 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIII, 124.

NEWS-LETTER to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 15.—Lord Delamere was again committed to the Tower, on an indictment of high treason by the Grand Jury of Cheshire.

My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will leave here to-morrow.

Mr. Hambden will be tried at the Old Bailey on Saturday next, if Lord Howard, one of the witnesses against him, is sufficiently recovered. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXV, 189.

ELIZABETH DENIS, widow to WILLIAM DE LA MARE, to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 17. Caen.—Beseeches Sir William to obtain the King's permission for her to sell her house, which is all her estate, and will soon be eaten up by the soldiers therein. "The Intendant threatens me to send 10 more soldiers to me to-day because I will not forsake my religion." I shall be ruined for ever if you do not obtain my permission to return to my native kingdom. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXV, 191.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685, Dec. 17. [London.]—A warrant is signed for the Earl of Ranelagh to be Paymaster of the Forces.

My Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went yesterday, accompanied as far as St. Alban's by several of the nobility. There they were entertained by Mr. Guy, Secretary to my Lord Treasurer.

The Venetian Ambassadors are entertained at the King's charge till their audience to-morrow. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIII, 111.

GEORGE WOODSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 17.—I went to the Secretaries' Office for your warrant dormt. for 200*l.* per annum payable out of the Office of Ordnance, but Mr. Robson had taken it out, whereupon I went to him to know what progress he had made in it, who told me that he had entered it in Lord Dartmouth's Office and nothing more was to be done in that matter, only to receive the moneys as it becomes due. I have not received all your last remts. as yet, but so far as I can perfect it I will pay it according to your orders so far as it will go, for the dividends of March and July '85 will come to your share to pay to the second and third clerks 62*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and to the Clerk of the Signet 53*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* ; total, 116*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* besides other disbursements, and the month of November when perfected will not come to 90*l.* 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 112.

Dr. OWEN WYNNE [?] to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 17. Whitehall.—Lord Delamere was upon the bill of high treason being found against him taken up again and committed to the Tower. My Lord Ranelagh has his warrant for Mr. Fox's place of Paymaster General. Jack Darcy and several other officers who committed the same fault with Mr. Fox in voting against the sense of the Court are put out of their employments.

My Lord Chesterfield having resigned his office of Chief Justice in Eyre, it is bestowed upon the Earl of Huntingdon.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland set out from here yesterday. The Treasurer of Scotland went away the same day, and the Chancellor will follow shortly.

On Tuesday the Venetian Ambassadors made their public entry; they were conducted by the Earl of Yarmouth and Mr. Cotterell to a house the King lately took for the entertainment of Ambassadors in St. James's Square. 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XXIII, 114.

ANDREW KIRBYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 18. Bordeaux.—I and my deceased wife were really English and never naturalised. I married my eldest daughter here to Mr. Florentin Dureau, a French merchant of this city, of the religion, who changed about two months since as most others have done. Mary, my daughter, his wife, being born in London, we hoped might have passed as English, but Friday last the 14th the Jurats with their "*soldats de guet*" came to the house of my son-in-law Mr. Thomas Lewis, searched, broke open a door, where finding my said daughter and her husband, carried them both to prison. My daughter Elizabeth Lewis pleaded very much for her sister with the first Jurat, but he called her impertinent and threatened to carry her away also and put her in the "*base fause*." My son Lewis was out of town, but next day they sent their captain of the "*guet*" to fetch him before them, where they kept him two hours in a chamber alone, and at last coming before the Jurats, they told him the Intendant had condemned him to pay 1,000 crowns fine for keeping his sister-in-law and her husband in his house, but they take of him only 100 crowns. The said Lewis was born in Bristol, is a loyal subject to the King of Great Britain, never naturalised, but hath lived here about 12 years in good repute as a factor. I beseech you to see if there be any means to procure my daughter's enlargement, for here nothing will serve but abjuration of the religion and she resolves to die rather than change. Sir David English, Consul here, is writing to you, and I have written to my friend Charles Bertie, Esquire, brother to the Earl of Linsey, but it will be 30 days ere I have answer. Mr. Daniel Arthur, banker in Paris, will tell you how I have suffered deeply by Messrs. Bellamy, father and son, in London, above 5,000*l.* sterling and cannot recover a penny, which is very cruel, being in my 67th year. 2 pp. XXIII, 115.

Sir DAVID ENGLISH to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 18. Bordeaux.—In support of the previous letter. 1 p.; *trace of seal*. XXIII, 116.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 21. Whitehall.—His Majesty thinks that the English in France, especially those that are not naturalised, ought to be entirely free from molestation for their religion. He would have you insist thereupon, and that you endeavour to obtain satisfaction for Mr. Bruce and any others in like circumstances. As for the English who are naturalised, you are to do them all the offices you can, and to appear in their behalf. But for Sir Wm. Douglas's case, and others who have married French wives, his Majesty cannot apprehend how leave can be refused to wives and children of such marriages to go away with their husbands and fathers.

Enclosed is copy of Monsieur Barillon's answer upon the complaint of visiting the packet-boat by some Dunkirk frigates, upon which you are to mind Monsieur de Croissy that strict orders may be given that nothing of the like nature may for the future happen, and to insist upon the discharge of the Rye boat still detained at Calais. 1 p. Misc. 21.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 21. London.—Here is little of moment saving the discharging of several Parliament men and others from their offices and commands in the army, whereof is Mr. Fox, Lord Willowby, Lord Lindsey's eldest son and two more of the Berties. They proceed to purge the rebellious crew. On Friday was executed Mr. Bateman, a chirurgeon, at whose house Lord Shaftsbury and the perjured Sheriff Sir P. Ward lay concealed until they made their escapes. Mr. Hamden was to have been tried for high treason on Saturday, but was put off by Lord Howard's illness. The Bill for misdemeanour is found against Mr. Ostley, for they had but one witness.

We have little business at the [Doctors'] Commons, but new brooms sweep clean, for he [Sir Ri. Lloyd] has the allegations brought to him some time before the Informations to purge the impertinencies as he calls it; in a little time there will be no occasion for an Advocate. Indeed he keeps the Court in good order, but continues to puzzle himself and all others when he raises an objection. I have been employed in my own affairs, which I hope now to draw to a conclusion and I hope I shall not be a loser whether the Patent stands or not, for the snare the honest Colonel laid for me caught himself with a witness. After many waitings we had at last a hearing before the Lord Treasurer upon the reference of my petition about leave to arrest him; his Lordship reported for me, which report was read on Friday night in Council, and some of the Lords moving that it was fit I should have leave, it was highly opposed by the Colonel's friends, who according to his usual method

misrepresented me that I was a man of art and had by hardship extorted from [*sic*] a moiety of the grant and that he was willing to submit it, but that I refused it, whereupon it was ordered we both should attend and Sir Thomas Chichester; and accordingly we both attended with our Counsel. I knew nothing of the former debate, but thought it had been only upon the point of leave; when we came into the Council Chamber the King asked which was Mr. Browne and called me up to him; the Lord Chancellor stood up, and spake to me thus: "Mr. Browne, you have petitioned his Majesty against Colonel W.," and repeated my petition. I replied "Yes," but he says this money concerns Woodwood and that he is willing to submit it but you oppose it and the King would know if you would submit it. I confess I was surprised at this question, but I readily answered that the Colonel had misrepresented me as well in that particular as in others, and that I had always laboured with him to submit it, but he refused, that I was ready to submit that, and all that I had, to his Majesty's pleasure. At this the whole Board was amazed, and the Colonel being asked refused to submit unless it might be first heard to clear his reputation. Whereupon the Lord Chancellor stood up and told the King "Sir, I told your Majesty I knew one Mr. Browne and if it was him wondered he should refuse your Majesty anything, and now I see him it is the same who I knew long ago though not speak [*sic*] to him of late." He gave me a very large character. The Colonel being asked again re[plied] as before, and then the Chancellor began to reflect upon him but in good earnest the Colonel was too hard for him and said the severest things. Several of the Lords fell on my Lord Chancellor, and the matter growing hot, the Duke of Ormond moved that we should withdraw that they might debate it amongst themselves, and the Colonel to consider whether he would submit. After half-an-hour we two only were called in, and the question put to him again; he still persisted unless it might be examined to clear his reputation, whereupon the King grew very angry, but the Colonel out-huffed him and said "Sir, I have served your father, your brother and yourself, and must I be so used? I am ill dealt with." Thereupon the King told him he must say he was an honest Cavalier and had served him faithfully and he must think he would not see him suffer, but the matter went off without my Commission, but the Lord Chancellor tells me the King is extremely pleased with me and that I shall not lose a farthing. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 119.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 21. Whitehall.—*As religion* is become the theme upon the Continent, so is it in great measure with us. Those *seventy-four officers* that had the *King's pardon* give occasion it is to be feared) to improve that little *heat* which discovered

itself lately in *Parliament*, and what will add to the heart-burning of some people is that all the *new commissioned Officers* that are of the *House of Commons* and that *voted* anything the wrong side of the door, are to be changed and their *commissions* given to others. Six or seven are already *cashiered*. Lord Willoughby and two more of the Berties, Captain Cooke, Captain Fitzwilliam. The Earl of Manchester gave up his commission. This is not all that *awakens our* jealousies. The *schismatics* are very *uppish* and expect very speedily (even before the year be run out) some good *act of grace*, either a general *amnesty* or a *toleration*. The first will do least *hurt* to the government. We are much alarmed to hear that foreign Protestants are summoned to appear before those Tribunals, and that some English ladies sojourning about Valenciennes were detained and pressed to change their religion, of which complaints are preparing to be sent you.

The Venetian Ambassadors are much disgusted with every step they made in their audience last Friday ; they complain (1st) that their coaches came not within the Court gate, (2) that they were not led to the Council Chamber and there regaled (as the old custom was) with wine and biscuit, while they stayed for the King, but were made to stand before the Chapel next the Privy Chamber, (3) that his Majesty did not think fit to stand up and be uncovered as soon as they appeared to him. To which it may be answered that the first is never granted to the French or Spanish Ambassadors ; all ask it, but are denied, being allowed none but the Royal Family, (2) that the Council Chamber is a building ; that the custom of wine hath long since been omitted, and that they were placed in a room which is part of the Privy Chamber, the most honourable Chamber in the King's Household, and (3) that the King never stands up or is uncovered to any Ambassador till they have made their second obeisance in advancing towards him. These are the exceptions and the answers that I hear made upon this subject. But if any Minister should lead your Honour to discourse of this point, I doubt not but you will have the fact and all that is to be said upon it from better hands. The Earl of Northampton is to marry the Countess of Conway ; the Earl of Nottingham Viscount Hatton's daughter, and Lord Cornbury the rich widow Whitmore of Bantam. 4 pp. ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised*. XXIII, 120.

The MARQUIS DE CATTANEO to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 21. London.—Requests him, as opportunity offers, to press the interests of the Duke of Modena, his Master, and to inform him of anything he does that the Duke may be able to express his gratitude. 2 pp. ; *French*. XXIII, 121.

SIR PETER WYCHE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 21-31. Hamburg.—I wish you success in the ungrateful addresses I hear you are making to that Court, to relax of the severity of their reformation, though it be to our Master's subjects. We have dismal stories of the torments inflicted on the Dutch Consul at Nantes (what then do they with their own?), yet doth the French Resident here confidently affirm, and offers wagers, that none have in their person been misused (he will not answer whether a Dragoner hath made bold with the kitchen or cellar), whether what one man believeth, or every one, be true, I beg your information and proceed with mine.

My last and first of this day fortnight imparted to you the disposition of the Elector of Brandenburg, the great and undaunted Prince, who hath since closed with an Envoy sent him from the Elector of Saxony for a defensive alliance, declaring his mind to prolong the Confederacy subsisting before, and to extend it to the present conjuncture. The same forwardness to the same thing that Elector expects from the Princes of Brunswick and Lunenburg to whom he hath sent another Envoy. Without being taken for a partisan on any side, but for a bare relater, give me leave to observe how some present negociations of the Court where you are, are mistaken and misconstrued. We hear the great Polish Ambassador is to return by us to go to Berlin, there to press hard (by virtue of some former treaty) that the Elector next summer will assist Poland with some 1,000 men; some say it was instilled in him to do so, thereby if possibly to divert the succours the Elector is to send to the Emperor, which with one are to fight in earnest, booty with the other [*sic*]. As not long since the Cardinal Protectors for Germany, Venice and Poland were pressing the Pope for fresh supplies of money to second in the ensuing campaign which hath been so well laid out in the last, Cardinal d'Estrées urged his Master might be considered for the vast draining sums his reformation hath cost him, by which nothing is openly to be given to the Allies in actual war, unless an offence is given to one, and a partiality discovered. My letters of the 17th n.s. from Ratisbon say the French Plenipotentiary doth to his Fautors declare his Master's earnest desire of a peace to which he adds how easily it may be concluded, saying the conditions of the truce will be "those of that." The gloss is that he desires to possess that *Titulo perpetuo* which by the conjuncture then was only indulged him *ad tempus*, when the ground of the *Armistitium* requires, which is quite contrary to his proposition.

You will have heard of the great enterprise of the Poles this summer, which in one word was but nothing but they saw the Turks and Tartars, and finding them too strong for their weak army, they made an handsome retreat, which hath been noised abroad for a great victory. The Tartars have since made an incursion into their country and taken away 30,000

souls. You may easily guess what it is that retards the business there. 3 pp. XXIII, 132.

JOHN [DOLBEN,] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685,] Dec. 21.—Lady Meres, who thanks you on behalf of her children, begs another charity. An English gentlewoman, cousin german to Sir Thos. Meres, is detained at Valenciennes with her children upon pretence that they were born in France, where she and her husband have lived for some years. They were born in London. She married Dr. Cox the physician's oldest son, who is abroad to avoid old Cox's creditors, he having engaged his son in personal security, his land being settled upon marriage. They call themselves by her name, which is Marie Peachel de Normanton (a lordship of her's). You are asked to obtain a letter from some in authority to the Governor of Valenciennes to permit an English lady Madame Marie P. de N. to pass about her affairs (she is in quest of her husband, who is God knows where) with her two children, Thomas aged six and Mary four. I advised my sister Meres to procure a certificate from Br. Pinfold under his seal of office, upon view of a Register book. But she found the old rascal Cox had not permitted their baptisms to be registered. Lady M. remembers that Barnet baptised the younger of them. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. See p. 73 ante. Misc. 145.

CHARLES COLBERT, MARQUIS DE CROISSY to [PAUL] BARILLON, MARQUIS DE BRANGES.

[1685, Dec. 22.—]1686, 1 Jan. Versailles.—I send Mr. Trumbull's letter which my clerks forgot to put in my packet. I have since learnt that there had been no soldiers lodged at Nantes, and that they had only used 10 or 12 soldiers, who are in the Chateau, to press a few of the most obstinate of *la R[éligion] P[rotestante] R[eformée]* to convert. I am therefore assured that when I have the information I have demanded, it will be found that the English complaints are much exaggerated. ½ p. ; *French ; copy* ; endorsed, My Lord Sunderland 31 Dec., 1685. 1. Business of Orange, sent the answer. Consider. 2. Monsieur Bonrepos about affairs of West Indies. To pursue former instructions about fisher boat at Calais, and subjects not naturalised. 3. Monsieur de Croissy, about my complaints. Rec. Jan. 4–14. Misc. 58.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 24. Whitehall.—His Majesty is satisfied with your proceedings and would have you continue to assist his subjects upon all just occasions, but recommends it to

you particularly to be very well informed of the state of the cases, and to see the complaints be well grounded before you interpose. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 22.

MARIE CARDIN Veuve DU CHAIL to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 24. London.—Appeals on behalf of her son, who also has been recommended by the Bishop. Sir William has her procuration, in virtue of her pass granted by the King of France to the King of England. Her house has been pillaged by Dragoons and her son is in prison at Fontenay. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 125.

Sir D[AVID] ENGLISH to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 24. Bordeaux.—Monsieur Dayrolle, Sir William's secretary, wrote to him on the 17th inst. that his Majesty had ordered enquiries to be made as to his position.

As to his office of Consul he encloses copies of his Patent made under the Great Seal of England on August 14th, 1662, with copies of proposals made by himself to merchants and masters of ships, being British subjects, to whom he has done good services, without emolument; he has also appeared at Paris and Bordeaux against disaffected subjects of his Majesty who vilified his Majesty's Patent.

As to his other affair, his houses and stores were demolished by order of his Most Christian King for the esplanade of the Château Trompette and were worth 10,000*l.* sterling. He has received no principal, and interest with difficulty, while several others whose houses were demolished have been paid. He imagines that they bribed the late Monsieur Colbert's secretaries; he requests that application may be made on this behalf to Monsieur Peletier's secretaries, for he is old and hopes to return to London in the spring.

He also appeals on behalf of an English prisoner, Mary Kerby; if she could get a pass, she would leave her husband, children and goods, to save her soul. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*. XXIII, 126.

The REV. J[OHN] J[AMES] GACHY to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 24. Whitehall.—Has been released from prison at Agde and ordered to leave France in a month; wishes to return to settle his affairs. The Count de Roye told him this would be granted, when he waited on him at Monsieur Colbert's lodgings at Fontainebleau; he saluted Madame Colbert as she came out of Mass.

His address in London is under the care of Dr. Wynne. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*; *signed as "Sch. Ch. Ch."* Endorsed "*Rd. 25 Dec. O. W[ynne].*" XXIII, 127.

LOUIS, EARL OF FEVERSHAM to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 24. Somerset House.—The bearer, Madame de la Borde, has under her care a young Englishwoman and desires to bring her to England. Sir William should tell Monsieur de Croissy that the case is recommended by Lord Feversham. 1 p. *Endorsed "for Mdlle. de Raugois" [?].* XXIII, 128.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 25. The Hague.—It is said that two of the Roman Catholic churches in Amsterdam are ordered by the magistrates there to be shut up, whereof the Jesuits' is one.

The searching our packet boat makes a great noise here and people are impatient to see how our Master will resent it.

The Bantam affair is yet undecided, but the Commissioners have deduced all their allegations on both sides, and the matter lies now before the "*Déciseurs*." 2 pp.; *trace of seal.* XXIII, 129.

THOMAS ROBSON to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 28. London.—Your bill of exchange is not yet allowed. I am to wait on Lord S[underland] to-morrow and shall move for passing it by the help of your instruction and your reason of expense being plain.

Colonel Trelawney gave me a letter to Mr. Hewer to deduct the 50*l.* out of his pay for your use which the latter says he will secure you as soon as possible as well as the arrear of your Tangier voyage.

I took a warrant from Lord S.'s office directed to Lord Dartmouth for 200*l.* per annum payable to you in consideration of your office at the Tower quarterly commencing Xmas last before the quarter became due. 1 p.; *holograph; seal.* XXV, 199.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685, Dec. 29.—The Bishop of London is removed from his place of Dean of the Chapel, which is given to the Bishop of Durham, and the latter's as Clerk of the Closet to the Bishop of Rochester.

Dec. 31.—There was great expectation of the defence Mr. Hambden would make at his trial, but he took a better course for himself. He said at first he thought his case somewhat hard to be tried again for the same fact for which he had been already punished; but he was told by the Court that it was not for the same offence, that being only misdemeanour, and this high treason. He said he did not insist upon it, but knowing his guilt would cast himself at the King's feet. He desired he might clear himself as to that part of the conspiracy about the pretended assassination of the late King. He is relieved. 2 pp.; *unsigned.* XXV, 200.

Sir GABRIEL DE SYLVIVS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685, Dec. 29 [o.s.]. Copenhagen.—“This manner of the French King’s proceeding does make a great noise in the world, and blemishes mightily the reputation he formerly had got of a most wise and politic Prince. It calls his judgment into question, since he goes the very way to ruin his kingdom, notwithstanding the example set before him in the Spaniards, who by their inquisition first lost the United Provinces, and by their folly unpeopled Spain. Although the miseries of a distressed people be no pleasing subject to write upon, yet this new found way of undoing people is so strange, that it makes me desirous to know the particulars of it, as also whether the King our Master has gave you any orders to intercede for Orange. For if he should not, it would show that there was too good a correspondence betwixt him and the French King; that he will not offer to mediate in the behalf of his son-in-law, and it would look as if the King and the Prince were not well together. God be thanked here we are in so great quietness that we should want matter to write if it were not the news and reports that come from other countries.” 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 130.

Mrs. P. WILKINGS to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 29. Queuilly.—Her case is better than those that are naturalised. In Rouen are none left but Mr. Buriche [? Burrish] and herself. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 131.

JA[MES] BRUCE to the SAME.

1686, [1685, Dec. 29–]Jan. 8 (s.n. endorsement). Nantes.—Complains of ill treatment by dragoons who forced his house. 3 pp. XXVI, 3.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—His Majesty has commanded me to acquaint the Prince of Orange with the answer you have received, and, when he hears from him, will consider what may further be done.

Monsieur de Bonrepos is here and says he is fully instructed to all matters in the West Indies and is preparing a memorial of what he has to offer. He does not concern himself as to the fisher boat detained at Calais and the complaints of his Majesty’s naturalised subjects in France, and you are to pursue your instructions in these matters. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 23.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Mr. Hambden pleaded guilty yesterday, throwing himself upon the King’s mercy, which I imagine he may have some title to by this proceeding, for I

find the matter so represented, as may very likely induce the King to favour.

Lord Delamere's trial is appointed for this day fortnight ; it will be in the usual form by a Lord Steward and a particular number of Peers, which you know is the method in intervals of Parliament.

I have consulted Sir R. Lloyd and the civilians upon the case of the King's naturalised subjects in France ; they have not yet returned their opinion in form to the King, but I find they incline in favour of the said persons, that they ought to have passports to come away, but you will hear further of this matter from my Lord President, when it has been under consideration. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 133.

E[LIZABETH ?], COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE to ———.

1685, Dec. Whitehall.—I am ashamed to trouble your Excellency, but it is necessity which obliges me to it, seeing I cannot take such legal courses with Mr. Cooke as the law does allow till I receive an answer from the Earl of Salisbury, which I do most earnestly desire you to prevail with him to send as soon as is possible, by reason I am suddenly to go to Scotland to attend my business there, so it is of the last importance to me to receive the Earl of Salisbury's final answer before I be gone.

I desire my most humble services may be presented to your lady. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 139.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to King LOUIS XIV.

[1685. Paris.]—The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Great Britain having informed his Majesty of the answer which it has pleased your Most Christian Majesty to give him by the Marquis de Croissy on the invasion of the Principality of Orange by your Majesty's troops, has received fresh orders to renew his protests and to represent most humbly that the King his Master has heard with extreme displeasure the ill treatment of the subjects of the Prince of Orange since the entry of your Most Christian Majesty's troops into his town and Principality on October 25th.

It is well known that the Prince of Orange and his predecessors have ever possessed that Principality, which appears by the treaties and letters of reintegration granted by your predecessors, when by the disorders of war the said Princes have been troubled in their lawful possession of the Principality.

Your Most Christian Majesty cannot therefore claim any right over the Principality, and having on the contrary since the Peace of Nimuegen re-established the Prince in the enjoyment thereof (of which he was dispossessed during the war) by a separate article of the treaty, the King his Master

protests against the manifest violation of it and wishing to obviate the evil consequences thereof and to contribute as much as possible to peace among all Christian Princes, expressly directs his Envoy to implore your Most Christian Majesty to restore the Prince to his rights and to order restitution to be made to the inhabitants of moneys exacted from them. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French* ; copy. XXIII, 56.

Mrs. P. WILKINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Undated. 1685.]—By a letter from my husband the King of England has once more ordered you to ask my children's liberty. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 142.

CATHERINE LANGUILLET to the SAME.

[Undated. 1685.]—Is French by birth, but having gone to England married a Frenchman there. She came to France on her husband's affairs, and cannot get a pass to return. Requests Sir William's intercession. 1 p. ; *French*. XXIII, 143.

DON PEDRO RONQUILLO to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND [?].

[Undated. 1685.]—I send to your Excellency copies of a letter from the States of Hainault to myself, and of one sent to the States by J. Flameng and J. B. de la Fert, Jurats of the Castle of Valenciennes and feudatories of Hainault that the King of Great Britain may see the irregular proceeding therein stated, and that this new attempt of France is no less contrary to reason, justice and the good faith of the Public Treaties than what has been formerly made use of, for burning, destroying and conquering these Countries, since the 15th article of the Treaty of Nimeguen does in express terms determine and settle that the Royal Debts are in a legal manner to be liquidated upon the lands and dominions yielded up or restored to either Crown, and an agreement made what part or portion each shall pay for the time to come ; and it being very reasonable and according to justice that he bear the burden who reaps the profit, and pursuant to what is contained in the Treaty of the Pyrenees, a just and true reparation was made of whatever was in the general due from or by the Province of Artois proportionably to what was retained or yielded up by either Crown, and in the Conference of Courtrai as often the Commissioners were desirous to discuss the right, if any, which the French had to whatever they had taken possession of since the Peace of Nimeguen, the Commissioners of France would not hearken to our allegations, pretending that the intent of that Conference was only to treat of what was contained in the 15th article of the Peace of Nimeguen, to wit, to agree about such places within each other's dominions

as should be exchanged for settling the limits, and likewise for liquidating the Royal Debts according to right, due by obligation upon the lands and dominions yielded up or restored to either Crown, and to agree what part or portion each of them is to pay for the future. If the Deputies of the two Crowns at Courtrai, after having begun several times to treat of this matter, came to no conclusion in it, it was only because they could not agree about the form, and not for that the Deputies of France did oppose or refuse the thing itself, since according to reason and according to law the treaties and the practices observed between the two Crowns, the rents for ever and those for life in what hath been yielded or given to either Crown, ought to be paid proportionately to what hath been yielded and what remains; for the liquidation whereof Commissioners are to be deputed on both sides to make a just repartition, which his Majesty hath on his part constantly solicited. Your Excellency will likewise be pleased to lay before his Majesty of Great Britain that this device of France in making use of private persons, as if this were no public dependance nor dispute between the two Crowns, is the greatest and the newest artifice which hitherto hath been made use of, and of no less fatal consequence for these Countries than those former ones, whereby they are reduced to that miserable condition in which they are at present. If his Majesty of Great Britain, who hath shown his mediation for preserving the public peace, and these miserable Remains, do not by his good offices put a stop to this new violence of the French, what they now pretend in the Province of Hainault they will to-morrow pretend in the other Provinces, and by means of some confiscation or execution will entirely ruin them, and make it impossible for them to contribute towards the subsidies for maintaining the Army here, which I am putting into good order for the defence of those Countries; which is what France aims at and hath aimed at ever since the Pyrenean Peace. Since the end of these proceedings cannot but be very lamentable for those Countries, I shall endeavour and desire at all times and especially while I continue in the Government, that the same may not be brought under the French by unjust confiscations and other ways of proceeding, wherewith they threaten them, and will depute Commissioners for the liquidation and just repartition of the rents according as the same is settled by the 15th article of the Treaty of Nimeguen. I hope that by your Excellency's care and the interposition of his Majesty of Great Britain, the tempest wherewith we are threatened will be dispelled, and if it be not, perhaps it will be the last, and will make an end of what the others left behind. That nothing might be wanting on my part I have despatched a courier this night to the Conde del Val at Paris, since no time ought to be lost in those offices which are everywhere to be employed for preventing the confiscation and execution which is threatened,

there remaining but five days to the term which the French have appointed; and although before this arrive they may be past, it will however be very fit that his Majesty of Great Britain interpose for superseding any execution and for naming Commissioners for the liquidation and repartition of the rents. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; copy. See p. 49 ante. XXIII, 138.

RICHARD STEELE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Paris.

Undated. [1685.]—Recommends his wife's nephew, Mr. John Burrow, appointed Consul of Marseilles. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; holograph. XXVIII, 103.

C. DE VILLERET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Undated. 1685.]—According to Sir William's advice, she has been to the English lady, who is afraid to do her the service required, being afraid of her being discovered. Suggests that he should ask Monsieur de Croissy for a pass for the lady, her husband, her son and her daughter. She would then take the writer. 3 pp.; French; holograph. XXIII, 145.

President DE LUBIÈRES to the SAME.

[Undated. 1685. Orange.]—Hopes for protection for the Protestants there and a passport from the King of France for himself and family to leave the country before Easter, up to which date he has exemption from attendance at Catholic churches. Perhaps the King of Great Britain might name him as his officer or servant. His brother [at Paris] will explain more fully. 3 pp.; French. XXIII, 134.

[HENRY SAVILE] to the SAME.

1685.—“At your arrival at Paris the first step is to send to the Master of the Ceremonies to let him know you are come upon such an occasion and to learn from him when you may see the Secretary of State. Having shewed your credentials to the Secretary, you ask him when the King will receive you; the day being appointed you are carried in the King's coaches, every coachman's fee upon that occasion being two pistoles. You are to send to all foreign Ministers notice of your arrival; those of your character and below it, will thereupon come to see you; the Ambassadors will send, but I suppose with them you will meet only in third places, except such as will give you the hand in their own houses if there be any such.

“As most of them are altered since my time I can only recommend you to him of Mantua, who having been there these 20 years knows more than his neighbours, and upon living civilly with him, will impart to you what he knows which will perhaps be the best part of your intelligence, till acquaintances

of your contracting provide better for you, and in order to this, your own seeming to distinguish him from the rest as the choice of your judgment will go further than any recommendation can be given you, though for an introduction you may name me to him as one I thought worthy your first friendship.

“Considering the difference of our circumstances probably my rules of economy will not fit you, but I thought it turned extremely to account to keep all my servants in livery at board wages of 20 sols per diem and no wages, so that without further counting they were easily dismissed in case of misdemeanour.

“Your countrymen that pray with you on Sunday will expect to dine with you, I mean the better sort ; one dinner more a week to such as are most deserving on one of the days you expect news from England (especially in Parliament time) will do your business as to the creditable part of your living ; less hardly will. I had many spies upon me of Scotch and Irish ; you will have more, especially priests ; I despised and evaded them ; whether that will be the best method in this conjuncture your own judgment will best tell you. Your predecessor drank with them, and perhaps it did him good, however that good was dear bought by keeping so ill company.

“At Court you will meet many open faces ; let yours be so too, but your mouth shut, for except very few they are given to repeat with additions, and those are the most dangerous who will by commending your own country lead you into the discourse of it.

“I see not how you will get amongst the Court ladies whose tittle-tattle is sometimes informing unless you will either play or love, or give presents worth more than their acquaintance, though I must repeat some of them are informed betimes of things worth knowing.

“Your business will lie most with Monsieur de Croissy, who upon the least dispute is very passionate, and calmed only by your moderation, after which he will be accountable to you for his own anger, which upon the whole matter is a good man to deal with, for *fortiter in re, suaviter in modo* will do your business with him.

“You will have little occasion of seeing Monsieur de Louvoy ; if you have, you will find a pretty civil mind under a rough figure and behaviour ; a short reasoner and will not hold you in suspense.

“My dear friend Monsieur de Seignelay will talk to you of me, and be very civil to you if you have no business, but if you have, his positiveness is not to be surmounted nor his peevishness to be supported, but this to yourself, for I love him with all my heart.

“The Archbishop of Rheims and the Maréchal of Bellefonds are frequent and dangerous questioners ; avoid them like the

plague if you can, but you will find you cannot. The Duke d'Anguyen, Duke of Villeroy, and Monsieur le Grand are likewise great questioners, but mean no harm. The Prince of Condé, Cardinal of Bouillon, and Bishop of Maux are questioners too, but wiser than the last and safer than the first.

"There is no degree of friendship you may not safely venture with the Marquis de Shomberg; his religion as well as his honour are your security; other honourable worthy men are the Marquis de Humières (a great lover of our King), the Duke of Vendôme, the Marquis de Cavoy (a bosom friend of mine as well as both the Ruvigny's), the Marquis de Dangeau and the Chevalier de Beuvron. Monsieur's Court you will hardly frequent much; the Chevalier de Lorraine has to his greatness a most vile reputation, but the Comte de Martan, the Comte de Chastillon, and the Chevalier de Nantouillet (since his late marriage called, I think, Comte or Marquis de Barbanson) are men of honour, and the last one of the most ingenious men in both nations. I should have named La Farre who is as good a man as any of them. I say nothing of the Archbishop of Paris because he will come very little in your way; I found him extremely civil, and the world will have him to be the greatest dissembler in it. Perhaps you will have a mind to know some of the Long Robe; Monsieur de Courtin, formerly Ambassador here, will help you in that point, being himself a civil, honest man, a great talker, but a greater knower too of all the affairs in Europe in which he has been a long negociator. Such another is Monsieur de Gourville who will certainly come in your way and whose acquaintance will be every way beneficial, and in my opinion safe.

"To end with the King himself, though he can be morose upon occasion, his reception of foreign Ministers is generally very affable, especially when the respectful open countenance of the speaker draws the like from him; personal flattery (not too gross) takes wonderfully with him, whenever any favour is required of him.

"Other things one might trouble you with, but your own observation will soon outstrip any directions of your friends; if in mine I have erred, pray believe it from forgetfulness and the natural changes four or five years makes in men, for willingly I would not misguide you but go to the end of the world to serve you as an old kind friend who loves you with honest old English reality, and so God send you a good journey." 6 pp.; *unsigned*. XXIII, 137.

GEORGE, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685?]-In favour of Mrs. Wildgoose who desires to return from France with her daughter, but being a native of France fears difficulties. 1 p. XXV, 244.

Petition of the Sieur DE BERGAIROLLE to Mr. SKELTON, English
Envoy in Holland.

[Undated. 1685 or 1686.]—He and his family are subjects of the Prince of Orange, four of his sons being now in his service. In the reign of the last three Princes of Orange he commanded their mounted guard, and served in all their expeditions. Prince Rupert gave him the command of a company of cavalry under the Elector Palatine his father against the Emperor in Germany, where he was taken prisoner with the Prince. He escaped from prison and offered to the Queen of Bohemia to secure the Prince's escape, which he would have done had not the Emperor released the Prince. In the troubles in England in Cromwell's time the Prince of Orange named him the first of the officers whom he proposed to send to help King Charles.

He begs Mr. Skelton to desire the favour of Monsieur Tryibolt [Trumbull] to procure from the French Court the release of his two daughters from the convent of the Misericorde at Arles where they were forcibly placed, by the authority of the Bishop of Orange, or the King's Deputy in Provence, not by order of the King of France. That when released they and their mother may withdraw to their house at Orange without molestation for conscience, or be allowed to live in their country near which is the Papal territory of Avignon, or that those of his family who are at Orange may safely join the others in Holland. 3 pp. ; *French*. XXV, 216.

——— RAWLINS [?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 1.—You are the only person who can relieve me in this cause, by writing to Colonel Bings who cannot make me amends should he give me 500*l*. for all the injuries he hath done me ever since I ride in the first troop of Guards. I never shewed him the least disrespect, on the contrary studied to ingratiate myself in his favour. Had he met when he was a private gentleman in the troop of Guards with such wrongs as I have, he would never have come to be Lieutenant of the troop. Two years since a day was appointed the detachment of the Guards (then at Newmarket) should come to the rendezvous and march thence towards London, and leave parties on the road for the King &c. That day I was upon the Guard and of the King's party who went a hawking that morning two hours before the detachment came towards London from the hawking place. When we came to Borne Bridge Captain Chitham drew up our party and told us after we had rid our stage the next day with the King, if anyone had a mind to go to London afterward, they should be sure to come back the next day to Clerkenwell Close Green to meet the detachment, and march into London in a body, which command I observed punctually though I was very ill. At

Colonel Bings' arrival in Clerkenwell Close he called the list, and found I had been at London which I had leave to do. Being then very ill [I] went to bed betimes that evening : about 9 or 10 that night order came to me to go into the custody of the Marshall : I sent word I was not in a condition to go, but I was constrained to rise and go in that condition that night thither, catching cold upon it grew worse and worse in so much as I kept my bed three months, given over by Dr. Chamberlain and other doctors, which sickness cost me above 40*l*. I had then a gelding for which I refused two months before 30*l*. ; being neglected a rheum fell upon his eyes and blinded him. I might have had that horse to this hour had it not been for Colonel Bings. Since that I bought three horses which was my ruin. Not satisfied with all this though Colonel Bings knew I had leave from the Duke of Albemarle to sell my place and confirmed since by my Lord Faversham, Faversham caused me to be dismissed by alleging I never had a good horse. I expected every hour to sell my place which I purchased at a dear rate notwithstanding it was given me by the King. I can make it appear besides I have had six horses of my own and lost by them all whilst others have had but one and have it to this hour. When there was a draft for Tangier I was one of the twelve which drew myself out readily. I never was backward in serving the King. I hope you will right me in some measure by procuring me 70 guineas for my place, as I was offered, or else half-pay which is a shilling a day. 3 *pp*. XXIV, 1.

WILLIAM DANIEL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 2. Caen.—On my return the Intendant asked me why I had not abjured. I replied that the King of France had thrice assured his Excellency that he had no intention of troubling British subjects nor of quartering soldiers upon them for their religion, and that they might remain in France or return to England with their families and goods. On this the first *Échevin* asked me what would become of my goods if I died. I replied that I had heirs and that there was no longer any *droit d'aubaine* and that I relied on the treaties between the two Countries. The Intendant answered that he had heard nothing of that. I then said that I had still his Captain [? quartered on me], to which the reply was that I would still have him and perhaps more. I therefore ask you Sir William for further protection. 2 *p*. ; *French ; holograph*. XXIV, 2.

Sir PHILIP LLOYD to the SAME.

1685[–6], Jan. 4. Whitehall.—In favour of Mr. Marsh, nearly allied to a kinsman and friend. He married a French Protestant of some fortune. They are hindered to draw off

their estate, although he is the King of England's subject. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 1.

Sir HENRY GOODRICKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 4. London.—Asks him to obtain the release from prison at Bordeaux of Mrs. Mary Kirby, wife to Monsieur Florentin du Reau. Her father Mr. Kirby was very kind to him on his journey to and from Spain. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 3.

JOHN DE GRAUE to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 4.—Madam Wilkings has obtained liberty to sell her estate and be gone with her children for England, though her husband was naturalised and all her children born in France. This is said to have been by Lord Preston's means. I demand the same liberty. I beg that my effects may not be sold. Pray stop this, or obtain liberty for me to be gone with my two small children. 1 p. ; *seal*. XXVI, 1.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 4. Whitehall.—Mr. Hamden has a reprieve, which will probably be followed by a pardon.

Lord Delamere will be tried on Thursday sennight ; the Lords who are to try him are already named, 30 in all, and the Lord Chancellor is to be High Steward.

There has been much discourse of the King and Queen going to Scotland to be crowned, but there is no ground for it.

Letters Patents are passing to enable the Catholic officers therein named to hold their employments with a *nonobstante* to the Statutes enjoining the Oaths and the test. 2 pp. XXIV, 4.

JAMES RAFTER to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 4. Marseilles, on board the galley *Captain Royal*.—Was sentenced to three years on the galleys for killing a Frenchman in self-defence. This was nine years ago and he is not released. Spaniards, Hollanders and the Duke of Savoy's subjects are released as soon as their sentence is over. 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; see p. 149 post. XXIV, 6.

B[ERNARD ?] HOWARD of Norfolk to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 4-14. The *White Twisted Posts* in Long Acre, London.—You were gone before I came back out of the country. However I writ to Mr. Vaudrey to recommend you to the Maréchal of Belfont as my particular friend. Hearing nothing from him I enclose you a letter for him which I hope may be of service to you. There are things in it which relate to what I would have a speedy answer from him. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 16.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 4-14. Hamburg.—We hear the Polish Ambassador after his audience of congé could not obtain another, though he pressed it from a courier who had been sent to him from his Master, Monsieur Segnelay telling him no other answer than what he had received was upon any new motives to be expected ; if he comes to the Court of Brandenburg, it may be my part to impart to you his propositions and their success.

At Ratisbon a memorial has been given to the Diet (Dec. 20-Jan. 2) by the Ministers of the Elector Palatine in which it is set out how indubitable his succession was to the Palatinate, how clearly he had proved it to the Abbé Morell, and how his case was that of the whole Empire and *Agnatorum suorum* if his line should fail ; therefore he could not give that deference he otherwise desired to the Pope's letter to him or to the solicitations of his Nuncio at Paris to consent to the arbitration about Madame's pretensions which his M.C.M. had put into the hands of his Holiness, but desired the Diet to declare their opinion, and let it from them be sent to the Emperor. This stiffness may have been the cause (as I am informed) that some 1,000 men worked on the fortifications at Strasburg and at the forts on the Rhine on New Year's Day, and that the journey of the French King into those parts is now certain.

Vienna letters say that Generals Mercy and Heusler have taken a Turkish garrison with much booty ; yet Teckely's [Tökölyi] lady will not in appearance quit her obstinacy. 2½ pp. XXIV, 17.

H. NORMANTON to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 4-14. Utrecht.—Referring to his former letter, his wife had not been stopped at Valenciennes. Thanks Sir William for his pass. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; see p. 81. XXIV, 18.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 5-15. Ratisbon.—His Christian Majesty is ill satisfied of the Elector Palatine for not delivering up the accomplices of Cardel whom he has caused to be seized for some designs against him ; this was the occasion of his recalling the Abbé Morel from that Court as appears in a letter the King wrote to the Elector from Versailles the 19th of December last, a copy of which I have seen. Monsieur de Crécy assures me that his Master has writ him a word that his displeasure against that Elector shall not make him undertake anything that may disturb the peace of the Empire : nevertheless the Emperor is jealous of it as I find by the Count of Windisgratz, one of his Commissioners and Ambassador Extraordinary for foreign affairs here. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIII, 6.

A. BONDOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 5. Rouen.—On behalf of Miss Watson, in whom Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Betterton are interested. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French*. XXIV, 7.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 5-15. Ratisbon.—Letters from Vienna say that the late Serasquier Seytan Basha has been strangled at Belgrade by the G. Signor's orders, (1) for not relieving Neuheusel, (2) for not retaking Gran, (3) for hazarding battle.

Generals Mercy and Heusler understanding that the Turks had prepared a convoy in Transylvania to be sent to Temesvar and Lippa, sent 2,000 horse out of Szolnok, with some Dragoons and 3,000 Hungarians under Le Betnehazi to surprise the convoy, but the Turks fled to Arad. The two Generals marched thither with all their force and took the town and burnt it to the ground. Six kettledrums and ten colours were sent to the Emperor.

The Castle of Mongatz [? Munkacs] is still in the Princess Ragotsky's possession, the marshy ground making it inaccessible to Gen. Caprara except in hard frost.

Complaints are made that the troops of Brunswick and Luneburg coming from Hungary entered Mulhausen and Nordhausen by force and took up winter quarters there. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIV, 23.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 7. Whitehall.—You may have heard of and, it may be, seen the enclosed ere this: *a hundred* only were *printed* and given to the hand which ordered it. You will easily guess this is much valued by some men who run away with it as *the opinion* of the late King because found in his closet and handwriting, though it seems to be but that of some other d[elivered] to the King.

The Quakers have got a sort of connivance for themselves; the other *Dissenters* are so divided that they neither refuse nor accept it. Some will rather join with our *Church*, so that I hear no more of a *Toleration*.

The Proclamation for Proroguing of the Parliament till May 10th will be likely read to-morrow in full Council, but with a *clause* that it is *not to sit then without* extraordinary occasion.

The King's journey into Scotland is no longer talked of, so that his chief recreation this summer is like to be the exercise in *seeing of his forces* by frequent reviews upon Hounslow Heath.

As we cry out here against the generally severe treatment that the Huguenots meet with on that side, so especially

against that barbarous one of Lord Montague's maid, who the common people will not believe but was an Englishwoman. And I will not conceal from you that *some merchants* have reported it up and down this city that several English merchants residing in the seaport towns of France who had been tormented by the French Dragoons, had hastened up to Paris and applied themselves to *your Honour*, but could not obtain any other relief or advice than that they *must hasten back again and become Roman Catholics*; this seemed to be a piece of malice, as such it was listened to by those that know you.

P.S.—Hambden is reprieved till further pleasure and scaffolds are putting up in Westminster Hall to try Lord Delamere next Thursday. 3 pp.; *parts in cipher deciphered are italicised.* XXIII, 3.

THOMAS ARUNDELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 8. Bordeaux.—Is not naturalised, but has lived 50 years in Bordeaux and is married to a Frenchwoman. Wishes for a pass to go to England. Shall he ask the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Sunderland or the Earl of Bath? 2 pp. XXIV, 9.

JAMES BRUCE to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 8. Nantes.—Cannot obtain the keys of his house and no merchants will deal with him. His enemies say that he exaggerates his sufferings, but it is not so. 2 pp.; *French; copy.* XXIV, 10.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 8. The Hague.—The case of his Majesty's Protestant subjects naturalised in France shall be communicated to the skilfullest lawyers here.

It is reported that the States will forbid the exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout their provinces, but I cannot think they will by the French King's example do themselves and their country an injury upon a religious account, for their bigotry does not reach so far.

Monsieur Van Beuninghen is much concerned that the city of Amsterdam has made its peace with the Prince of Orange without comprehending him in it, and desires to quit his Burgomaster's place.

The Envoy of Sweden has had many conferences with the Deputies of the States about making a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. 2 pp. XXIV, 12.

MARTHE ALLEN to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 8. Morlaix.—Being Bretonne and Protestant she is married to a non-naturalised Englishman, a trader

who has lived here 18 or 20 years, going backwards and forwards to England. An attempt is being made to put her into a convent or a prison or to make her change her religion. She maintains that she is a subject of the same Prince as her husband. Any expense incurred by Sir William on her behalf will be refunded; her husband has already written to him under cover to Mr. André Hebert and Son, Bankers, Paris. 3 pp.; *French*. XXIV, 13.

EVERARD VAN WEEDE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 10. The Hague.—The Prince is grateful for what you have done in the affairs of his Principality of Orange.

I much hope that you will write to me in cipher. 5 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. *Endorsed in Sir William's hand*: "From Monsr. Dychfeldt. Received from the secretary of the Dutch Ambassador at his house." 5 pp.; *French*. XXIV, 14.

JOHN COOKE to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 11. London.—I expected to hear of your having received all or part of the 1,000*l*. on the letter of credit which Messrs. Hebert have often assured me is ready. I doubt not but with your other goods shipped for Rouen you received the six jars of Luceina wine delivered by Thomas Pitt after your departure hence. He demanded 5*l*. 10*s*. for the cost and charges, which I paid. The custom of it was 2*l*. 10*s*. I shall wait for a more calm season before coming to France. The Rev. Dr. Callamey, late minister of St. Lawrence, and our Lecturer, was buried on Friday. Dr. Sherlock preached his funeral sermon before the greatest concourse of people of the best quality that I ever saw. The parish of St. Lawrence came last night to choose of a minister; there was several in nomination, but at last by the industry of Mr. Controller Lane and as I think, the Common Sergeant, they unanimously chose Dr. Maple[toft] of Ipswich. The Dean of Norwich gave a sermon at our church yesterday, and dined with me and his brother and Mr. Anslow. The Dean of St. Paul's, preaching at Mercers' Chapel, came afterwards with Mr. Rawlinson. 1½ pp. XXIV, 15.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 12. Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant landed Saturday last about five in the morning, which was so early that people could not put themselves into so good a posture as they would to receive him; however never was man more welcome anywhere than he was to the Protestants. In the Council he declared that he had particular order from the King to assure them that the Irish Act of Settlement should not be altered, and likewise endeavoured to take off those

fears and jealousies that have of late possessed most of the English here. 1½ pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Family volume.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685-6, Jan. 14.—Lord Delamere was this day brought to trial upon an indictment of high treason for conspiring to raise a rebellion against his Majesty. The evidence against him was one Saxon who swore positively, and several other witnesses to circumstances. The prisoner made divers objections against Saxon's testimony, particularly proving that Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Ostley, who, he said, were present at the treasonable consult upon which the accusation was grounded, were not there, to which objection no very good answer was given by Saxon. After which the Lords withdrew and after a short time returning again into the Court, they all declared the prisoner not guilty. Whereupon the Lord High Steward pronounced him acquitted. 1 p. XXIII, 5.

SIR GABRIEL DE SYLVIVS to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 14. Copenhagen.—I learn from the *Haarlem Gazette* and other letters that you have spoken to the King of France on the subject of the affairs of Orange "in a way that this King was never accustomed to hear." Your Memorial has astonished many, comforted others, and has given no small reputation to our King. I doubt not but that good effects will follow such firm resolution, and that the King of France will be forced either to bend or break. I believe the answer that he has given you may show the consideration that he has for our Master. But as that perhaps will not be made public, as well as your demands, so I desire you . . . to impart it to me. For . . . by what you may send me, may I . . . persuade the King of Denmark to embrace other measures than what the French Ambassador inspires him with. I may also by your direction answer positively to things which else I might happen to do with uncertainty, and regulate my answer according to your advice for the entertainment of a good correspondence betwixt his Majesty and the King of Denmark, with much more utility than I do at present." 2 pp. XXIV, 19.

JAMES BRUCE to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 15. Nantes.—I have one from Messrs. Graham and Walker of the 12th giving an account of your care and diligence in my affair. I desire a passport to retire with my wife and child to England or Scotland. Her name is Maddelon Gray, a Scotsman's daughter, but born in Nantes, and her father never naturalised ; my child named as myself, aged nine months. I myself born in Edinburgh, never

naturalised in France. I have lost about 1,000 livres, however will leave it to obtain my liberty. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 7.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, Jan. 15. The Hague.—Since their meeting last Wednesday the Estates have devoted themselves to finance, and to raising money for the Navy. It has also been proposed to devote 150,000 francs to the French Refugee Officers, but this may be reduced to 100,000, for few of note arrive. There will also be a fund of 10,000 crowns a year for Refugee ministers, to be distributed by the various towns. A minister being appointed to a church, his pension will be given to another. Unmarried ministers are to have 300, those with families 400 or 500 francs. 1½ pp. *French*. XXIV, 20.

ANDREW KIRBYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 15. Bordeaux.—Requests a pass for himself and son to go to England by Paris, Calais and Dover. 1½ p. XXIV, 22.

Sir D[AVID] ENGLISH to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 15. Bordeaux.—Hopes to obtain a passport for himself and family of eight persons. 1 p.; *French*. XXIV, 24.

WILLIAM DANIEL to the SAME.

1686, Jan. 16. Caen.—The Intendant came to his house and ordered him to get into his carriage and go with him to sign his abjuration. On his refusal he brought 10 Musketeers to take him to prison and quartered 50 soldiers at his house in addition to those already there. Having in his house goods of English merchants, he submitted and signed. He now prays for a passport to go to England to expiate his fault. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 25.

WILLIAM PENN to the SAME.

1685[–6], Jan. 17. Whiteposts at Charing Cross.—By this time the ceremony of the business is over, and a friend may ask Sir W. Trumbull of his welfare; how French air agrees with his critical health and French politics with his much better understanding. For us here, we labour still at something, but take time; no resolution of moment seems to be taken; our courses look moderate, as the issue of the Lords Brandon and Delamere and young Hambden shows; yet the Parliament is prorogued, perhaps to have another subject to meet upon, more safe and as grateful, which Sir W. T. is to send us out of France; for since a Parliament so chosen is

so tempered, a just foreign occasion may be the most lucky diversion in the world, and the name of Orange, so beloved of this people, will more easily dispose their representatives to close with the King in any honourable attempt.

They talk of *Quo warrantos* against the Universities, which the King's Council have signed, and against four Bishops L. Y. E. and they say Cant. But they gave it as their opinion it would not be, they lying only against Body Politics, but I give little credence to the story; to be sure the first and the second decline in their interests at C. and grow elsewhere as fast, which is the fate of all men in like circumstances.

The sole witness, Saxon, against Lord Delamere is to be whipped and pilloried for his perjury, and hanged for his treason. Our two great Lords, that are so well together, and at whose tables I was so favourably spoken of, "much adoe," keep their ground; at whose instance, it is said, the P. was prorogued. There was some flatness on the power of the Lord with the blue ribbon, and our Lord that dined with us by Acton, but they have recovered it, and are thought mighty firm. I am almost of the mind they will carry it, though in the sitting of the Parliament they succeeded not. The Earl of Tyrconnel is here, who, with the Lords of that way, fortifies the other interests at present. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 8.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685[-6], Jan. 18. Whitehall.—*Your Memorial about Orange* is variously dispersed and the *answer to it* as diversely reported. *The Dutch Gazette* is our best author. Everybody concludes the first is his *Majesty's own words*; as to the second everybody is in the dark and find several dispersed though we know not which is the right one. Malicious things are too often spread abroad and sometimes *with artifice even from divers persuasions*. We believe and hope it was your doing to obtain the order for the Protestants to pass and re-pass unmolested. *Monsieur Bonrepos* is said to be come to spirit away his countrymen seamen, and offers 500 livres to each to return.

The Bantam business is broke off unless the Commissioners can in three weeks time get an *umpire chosen* as the Treaty directs. 2 pp.; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised*. XXIV, 26.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685[-6], Jan. 18. London.—Saxon appeared to be perjured in swearing at Lord Delamere's trial that his Lordship had discoursed with him about the intended insurrection in Cheshire in the presence of Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Ostley and it was proved by divers gentlemen of quality that both those gentlemen were at that time, viz. the 2nd and 3rd of June, many miles away from Cheshire.

His Majesty intends that after Saxon shall have been punished for perjury, he shall be further proceeded against for being in the rebellion. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 27.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 18-28. Hamburg.—“ You have almost squared my faith to the *Book of Martyrs*, and by your telling me what is daily acted in the Reformation exceeds the reports we have of it, I am to believe the cruelty of Atreus and Medea not fabulous. That we shall hear no more with what force you make Proselytes, here is within these few days a course taken ; for last week the French Resident acquainted this Senate how ill and sensibly his Master took the stories daily published in these *Gazettes* (of which we have 20 per week) of his proceedings with the Reformed, threatening that if hereafter they touched on that string, he would make the sea too hot for them and take their ships, so that now a tale out of France will be as dear as a book which hath been burnt by the hands of the Common Hangman. Our latest greatest news here hath been the Memorial which was sent me from the Hague printed in French and Low Dutch, given about the Restitution of the Principality of Orange ; it hath undisguised all dissimulation, and men venture to speak as they would have it, and by the universal adoration our great Master’s courage and intrepidity is had in, no retreat is foreseen for the home thrust you have dexterously given the Usurpation ; the French King’s answer to you : that there is to be in his dominions no sovereignty but his own, is in everyone’s mouth, and earnest in their discourse. To come home, though the last Vienna letters (of the 13th inst. n.s.) say the day before there came thither a courier from Berlin with that Elector’s Ratification of the Treaty between the Emperor and him (by which he is to send 8,000 men and a train of Artillery into Hungary the approaching campaign, yet the Elector tells the French King he hath made no Treaty prejudicial to that which he hath with him, yet will not suffer Denmark to be his Guarantee. He hath very lately received no great sums at Paris which (I am assured) are arrearages of old subsidies, though a French partisan assured me he was so brought off as to receive new ones. To give you the best answer I can to your desire to know how the Alliance stands betwixt your Court and Denmark, as the King of Denmark receives constantly the subsidies (200,000 crowns *per annum*), hath for his General the Count de Croy, and is fastened to you, so I believe it may be made out he cannot leave you. For his seizing and taking possession of the Duke of Holstein’s country, and turning him out of it (who is now my neighbour here), is what to the whole Empire is unsupportable, is before the Diet and will certainly be remedied by the Emperor and them, were there peace, and to obviate or endure any such storm Denmark can have no second but France.

It was reported the zeal of Religion had united both the Northern Crowns, and it prevailed there was a League betwixt them, but Sir Gabriel Sylvius knows nothing of it, and the King of Sweden can no more quit the Duke of Holstein his Uncle than the other King keep his possession without France." 4 pp. XXIV, 38.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 18. Whitehall.—The case of Bruce being so particular, and there being no pretence for the molestation he has received, you are to press for reparation. As to the unnaturalised English, whose wives and children are born in France, his Majesty thinks the proceedings towards them a very great hardship, and such as may have ill consequences to the interest of his trading subjects, and he will therefore consider what further direction to send you. In the meantime you are to continue your good offices to them.

He "commands me also to let you know that great exceptions have been taken in that Court at these expressions *que ce procédé est si contraire aux droits des gens et aux lois du Christianisme*, which are in your memorial concerning the wives and children of the unnaturalised English; and also at the words *conformement à la justice, au droit des gens et aux Traités*, which are in your memorial about the fisher boat and men detained at Calais, and his Majesty thinks there has been some cause for the exception taken, and chiefly at those in the former memorial, because the same thing might have been said in more decent terms, and therefore his Majesty would have you very cautious for the future how you express yourself, and particularly when you make use of his name." 1 p. Misc. 25.

The Rev. J[OHN] J[AMES] GACHY to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 19. Whitehall.—Has heard that the officers of the King of France, knowing of his withdrawal from that country by order of his Majesty, have hindered the damage of his estates and that if Sir William asks permission from Monsieur Colbert for him to sell the little property he has in Languedoc to pay his own debts or his father's, the King may be moved in his favour, no one who has left France having better claims than himself, for having been settled 20 years in England he signed the *Veillièrre* in July, 1681, and the King gave permission to several ministers to sell their patrimony. 2 pp.; French. XXIV, 28.

ANDRÉ HEBERT père et fils to JOHN COKE.

1686, Jan. [20-]30 n.s. Paris.—Sir William Trumbull asks us to give security for a house which he has taken which is not

named in your letter of credit. It is dangerous to be security for houses because of fire, and the risk of setting fire to adjacent houses, for which the security would be responsible. We cannot ruin ourselves for other people. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *French*; *copy*. XXIV, 43.

JOHN CARYLL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 21.—“In answer to yours to Mr. Nipho I am commanded by her Majesty to tell you that she very well approves of your discretion in waiting for a proper person to deliver her letter to the French King in behalf of the Countess of Soissons. Her Majesty bids me further to tell you that until you have some other letter from our King to deliver, you should not ask an audience to deliver hers singly.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *trace of seal*. XXIV, 30. *See p. 51 ante*.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 22-Feb. 1. Hamburg.—Recommends his eldest son, who had been a King's Scholar at Westminster and went by Election to Trinity College in Cambridge, as English secretary to Sir William. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 46.

The SAME to the SAME.

Of like date with the above.—Within these three days I have seen some particular papers which have informed me of some things.

Though the Elector of Brandenburg hath so lately renewed his Treaty with the States-General (in which are some private articles which made Monsr. d'Avaux jealous), hath adjusted with them the arrearages of his subsidies, set times for payments, and hath received the first, and seemed with such defiance to entertain the French fugitives, yet what I hinted in my last is more than suspected in Holland that he is falling back to his neutrality. France desires no more of him and hath received greater sums (which have been made over there) than are presented before the match is concluded. The letter taxed the Electress, saying though *Monsr. l'Électeur fût bon Alleman, l'Électrice estoit meilleure Française*; she hath always been amassing for her children, the Electoral Prince being of another marriage. A letter of January 18 from Heidelberg saith that from Grünstat all the inhabitants are fled to Frankendall, that Graf, who is a Catholic, having shut up their Churches and forcing them *à la mode*, and that a Graf de Schomberg living on the Upper Rhine was with all he could bring with him come thither, the cause being unknown.

I have the copy of a long letter from the Elector Palatine's son (who is Grand Master of the Teutonic Order) to Count Schwarzenberg at the Diet, in which he complains that by his M.C.M. command the Order of St. Lozar hath taken from

their Order 14 Commanderies with their dependencies in the Upper and Under Alsace. From Vienna we hear that Mongats [Munkacs] is delivered to Caprara, but it may not be true. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *The previous letter states that this is in the hand of Sir P. Wyche's son.* XXIV, 47.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685[-6], Jan. 23. Dublin:—Lord Clarendon is resolved to understand the Revenue, and I hope I may be serviceable to him in this, though we have, ever since I came, lain under the disadvantages of being put by the Commissioners to do all the drudging part, while our reputed (but indeed their) clerks have been very idle. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Family volume.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 23. London.—“I suffer with you, dear Sir, and sincerely condole for the discouraging circumstances that belong to your employment as things now stand in the world; and there is so little prospect of a change that you may by your philosophy overcome your mortifications, but you can hardly hope to avoid them. You are my witness that I never flattered myself with success in Madame Gouvernet's negociation; the design now on foot is of too much importance to allow reason, generosity or good nature to break into it. There must be nothing done to particular persons that may weaken the general project, so that I ever thought you would only have the honour of doing your part like a friend by contending with the difficulties you would meet with, as earnestly as if you were the only party concerned. Of this she is so sensible that she hath engaged me to return thanks in her behalf, at the same time that I do in my own, in which I dare not enlarge for fear of engaging in a style of compliment which hath been so abused by fools and knaves, for between friends it is become scandalous. There seemeth to me to be matter of consolation in the scurvy map you have drawn off France. Their mistakes in policy are as much for us as their zeal in religion is against us. I have heard of ladies who would not believe their conquests entire, except their lovers lost their senses for them, but I never understood that God Almighty was of that mind, that one could not please him without being madmen, but it looketh now as if that was an essential part of the Creed in fashion which though I am not desirous to imitate, I am, in this case, very ready to applaud; at least as far as relateth to his Most Christian Majesty, whose glory is no doubt concerned, not to be fettered by ordinary rules of reason, and therefore he doeth well to add it to the rest of his conquests. It is a plant that groweth chiefly in Commonwealths, and if found unwholesome to a Monarchy, why should it

not be plucked up by the roots? I beseech God to bless his heroic endeavours in it, and if he succeedeth, as he will be more glorious, his neighbours will be more in quiet; in the meantime, whatever he thinketh fit to do to his own subjects, he might have more regard to his poor allies, and though we are his most particular friends, yet he is pleased to use us so very familiarly that I doubt his kindness may be misinterpreted and that spiteful folks may call it contempt. My brother doth not think his going over would be effectual, especially if he have no letter from the King, which he believeth will not be obtained." 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXIII, 9.

BEDFORD WHITING to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 24. Lille.—Is persuaded that it is not his Majesty's intention that his loyal subjects, although of the Church of England, should be persecuted by the new-invented French law, and finding himself now in the mouths of the vulgar as if he must lie under the same lash with the French Huguenots and be terrified by the "booted missionaries" who in a few days are expected at Lille, he would know Sir William's pleasure how to resist them. He is an English merchant who has lived 23 or 24 years here. His wife is English, but all his children were born at Lille. He has never taken letters of naturalisation or *droit de Bourgeoisie*. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 31.

JO[HN] MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 25. Whitehall.—In your letter of the 6-16 of this month you desired my Lord President would inform you how you should observe the 6th of next month, being the day of his Majesty's proclamation. Yesterday I received directions that his Lordship had moved his Majesty and that the King did not think it necessary that you should be at any extraordinary expense on that occasion. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 32.

THOMAS COULSON to the SAME.

1685-6, Jan. 25. London.—Mr. George Trumbull has emboldened him to be a petitioner on behalf of himself and friends concerned in ship *Essex Merchants* loading [*sic*] of corn; she was carried into Toulon some time since, and the corn delivered to Mr. Long, his Majesty's Consul (since deceased), he giving security that the proceeds of the said corn should be paid to the Intendant there, unless an order appeared from the French King for its discharge. His Majesty in Council gave Sir William directions about it, since which letters from Marseilles speak of the danger of losing all, unless an order be given speedily to the Intendant at Toulon that the proceeds

of the corn be made good to the proprietors. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 33.

JEAN COOK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 25. London.—Is much annoyed at the incivility of Messrs. Hebert in not rendering the service requested of them. He has now written to Monsieur François Moreau, Banker at Paris, from whom can be obtained such money as may be wanted. Is glad that the Lucina wine arrived. 1½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 34.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

168[5-]6, Jan. 25. Whitehall.—I have your letters with a paper Monsieur de Croissy had given you, containing a complaint of the seizure of a French *chaloupe* at Jersey, into which enquiry shall be made.

I send herewith extract of a letter from de Croissy to Barillon. His Majesty acquiesces in the answer as to the French wives and children of the unnaturalised English in France, but would have you continue your good offices to them. But as to the fisher boat detained at Calais he sees no reason to depart from his former orders. You are also to let de Croissy know that he cannot think the answers you have received upon your memorial concerning Orange are such as he ought to be satisfied with, and he hopes the King will upon further consideration have more regard to his instances in behalf of the Prince of Orange's just pretensions.

Extrait above named.

“*Et pour vous expliquer les intentions du Roi, sa Ma^{te}. ne pretend pas ôter aux sujets du roi d'Angleterre non-naturalisés la liberté d'entrer et sortir de son Royaume, ou d'y demeurer, comme bon leur semblera, mais à l'égard des femmes françoises qu'ils ont espousées, des enfans qui en sont nés, et des biens qu'elles possèdent dans ses Etats, ils ne sont pas moins dependants de la souveraineté de sa Ma^{te} que ses autres sujets, et c'est une maxime si générale et si bien établié, que sa Ma^{te} n' estime pas s'en devoir départir.*

Pour ce qui est du batiment qui est à Calais, il appartient à des sujets de sa Ma^{te} et ne peut être reclamé; c'est, Monsieur, ce que vous aurez à dire sur ces deux matières.”
3 pp. Misc., 27.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685[–6], Jan. 26.—On Saturday several persons who were bound over appeared, viz. Lord Delamere, Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Ostley, and Mr. Jones consenting for the King, they

were discharged. One Wright and Stewart who were taken upon suspicion of having been in the Western Rebellion were continued upon bail, as likewise Edward Hayes and Mr. George Speke.

Thomas Saxon being brought from Newgate pleaded to an information of perjury; the particulars alleged were that he swore at Lord Delamere's trial that in the beginning of June he was sent for by Lord Delamere at his house in Cheshire, and came and was introduced to his Lordship, when were present Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Ostley, and being asked if he would undertake to carry a message to the Duke of Monmouth, he answered, "Yes," and for his undertaking received 11 Guineas and 5*l.* in silver. To this he pleaded not guilty. He confessed he was mistaken as to the time, but avowed still that he had received such a message and money from his Lordship, which he could prove by several witnesses and mentioned Sir Samuel Manwaring and Mr. Anderton: he was to and fro in his answer and at last would have pleaded guilty, but having at first pleaded not guilty, the Court ordered his trial on Monday fortnight.

One Vincent, a Nonconformist parson, is taken at Exeter; he was in the rebellion and is sent up hither. 1 *p.* XXIII, 10.

JA[MES] BRUCE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 26. Nantes.—He has seen the Duc de Chaulne, Governor of the Province, who told him that everything had been done in order because his wife was French, though those at Rochelle and Bordeaux had not been so treated.

[P.S.]—He has received the passport, but is not sure that it will be respected, as many Dutch passports have been disregarded. 2½ *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 35.

[BARON NILS] LILIEROOT, Swedish Envoy, to the
SAME.

1686, [Jan. 26–] Feb. 5. Paris.—I have not heard at Versailles of the Naval Armament, but am assured at Paris that it is settled and that orders for it will be despatched this week. I hear also of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and the Elector of Cologne, which the Bishop of Strasburg is said to have brought about, but I am not assured of it. The Nuncio tells me he has heard from a person of credit of an alliance between England and France. From the Hague is come a complaint of the cruelties of the Dragoons, which the Court takes very ill and the King has held a council in bed, being troubled with a nail which he has had cut out. 2 *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 54.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 27. Dublin Castle.—After a long and tedious journey by land, and after staying a whole week a Holyhead for a wind we arrived here on the 9th inst. I can at present give you little entertainment from hence, for I have not yet been out of the Castle, but to church. I find your brother very well here and in great esteem. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 36.

Mrs. P. WILKINGS to the SAME.

1686, [Jan. 28-] Feb. 7. Queuilly.—Finds that being separated from her husband it is illegal for her to sell her house and prays for a passport to go to England with her children, leaving her house in the care of friends. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 56.

Sir RI[CHARD] BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1686, [Jan. 28-] Feb. 7. Brussels.—The confirmation of his Excellency in this government gives general satisfaction and he acknowledges not without reason great obligations to our Royal Master whose approbation of him to the Spanish Court was the greatest inducement to his promotion, and if Sir Wm. Godolphin had not laboured smartly in it, another had to all appearance carried it who was no friend to our English Interests and would have much embarrassed his Majesty, but now we have both a Governor and a *Marshal de Camp Général* with whom our Master is very well pleased, and I know they will always pay an entire devotion to his commands as well to those of his Catholic Majesty.

The great magazines and the preparations made by the French in the Pays de Liège and on their Frontiers on that side as well as in their new conquests give much jealousy of new troubles.

We hear that the French King is very ill satisfied with the States-General. I shall be glad to hear from you on this matter and also whether you have had an answer to your second Memorial concerning the Prince of Orange and whether there is any appearance of finding an expedient for accommodating that matter. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 57.

Sir STEPHEN FOX to the SAME.

1685[-6], Jan. 28. Whitehall.—Asks Sir William's countenance in furthering the return from France of the daughter of Mr. Chenevix. The latter is here with two or three of his children, "and indeed he is an extraordinary man who bears his affliction of the loss of all he had with great cheerfulness, praising God and praying for the King his Sovereign." 1½ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIII, 11.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Jan. 28. Whitehall.—Your secretary asks me what extraordinary preparations are making for the solemnizing of the 6th February [the Accession]. I do not find more than what is usual on 30 May. The Court quits all mourning, and appears for some days in all its splendour, and a great Ball is to be upon 7th or 8th; the 6th will be spent in prayer, ringing of bells, bonfires &c. All that can be expected on your side will be to invite as many as you think fit of the Ministers there, to give also some wine to the rabble, and to trim your house and windows with what the learned call illuminations.

I never knew more flying reports and less solid news. I do not find anybody knows yet what answer was given to your memorial, and have been told that some here wash their hands from having any *part in the wording of it*, though the generality believes 'twas *drawn on this side*. Mr. Bonrepos studies our *trade*. He hath bought most English books that relate 140, 417, 24, 42 [? to this] and caused several of them *to be translated into French*. The Countess of Dorchester hath removed her lodgings from Court to St. James's Square; some say she is to go beyond sea, others that she is more disposed to go into the country. If the Duke of Ormond upon the death of his son, the Earl of Arran, should quit his White Staff, 'tis said the Earl of Mulgrave will succeed him. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised*; *endorsed*, ? what 417 is. XXIV, 39.

NEWS-LETTER.

Same date. Whitehall.—Last week Sir James Moray who commands in Exeter had notice of rebels about 12 miles off infesting the country. Six were found well armed, some were killed, some taken, amongst whom one Vincent, a Nonconformist parson, who was carried to Exeter prison and last night sent for by the King.

Mr. Hambden has a full pardon. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 40.

The ABBÉ RIZZINI to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1685-6,] [Jan. 30-]Feb. 9.—I have learnt nothing of the naval expedition, except that, besides the galleys, there were to be ten men-of-war and eight galeottes with mortars.

The Spaniards have fears for Majorca, the inhabitants having insulted the French, also for their "*flotte*," but in that case the preparations would not have been made in Provence. A design against the Tripoli corsairs is suggested. Monsieur de Tourville has certainly been refused permission to come to Court, and is to stay in Provence. I hope to see you this week about the visit to the Venetian Ambassadors. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 211b.

THOMAS KIRKE [Consul at Genoa] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Jan. 30. Genoa.—In 1684 and 1685 the French King's ships seized and carried into Toulon English merchantmen containing goods belonging to subjects of the Republic of Genoa. The death of his late Majesty caused delay, but now that the King has had the matter under consideration, the Genoese hope for protection. 2 pp. XXIV, 42.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

Undated [1686, Jan. ?].—The Bishop of Rochester professes great friendship to you. Your transmarine patron and your Lady's godson Peevish are your continued friends. They had a dialogue about you: they both complain in general, but I cannot hear more than a general disobligation. The Archbishop had a discourse with me about you; he seemed satisfied that wrong is done by the Lord and not by you, and I believe nothing can alter his opinion.

The Lord Chancellor has decreed a reconveyance of my grant without restoring me a penny of money. He delivered me a Petition to his Majesty and tells me his Majesty is graciously disposed towards me, which I cannot doubt of, for surely never had anybody a harder case than mine is. Our Judge has been very ill again. Dr. Hedges is made a Surrogate and sits for him. Sentence was given against Dr. Littleton on Monday last, condemned in double the money he received and suspended.

Lord Dover's regiment is to be disbanded and a new troop of Guards to be made which he is to be Captain of and to be called the 4th troop of Guards.

We have discourse of four Dukes to be created, the Lord Treasurer, Lords Dover, Trecolyan [Tyrconnel ?] and Mulgrave.

Dr. Hedges has sealed your lease for Ealing [Elm Grove]. I wish your tenant proves not a great rogue.

Mr. Porter is knighted and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 230.

MO[RGAN] PHILLIPS to the SAME.

1686, Feb. 1-11. Rouen.—This morning a passage presenting me for England I profered the passport from Paris for the four cases of Mr. Shute's [Chute ?] to Mr. Andrew Bertin, broker here, who would not accept them for shipment without a certificate under your hand that they belonged to you, to be produced to the General of the Admiralty at Rouen. Likewise I am forced notwithstanding my pass from you whenever I go to bear a man at a crown a day till we shall be past and two crowns for his maintenance back that I must be forced to go to Dieppe as soon as I have your certificate to ship the cases, for which I beg speedy despatch, and one line to

Mr. Bertin to ship your goods on the next. I cannot stir till I have your certificate. 1 p. See p. 114 post. XXIV, 62.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Feb. 1-11. Hamburg.—With the advantage of eight days' frost we had here there came over the Elbe this day sennight, about three German miles above us, 2,000 Lunenburgers who marched into the territories of this city (called the Four Lands), thence came to a small town and castle they have named Bardorf, and in entering into it, some men on both sides were wounded, the Governor retiring into the castle, which they summoned and threatened. The alarm brought hither did not ordinarily surprise us. The first thing the Senate did was to send a trumpeter to Colonel Francke who commands the party, to know why and how he came, who returned for answer that the Duke of Zell being informed that another Prince designed to come thither with force, he thought fit to prevent him the invasion. With this peremptory answer, and every hour news coming, they enlarged their quarters in the country; the Magistracy began to raise men and in three days got near 1,000. In the meantime the Castle of Bardorf was delivered; next day we sent out men to hinder their further advance, 200 of whom an Englishman, Captain Aldersy, commanded, to whom the Lunenburgers advancing and not forbearing to press forward (though he bid them stand off), he fired at them, when not being seconded from any other post, he lost his life and the whole body was killed or taken; the Lunenburgers acknowledge not above 12 of theirs lost. Captain Aldersy's brother, who is husband of this English Company, hath this day been sent out with my pass in quest of his brother and now comes in with an account that Captain Francke greatly commends his brother's gallantry. He tells me a greater body are coming over our river and that to-morrow they will come as far as our outworks. First, it was thought that the Emperor had assigned the Duke of Zell these winter-quarters; then it would have been notified. The Duke hath had a great quarrel with this City some time, in which both sides have provoked; commerce hath been forbid between the subjects, and at present this Magistracy are by their Deputies clearing themselves at Vienna, but it was not apprehended the Duke, as *fier* a Prince as he is, would *proprio motu* have come so far. At the beginning of this quarrel the Senate put it into the management of 30 which they erected into a College of the Government, most of whom are men of no account who have by pernicious intrigues maintained their authority, bearded the Senate and are 30 Athenians who have consideration for their foe. These (three days ago) obliged the Bourgeoisie to resolve *Vim vi repellere*, and not to send to the Duke calmly to debate the matter and propose some terms, which to do to any neighbouring Prince hath always

been the interest of this place, and the making of an enemy (the Princes being about them) may be ruinous. By the haughtiness of the Thirty neither have the City from themselves acquainted the King of Denmark or the Elector of Brandenburg with the invasion, and we are hourly expecting the effect of their resentment. The Elector is Colonel of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and in it is not to permit such hostility nor can his interest allow this place to be so insulted. The King of Denmark hath openly declared against any force coming on this side of the river, said he would never allow it, but whether either will for us begin a war with the whole house of Lunenburg (where besides Cadets there are three reigning) is doubted, besides we are afraid of Denmark, who in my time here before, came before this place with 20,000 men, hath a pretension on the whole, was then bought off, and hath by his Ministers been soothing the 30 Demagogues ever since they have had any power in their hands, who, it is to be feared may divide the City and bring it to a cutting of throats by calling him in for their Protector, or if the whole body should desire his assistance, the purchase of it were to be on his own terms to the pupillage of this City and to the destruction of the free vent of our manufacture which is not to be subjected to the will of an absolute Monarch, who in a little time were to command absolutely the Sound of the Elbe, and let us have as he thinks fit naval Provisions. Thus we stand *inter sacrum saxumque*, if the intrigue go no higher, and he is not further off who moves one end of the pole.

As I have, as succinctly as I can, led you into the whole affair, I shall continue to acquaint you with the sequel. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIV, 61.

JORDAN DE LA FONT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

168[5]-[6], Feb. 1. Leyden.—Requests Sir William to have five Écus blancs of 60 sols each paid to Monsieur du Mont on account of news supplied by Jordan.

On the reverse is Dumont's receipt for the sum. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; French. XXIV, 45.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685[-6], Feb. 1.—Most of the morning was spent in swearing one Mr. Bayly a Justice of the peace of the part about Wapping who was convicted of kidnapping and fined, and in execution in the King's Bench for his fine; Mr. Jones moved his fine might be estreated in order to come upon his land; the Lord Chief Justice said it was not usual when the party was in execution for it, without special direction from the King, which he demanded if there were in this case or no, to which no answer was given, and therefore nothing was done. 1 p. XXIII, 13.

GEORGE WILLIAM, DUKE OF ZELL to the BURGOMASTERS
and SENATE OF HAMBURG.

1686, Feb. 1. Zell.—That we have resolved to quarter some of our forces in your territories, and have lately actually done it, is to seem less strange to you, when you consider how hitherto you have not only disobediently undervalued all and every particular mandate and decree of the Emperor's, but have so gone on in your insufferable carriage towards us, as in defiance of us to have left remain "afficht" the mandate which prohibited all commerce with our dominions, notwithstanding our declaration given to restore the ships, and our repeated admonition to you to the contrary. And we now being at last to know where we are and if you intend becomingly to obey his Imperial Majesty's commands, particularly without any longer delay to restore to his Aulic Councillor Meurer his estate and effects and to make us reparation for what hath happened; we expect as soon as possible your positive (so as we may rely on it) Declaration and further we have ordered our General Lieut. Chauvet, that by some of our officers some of yours may be conferred with about other particulars of which you are to have notice from him. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *copy of translation*. XXIV, 49.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Feb. 1. Whitehall.—I find by Mr. Dairol's [Dayrolle] of the 6th that somebody had desired copies of your memorials which you give in from time to time. I assure you I never joined in the request, and only expressed myself to the writer, as I did to yourself since that I found the answer given you was variously reported, and that I wished we knew the certain and true one.

Earl of Ossory hath the Earl of Arran's Regiment in Ireland and Earl of Tyrconnel hath his office of Field Marshal. Earl of Castlemaine sets out this week unless it be true that some of his best friends have dissuaded him from his Embassy upon account of the Penal Laws.

Since I last writ I find the King does not quit black clothes this Lent, though he and all the Court will be in their gaudry till the end of the Carnival and I am told the coaches and liveries are not to be ready but against Easter. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 50.

Dr. [OWEN WYNNE?] to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 1-11. Whitehall.—I cannot tell what to say to you about my Tangier Master; the town hath so much and so long talked of his parting with his great Office that the apprehensions of it hath much changed his gay countenance

and he told me lately that he wished they would let him alone.

You have I doubt not heard of the factions we have at present in our Court, the greatest part thereof occasioned by Mrs. S[edley's] Title ; those of the Q's side were with great violence my Lord Sunderland, my Lord Peterborough, my Lord Dover and my Lord Tirconnel (who by the way makes a great figure here) against the Lord Treasurer and the Privy Purse, though I should have named the Lady first, who hath at last been prevailed with to go into Ireland or elsewhere beyond sea ; the worst of these unhappy differences is the misunderstanding there is between the two great Ministers, viz. the Treasurer and President which is now come to the pass that they might come to a trial of their interest with our great Master and it is so far gone that last Public Council night they paid not each other the usual civility of saluting each other at the Board. It is hoped by those that love the King that his Majesty will heal this sore by making them friends.

Your friend Frank Gwyn hath not got much by this affair of the Countess.

A man of honour told me that asking Mr. Bri[dgema]n for a sight of the Memorial you presented to the French King about the affair of Orange, he answered with some concern that you had not sent any copy of it to the Office, which neither my friend nor myself would believe, so that I conclude you have not fair play allowed you. I hope you have not fallen into the account of writing direct to the King as Mr. Chudley did and Skelton doth since he succeeded him. 3 pp. ; unsigned. XXV, 65.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Feb. 2-12. Ratisbon.—“Your Memorial was printed here and made a great noise all over the Empire. It came to me at a time when the Elector Palatine's Minister had given in one to the Diet and the Emperor had caused another to be dictated there in behalf of the Knights of the Teutonic Order for grievances done them by his Christian Majesty against the *Armestitia* but now they begin to wonder they hear no more of it. The King of Poland's Envoyé in Persia has sent a courier to inform his Master that the Persian is marching with 30,000 men towards the Ottoman frontiers and intends next spring to fall on the Turk in those parts ; by reason of the badness of the season and the danger the couriers run who are sent from Upper Hungary, our news is very uncertain. Teckeli is this post at liberty and is to command a body of Turks and Tartars, is made by the Grand Signor Prince of Transylvania in the place of Prince Abaffi, who is to be driven out of that country. It may be the next will tell us he is close prisoner again, for it has gone alternatively so for some weeks. 2½ pp. ; holograph. XXIV, 66.

J[OHN] J[AMES] GACHY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Feb. 2. Whitehall at Dr. Wynne's.—As a priest of the Church of England and Chaplain to the late King, and son and heir of Raymond Gachy, formerly Minister of Paris, he requests leave to sell his estate in Languedoc. Such grants were given to the Ministers [*MS. torn*] and Du Bourdieu of Montpellier. By his banishment in England he has been able to succour his mother and sister who lived 14 days at sea with two eggs only and water. 2 pp. XXIV, 64.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 4. Whitehall.—“My Lord President directs me to acquaint you that he has yours of the 2nd, 6th and 9th inst., n.s., and that he has nothing in command from his Majesty upon them.

“You will give me leave to take this occasion of telling you you need not be in pain about the exceptions taken at some expressions in your Memorials, for I am confident nothing more will be said of it, besides I can confirm to you the assurance of my Lord's friendship to you upon this occasion in particular, though the complaint having been made, it was to be taken notice of.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 52.

A. MORYAN to the SAME.

168[5-]6, Feb. [4-]14. Paris.—Madame de Gouvernet* has just arrived from Versailles. She has obtained a pass for herself and her mother and will tell you to-morrow the details. I will send you to-morrow morning two girandoles and some chandeliers. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 67.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685-6, Feb. 4. Whitehall.—On Monday evening Mr. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, having given the Duke of Grafton very unhandsome and provoking language, a quarrel ensued, and the next morning they fought in Chelsey Fields, where Mr. Talbot was killed, and the Duke of Grafton wounded in the hand; he does at present abscond, but the affront given him was so great that it is hoped his Majesty will be very gracious to him.

Tuesday being the 2nd inst. on which day twelvemonth his late Majesty of blessed memory was first taken ill, Dr. King was knighted, who happened to be the happy instrument (under God) of preserving his Majesty's life those few days he did live.

* Henry Savile, “Lord Eland,” son of George Marquis of Halifax, married in 1684 Esther, daughter of Charles de la Tour, Marquis de Gouvernet.

My Lord Chancellor has been very ill of the stone, and his life in great danger, but is in a way of recovery again.

On Tuesday night one Moxam, a Lieutenant in the Duke of Norfolk's Regiment, was killed at the Blue Posts in the Hay-market by Harry Wharton upon some words arise [*sic*] betwixt them after having been at play. 1 p. XXIV, 53.

MORGAN PHILLIPS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Feb. [4-]14. Rouen.—Just now came Monsieur Vascar, the owner of the boat that brought your goods to Paris, and just as they were out of the boat, did arrest them for 50 livres. What is to be done must be by next Tuesday, for all the vessels bound for London must part to save the benefit of the fair. If the goods had been sent in another boat, it had been all one. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 68.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 8. Whitehall.—I am to acquaint you that his Majesty is satisfied with what you say in yours of the 6th in excuse to the exceptions made at certain expressions in some of your late Memorials, and he doubts not but you will take care for the future to prevent all occasion of like complaint. He approves of your last Memorial concerning the affair of Orange. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 28.

O[WEN] W[YNNE] to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 8. Whitehall.—We hear nothing of the Duke of Grafton who killed Talbot in a duel; he and his two seconds (Dungan Abercronow and Fitzpatrick) are withdrawn. It incensed the King very much and the more for that a Lieutenant was killed by Capt. Henry Wharton, and one other rencontre happened all in a day. The Lord Chancellor having voided 64 stones in one day is still very ill.

The Dutch Ambassador is not yet returned from Holland; he stays to *observe* that King's motion towards the *Rhine* and till his Majesty come to some resolution *about Bantam* and till he sees how *you* get off that *rock* (for such some reckon it) which you are now upon. *The Spaniard* and others here think it happy for them *that you are so far engaged*, and could not have thought *you* would have so roundly *spoken to that King*, and *they* will not be wanting to engage *his Majesty* likewise if possible upon account of *any attempt* his Most Christian Majesty may *make this spring*.

The Duke of Zell took possession of part of the Territories of Hamburg (on the Holstein side of the Elbe) rather for provocation than any other account lest any other neighbour Prince should do it. This will be ill taken in Denmark, that King having long since and often declared he cannot suffer

anybody should take either quarters or possessions on the Holstein side. *The Dutch* are more and more alarmed and think every little incident or preparation is levelled against them. *They* observe that the Elector of Cologne's Ministers *speak angrily* and demand satisfaction for some excesses and encroachments of the Commandant of Maestricht, that the common report says that the chief end of the new treaty with that Elector is to stipulate to the French troops a passage through his countries, and that there is a French Magazine now settling at Huys; and what *disturbs* not only them *but the whole Empire* is that the Elector of Brandenburg shows *his fickle* complexion and seems to have forgot all the little heartburnings he lately showed *against the French Minister*, having sweetened his blood, and being said to have very kindly complimented him upon *the sheltring of the Refuged French*, since it was all one whether they were in his own countries or in those of his allies.

Mrs. Sidley's honour is said to have been promised her above a twelvemonth; but having had it, she grew more uneasy to some persons than before, so that it was thought fit to bid her withdraw; she hath refused France, and intends to settle with one Lady Woorth in Ireland, which may seem the less invidious as well as the more obscure part of the world.

Saxon that swore against Lord Delamere was this day found guilty of wilful perjury and the more heinous sort, for that allegation he alleged for himself was that he did not swear out of any malice to Lord Delamere but with a design to serve the King.

Mr. Starembergh will scarce return to his post in Paris being (among other disgusts he gives his Master) accused of having sold an office in the Admiralty for 9,000 guilders which is very heinous.

[P.S.]—The Lord Chamberlain is gone out of town with a design to marry the Countess of Conway, whom the vogue had once given to the Earl of Northampton. 7 pp.; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised*. XXIV, 58.

[Sir] T[HOMAS] E[XTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[168[5]-6, Feb. 10.]—Such news as there is I send to Madame La Envoyé who can make that "considerable" which is not so in itself. You will prepare yourself for censures and tales, the subject being such as many men will be irritated to the utmost, and in great defeats we expect help, even when the least reflection should convince us it cannot be had. But you should not with my consent change stations with E. Sunderland. This day Judges Gregory and Levinz are discharged and their places filled by Mr. Recorder of London and Sergeant Bedingfield. 1 p.; *part holograph*. XXV, 242.

Mo[RGAN] P[HILLIPS] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Feb. 10-20. Dieppe.—Last night I took leave of Mr. Burance to whom I delivered the passport for Mr. Shute's four cases, but Mr. Burance would not pay the 50 livres. I took the pass back from him in hope to produce a bail for Mr. Shute's behalf. Good bail appeared, but they would not take it. I was forced to send the pass to Mr. Burance till your further order to him. In the meantime I gave a caution to Mr. Vascar must take care of lead of Paris [*sic*]. I likewise passed a note to you for five crowns. Pray order bail for the goods to be sent for England. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIV, 77. See pp. 110, 116 *ante*.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 11. Whitehall.—I can assure you my Lord President is as much your friend as you can desire, which he does on all occasions express, and I could give you a late good instance of it upon occasion of the exceptions taken at some of your Memorials, he having represented that matter so as it could have no consequence to your prejudice.

As to the copies of your Memorials my humble opinion is you should send the copies of all such as relate to matters of State, or are otherwise of any consequence, and indeed if they be not upon very small concerns, the sending copies seems to me to be best, because it can be but an error on the right side. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 59.

O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 11. Whitehall.—All the news we have comes from Westminster Hall, that the two Judges (Levinz and Baron Atkins) have their *quietus*, and the Recorder and Bedingfield put in their place. More changes are talked of.

We have no news yet from my Lord of Mulgrave since he went to marry the Countess of Conway. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 60.

——— to ———

1686, February [11-]21. Paris.—President Nicholai is dead. The King in consideration of his long service has given his son his post as First President of the *Chambre des Comptes*, of which he is *Avocat general*, though he is not of the legal age. The post has been in the family 250 years.

The Marquise de Canaples is dead. She was mother of the Duc de Creguy, of the Marquis de Canaples and of the Marshal de Creguy. She is of the family of the Hannequins, of which is also the Procureur-General of the Grand Conseil.

The marriage of the Marquis de Dangeau with Mdle. de Löwestein, niece of the Bishop of Strasburg, is arranged.

The Marquis de la Bretèche, governor of Hombourg, is to marry Mdle. de Clissen, Maid of Honour to Madame.

In spite of all the reports about Mdle. de Poitiers she still remains Maid of Honour to Madame.

The Governorship of the Islands St. Honnorat and Ste. Marguerite is given to Captain Villette, a cousin of the Marquise de Maintenon.

Madame Hervart, *mère*, and the Marquise de Gouvernet, her daughter, are going to England, and, it is said, the Sieur de St. Martin, who is over 80. His son who has abjured, has his place as *Conseiller en parlement*.

The Archbishop of Lyon has complained to the Court of Monsieur de Bercy, Intendant of the Province.

The Duc de Villeroy is leaving to take possession of the Government of the Lyonnais.

The Protestants of the Valleys of Lucerne have been told of the Edict made of the Duke by Savoy against the Reformed Religion. They have asked that it may be suspended till their Envoy to the Duke is returned. 3 pp.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXIV, 78.

MARIE DE DREVON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, February [11-]21. Fort l'Évêque, Paris.—This lady of Orange, who by her evil destiny has her body in captivity and her soul still free, thanks to God, takes the liberty of giving herself the honour of writing to you to ask your protection for the liberty of her conscience after having been in four prisons and threatened to be put in a Convent with Mdle. Alix, sister of Monsr. Alix, Minister of Charenton, who is in a miserable state. We are resolved to suffer all the rigour they please to exercise on us rather than change our religion. Do not refuse your help, I entreat you, for the liberty of my conscience. I am ready to go to the end of the world for that. I do myself the honour of writing to the Envoy of Brandenburg on the same subject, and I beg millions of pardon for my freedom, begging you to allow me to call myself with profound respect your humble, &c. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 79.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685-6, Feb. 15. Whitehall.—I have acquainted his Majesty with what you write about the demand made of custom to be paid for your Tapestry hangings, which came with your goods, and of the complaint made about the passports said to be granted by you to French subjects. As to the former he is informed by my Lord Treasurer that the French ministers, who came here, have always been free from Customs for their household goods, amongst which Tapestry hangings are

certainly included, and are accordingly exempted here upon the minister's certificate that they are for his own use, and it seems reasonable that his ministers in the Court of France should have the same exemptions. As to the passports he thinks you should grant them to his subjects, not doubting of your care in being well informed of the persons to whom you give them, and if any ill use be made of any of them, he does not think it ought to be imputed to you, it being impossible for you to prevent it. Monsieur Barillon has mentioned the matter to me, and I have given him an answer to the same effect, telling him also that his Majesty has directed you to be very careful in giving your passports, and that I was certain you would do so accordingly. 1 p. Misc. 29.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, Feb. 15, s.v. Hamburg.—Since this day fortnight I have not continued the account of our imbroyles, the report we have hourly of the resolutions of this Magistracy and of the motions of neighbouring Princes being so volatile as some time is required to fix them. These seeming firm and to have no inclination to treat with the Duke of Zell . . . as being the persons injured, the Duke sent this Senate a letter (which is enclosed translated). Some days their stiffness bowed not to answer it, till common civility prevailed. They wrote that they were the persons injured, were by their Deputies at Vienna justifying their comportment to the Emperor and were in a fair way to do it, and that not knowing any pretence the Duke had to take winter quarters in their territories, they could not agree to what General Chauvet in a letter from himself had desired of them, to send Commissioners to meet some of his at Bardorf. Since, the Lunenburgers are retired out of part of these territories and for doing so Chauvet asks of the town 4,000 thalers a month, which demand hath not been taken notice of, but they have extraordinarily posted themselves in these "four lands," have guards at all passes, have taken away all bridges, quarter close together, and have a strong garrison in Bardorf, which they are fortifying, so that numbers far exceeding them are not to be their match. I hear that last night some 1,000 of the Duke of Hanover's men joined the Lunenburgers. With our neighbours we stand thus. The Elector of Brandenburg was desired to assist us, and 800 or 1,000 of his men were marching hither, but because he desired they coming as friends might be admitted into the town, these have desired them not to proceed. The King of Denmark hath already a considerable force near us, and all he hath on this side of the Baltic is ready to march. Monsr. Liliencroon, long his Envoy at Vienna, now his Privy Councillor, is here with the King of Denmark's orders which Monsieur Gese, General of his forces in Holstein and his ordinary Resident here must follow; to these the Heads of the 30,

not in owl light as before, but at noonday, resort. Liliencroon and Gese have sent to this Senate saying that at their request the King of Denmark's forces are come to protect them and they desire to have quarters assigned for their men. The Senate denies that they desired the help of the Dane and asks who did, yet I am told sent late on Saturday night to the Danish Resident's house. The Danish proposition was that their forces were come to protect the town and should be posted most conveniently with the consent of the town. These said they had not desired them and were cold; on which the Danes were disgusted, but this day the Conference is resumed with pen and ink. A very great Frenchman, who hath long been Ambassador in the Northern Courts, said yesterday that the King of Denmark hath given the King of France a perfect account of the conjuncture and would not act anything but with his advice, but all the French cry "*Le Roy ne veut la guerre.*" You are to be the best judge of that (though you declare not yourself in your favour of the 15th just received), and if all his preparations are only amusements. 4 pp.; no enclosure. XXIV, 69.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, February 16. Brussels.—The Countess of Soissons before her departure for Holland desired me to mind you of her concerns, which she says the Queen wrote her word was particularly recommended to you.

The Elector Palatine of Neuberg having sent an Envoyé hither to compliment his Excellency upon his confirmation in this government, we are by him assured that the report of the French having seized the Castle of Wickrade in the Pays de Juliers is false, though their troops have persecuted French Protestants in that Duchy and the Palatinate.

No money will be sent from Spain till the Fleet comes, unless the Associates at Madrid advance it, the galleons being in no danger of pirates. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 70.

Sir THOMAS EXTON to the SAME.

[168[5-]6,] February 17. Doctors' Commons, [London.]—Sir C. Levins and Baron Gregory are removed from the Bench to the Bar. Sir [Henry] Bedingfield and Sir Jennour [Thomas Jenner] succeed them, and your friend Mr. Holt is made Serjeant and Recorder of London and knighted.

I thank you for your favours to my son. He shall wait on you oftener than he hath done, and acquaint you where he is disposed and how managed. The week preceding this I returned him money so that I think he will not want more this quarter, having had 200*l*. When he shall next need a supply, I shall trouble you, otherwise I shall not. I pray

you take your time, and do not incommode yourself, for I have no occasion for it. 1 p. ; *ho'ograph* ; *seal* ; *endorsed*, News that the additional ships to go into the North to join with Denmark, but I believe no ground for that report. *Ordre Teutonique*. Del Val. New prisoners carried away out of Spanish territories. Moreau two pictures—dans la rue Michel le Conté. 1. Jan Guyet, by Titian ; 2. Appolyon, by Spagnoletto. 2 pp. XXIV, 71.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685[-6], February 18.—The Countess of Dorchester has began her journey for Ireland. In Lincolnshire loose vagabonds being armed have committed several robberies. The Justices with the aid of soldiers have taken 20 of them.

The French King has given leave to Marshal de Schomberg to retire to Portugal, and Monsieur Du Quesne, the famous sea-commander, to Switzerland, and Monsieur de Ruigny is coming for England.

These are the only persons that have escaped the treatment the rest of their religion has fallen under.

My Lord Chamberlain is gone into the country to be married to my Lady Conway. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIII, 15.

KING JAMES II to KING LOUIS XIV.

168[5-]6, February 18. London.—My cousin, the Countess de Soissons, having represented to me that she has claims to a share in the property of the late Princess de Carignan, her mother-in-law, and having requested me to intervene with you in her behalf, I take the occasion to express the special consideration I have for her, feeling sure that you will accord her your protection that she may enjoy what falls to her on this succession. 1 p. ; *French* ; *holograph* ; *seals*. XXIV, 72.

JOHN CARYLL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Same date.—The enclosed is to be delivered to the "Superioresse" of that Monastery where Queen Mother did formerly sometime reside. You will speedily have a letter from his Majesty to the King of France about the Countess of Soissons ; it is then that her Majesty would have also her letter upon the same subject to be delivered. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *endorsed*, The enclosed is to the Superintendent of the Monastery at Chaliot.—About the Countess of Soissons. XXIV, 73.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1685-6. Same date. Whitehall.—You will before this have heard of a marriage said to have been proposed by

Mr. Seymer between my Lord of Northampton and my Lady Conway upon which the Bishop of London went to Mr. Seymer's house in the country with his nephew, where the lady lives, and the town will have it that all matters on both sides were agreed on in order to a marriage; matters being in this forwardness, Mr. Seymer is said to come to town, and after two or three days' stay here returns again into the country, and my Lord Mulgrave soon follows upon which my Lady refused to see my Lord of N[orthampton] who thought himself very illused by Mr. S. and sent him a challenge which I do not hear the other accepted. A kinsman of my Lord of Northampton and Mr. Seymer's second son being together last night grew very warm and this morning fought near Kentish Town; nobody was killed, but both the principals and one of the seconds are wounded. 4 pp. XXIV, 75.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, February 19. Dublin Castle.—I find the King's revenue in a growing and improving condition, and no doubt it will very much increase if we continue quiet. 1½ p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 76.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685-6, February 22. Whitehall.—His Majesty cannot think he ought to acquiesce in the answer you have received concerning the fisher boat and men detained at Calais, and therefore I have given Monsieur Barillon a more particular account of the matter, that he may so represent it to his King as may produce a more satisfactory answer. ½ p. Misc. 30.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1685-6, February 22. Whitehall.—Covering the King's letter of February 18 [*see p. 122 ante*], and expressing the Lord President's desire that it be delivered at the same time as that from the Queen referred to in Mr. Caryll's letter of Feb. 18 [*see p. 122 ante*]. The Lord Chancellor sends his service and hopes that his letter has come safely to hand. He has returned from the country much better. 2 pp. XXIV, 81.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685-6, February 23. Whitehall.—The bearer Mr. Cotterau being sent by his Majesty to procure wines, plants and flowers for him in France, you are to give him your countenance

and assistance. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; endorsed, "Given me by Cottereau 21 June, 86." Misc. 31. See p. 124 post.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, February 23—March 5. Ratisbon.—The Carnival was this year pleasanter than ordinary, for Monsieur de Torsie (Mr. Colbert's son) being here has been the occasion of balls and masquerades. The Diet has done nothing this great while and the news from Vienna is not considerable.

The Duke of Zell at the time of the invasion of Hamburg sent two letters, one to the King of Denmark, the other to the Elector of Brandenburg, to acquaint them with his reasons for it; first as the Emperor's Commissioner he had sent to them several times to restore Mr. Meurer, a Burgomaster, to his office and possessions from which he was expelled about three years since, for having a design to betray the privileges of the town, as a contrary faction pretended. Meurer is now at the Court of Zell, but the Emperor has lately made him *Consiliarius Imperii Aulicus*. Secondly, that the town has behaved itself insolently towards him, having prohibited all commerce with his subjects, and refused to annul the Act at his instance. The King of Denmark has marched all his troops to the banks of the Elbe into Holstein Gottorf, and sent the Duke word he has no other intent but to secure his frontiers from the incursions of ungovernable soldiers; he has sent copies of the Duke's letter and his answer to a Deputy of the Electoral College here and has desired him to assure the Diet he will undertake nothing against the *Armistitia* concluded. Nevertheless we hear the Lunenburgers keep close together since the approach of these troops and will draw off when they have gotten what money they can of the Hamburgers for sparing their gardens, which are very extraordinary for their beauty and number. The Elector of Brandenburg offered the town 2,000 men to assist them, but they refused the offer. They are jealous of all their neighbours, and not without cause; they all strive to have them in their protection, and they wisely refuse all, and find the number of pretenders is their best security.

I do not doubt your intimation concerning the Elector of Cologne; the Bishop of Strasburg, who governs all, knows how to be grateful for being named in the next promotion. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 90.

FRANCIS GWYN to the SAME.

1685-6, February 24. London.—Requests that Sir William or some of his English servants may be witnesses to some important writings to be signed by my Lady Pembroke and the Marquis de Thoïs, her husband, and that they may be brought back by the bearer, Mrs. May. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 82.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, February 27, Dublin.—My Lord Lieutenant has spoke to our Commissioners to let us have the nomination of our own clerks. I hope we shall save of the salaries they used to have about 60*l.* a year. 2 *pp.* ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Family.

HENRY [COMPTON,] BISHOP OF LONDON to the SAME.

[1685-6,] February 27.—“Having so fair an opportunity, I thought to take the freedom to write some mysteries of State to you. Know then, that the bearer is come to you full of politics. But because it may be suspicious to go directly to a Minister of State, he contents himself to apply to Monsieur Quinteny, the King's gardener, having credentials from Mr. Vicechamberlain and Sir H. Capel. Matters are not ripe to put all his designs in execution ; but so far as figs and grafts for pears, plums and apples go, I believe you will find him discharge himself like a man of skill. It may not perchance be advisable for him to engage a public Minister too far in affairs of this nature ; yet a little countenance from you will do him no hurt ; he is resolved to strike at the root, if Priapus or Sylvanus favour him ; and hopes to return laden with the spoils of the best in France. In case his bills should be exhausted, he begs you would give him credit for what he wants. Many things must be nipped in the bud, if he succeeds ; and therefore he is resolved to cut off all occasion of going farther ; and so is

Your most assured friend and humble servant.”

[*P.S.*].—I beseech you to tell her Ladyship that her cousin Fleet prays for her as good ale as Essex affords. 1 *p.* ; *holograph*. XXIV, 83. See *p.* 123 *ante*.

Sir GABRIEL DE SYLVIUS to the SAME.

168[5-]6, February 27. Copenhagen.—“I doubt not but the King our Master's proceedings will draw a favourable answer from the King of France touching the Principality of Orange, and if all that I read in the *Harlem Gazettes* was not true concerning you, yet I was apt to believe it because it was to your advantage. I am certain you will . . . acquaint me with this business in due time, since it is a thing that has caused all Europe to gaze upon it ; and we would fain know what the King of France will answer.”

About Hamburg I shall only say that this King has sent some troops towards those parts, either to keep the peace or defend the Hamburgers. Perhaps some of the French money may be employed in this stir, to hinder the Elector of Brandenburg from sending his designed succours to the aid of the Emperor, and to try to put all Germany into intestine broils. But I hope public safety will bear a greater sway

than private acrimony and force them either to lay down their arms, or employ them with more honour against the common enemy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Seal.* XXIV, 84.

EVERARD VAN WEEDE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

168[5-]6, February 28. The Hague.—His Highness is still most grateful to you. We hear from England that the King has sent you an order to inform the King that he is not satisfied with the answer to your Memorial on the affairs of Orange. It assists the union in this State for it to be known that his Majesty shows that he is interested in the Prince. Next week the Prince is going to hunt till the end of April, but will be here from time to time for a few days. 4 pp. *French ; holograph.* XXIV, 85.

The ABBÉ RIZZINI to the SAME.

[1686, February,] Tuesday evening.—The answer made to the Nuncio by de Croissi on the Imperial Decree, and on Cardinal Bonvisi's letter to the Nuncio covering the same, is that the King would reply in a few days. Difficulty is raised that in the Decree no mention is made of Madame d'Orleans or her rights, but the Cardinal's letter must have spoken of them.

The Intendant of Alsace has published a placard in Heidelberg, ordering the inhabitants of Gernsheim to recognise the Judge of Alsace and take oaths of allegiance to the King. This is only by way of provocation. Your news about Prince César is very curious. I have none. 1 p. ; *French ; holograph.* XXV, 218.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1686, February,] Wednesday morning.—I called to tell you what I have learnt of the rights here of Prince de Carignan. The reason for the King and the Queen's recommendation is that the Count de Soissons, some weeks back, took steps to disappoint the Prince of Carignan, his uncle, of his share in the furniture, plate and jewels of the Princess of Carignan (the elder) who was believed to be dying. The Prince consequently sent a procuration to his sister, the Princess of Baden, to watch his interests, but she declined, being herself interested in her mother's succession. The Prince therefore appealed to London.

The Swiss are resolved to declare against the Duke of Savoy if he attacks them of Lucerne.

Eight ships are said to be fitting at St. Malo.

[*Postscript.*]—Letters from Modena on the subject we know of. 4 pp. ; *French ; holograph.* XXV, 218a.

The ABBÉ RIZZINI to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686, February or March,] Monday morning.—I have a letter from Modena. His Highness says that he quite understands that this Court means to make the return of Prince César a favour to the Queen [of England]. I am enquiring into the source of the false report of the fight between the French and Dutch ships. Perhaps it arose from the Spanish letters which came yesterday speaking of the fight of Monsieur Ferant. But for this the Spaniards demand satisfaction for his having taken the two galleons into Rochelle. The Nuncio has remonstrated on the part of Spain about the 40,000 or 50,000 *livres* retained for the French merchants interested in the two ships taken at Corunna and Malaga, the merchants admitting their loss to be only half that sum, de Croissy asserting that they come to 50,000 *livres*.

My secretary, Monsieur Borri, went to London with the Marquis Buffalini, once in the service of the Duke of Modena, not on business of mine, but at the request of the Marquis, who knows no French; they went off at short notice, without my having time to let you know. 2 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXV, 223.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1685-6, March 1-11. Hamburg.—The Danish Resident here has acquainted this Senate that his Master with displeasure hearing to what extremity things were come between the Duke of Zell and them, has ordered his forces to march and desired they would depute some to consult with him about the posting of them, to whom they have answered that they humbly thank him for his care for their City, but not apprehending it to be in any danger from the forces of Zell, would willingly see them dislodge quietly, which being done, though they were not conscious of having offended him, on the other side had received many great wrongs from him, yet were they not to show themselves unwilling to accommodate things by the good offices of the Elector of Brandenburg, in whose hands the mediation had hitherto been, and his Majesty of his own motion and for the interests of the whole circle of Nether Saxony, ordering his forces to march, they were not to take the boldness to advise him where to post them; about the same time the Senate with a present of 100 ducats dismissed the Commander of the forces of the Elector of Brandenburg which were come thither to their assistance, though the Elector in his letter to them tells that at the importunate desires of their Deputy to send them assistance, he had ordered a Regiment of Guards to march, whom more should follow if things came to that extremity, so much was he concerned for their safety which he thought affected his own interest; then pressed he them to obviate further all fatal consequences, and the bringing into the Empire any foreign power, by

offering an accommodation, and the restoring to the displaced Burgomaster his estate; and how the shaking hands with two such powerful neighbours will ferment makes some solicitous. At the beginning of last week General Chauvet wrote to the Senate persuading them to do something towards an accommodation, promising them to find in the Duke more inclinations than they expected, if he should perceive in them any submissiveness. These in answer desired the Duke to make way for a treaty by withdrawing his forces out of their territories, after which there should not be wanting in them any compliance which was not derogatory to their interest and Government. I have received instruction from Whitehall to advise this magistracy from our master to agree among themselves, then with all their neighbours, and to let them know he would interpose his offices in their behalf in any particular they had to offer, which he would willingly and earnestly employ, and assures them of his continual protection. Of which commission I have as dexterously as I could acquitted myself and by two senators who came to my house had their answer—to desire me most humbly to thank my Master for his good inclinations to them, to desire him to continue them, and to acquaint him that if the Duke's forces retired out of their territory they should follow his advice. Whether these people are infatuated to be so peremptory in a nicety against their interest, whether some may not make use of the occasion to do them a mischief, and whether a foreign warlike power may not mingle with armies which stand *in precinctu*, I will not determine.

The last news we have of my near cousin, my Lord Castlemaine, is that you went out to meet him and brought him into Paris and that having saluted the King and all the Court, he proceeded in his Embassy to Rome.

We hear you have delivered two other Memorials in terms *bien fortes* about the restitution of the Principality of Orange. If I may have them as soon as you think fit to publish them, you will very much oblige. 5 pp. XXIV, 100.

HENRY, BARON GREY OF RUTHIN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 1-11. Leicester Fields [London].—When I left Paris last month I left in Mr. Marshall's hands a box of clothes, being particularly four suits of liveries which my servants had worn four months, with some other things, as sword, &c. Messrs. Graham and Walker, of Paris, sent them to their correspondents at Rouen to be sent to England. They were seized at Rouen and lie still in the Intendant's hands. 1 p. XXIV, 97.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685-6, March 1. Whitehall.—The King has eased my Lord Chancellor of Ireland and has appointed Charles Porter, esq., to succeed him.

The King has likewise put the revenue of Scotland into the hands of six commissioners, five of whose names are the Earl of Perth, Duke of Queensborough, Marquis of Athol, Duke Hamilton, Major-General Drummond, and one other. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 87.

JOHN CARYLL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685[-6], March 2, o.s. London.—“The Queen commands me to let you know she desires no more from the King of France in behalf of Madame the Countess [de Soissons] but that her right of succession may be preserved, in case the Princess of Carignan should die whilst she is under the misfortune of her absence from France. As to the point of her return, her Majesty will not at present touch upon it; and hopes that since she only asks that justice may be done that lady with the least trouble and expence, her request will be easily granted by that King, which is seconded also by ours, whose letter before this to the same purpose I presume you have received.” 1 p. XXIV, 86.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1685-6, March 2-12. Ratisbon.—The relation the Emperor has to the Elector Palatine is that the Prince his son has married a sister of the Emperor's. How far that will engage him against the King of France's pretensions is not discoursed of here, but the great preparations for the next campaign against the Turks and the zeal with which he carries on that war make me believe he will be very unwillingly diverted from it.

To-morrow the Count de Crécy delivers a memorial to the Diet by instruction from his master; the substance of it is that he will accept the Pope's mediation, which is what the Elector has offered as to the differences between them. The King insisted upon an arbitration, which the Elector waived, pretending he could not consent to it without the approbation of the Emperor and the whole Estates of the Empire. The difference between a mediation and an arbitration, together with the whole state of the case, I will send you by the next post. But the acceptance of this mediation is limited with these conditions, that the Estates of the Empire are to engage (that is make a decree) that Madame d'Orleans is not to suffer in her right by the elapsing of the year during which time the Elector has possession of the lands she pretends to. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 101.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1685-6, March 4. Whitehall.—His Majesty approves of your not having delivered his and the Queen's letters in behalf

of the Comtesse de Soissons, and he would have you proceed no further in that matter.

I have represented Mrs. Kirby's case. His Majesty thinks it very strange that she, being an English subject, should be obliged to follow the condition of her husband, when the same is denied to French women married to Englishmen not naturalised. You are to represent the matter to the King by Monsieur Croissy. You are to enquire into the matter of the enclosed Order of Council. 1 p. Misc. 33.

The Order in Council refers to the petition of Wm. Lang of Brixham, brother, heir and executor of Robt. Lang, late Consul at Marseilles. By his will he left all his estate to his brother William, but in case of war between England and France at the time of his decease he gives all to Daniel Couliatte of Rouen, then residing at Marseilles, to dispose of as he should think fit. He did not intend this for the benefit of Couliatte, who has got part of the estate into his hands and is endeavouring to get the remainder to the damage of the petitioner, who prays the instance of the English Envoy at Paris. 1 p. Misc. 32.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 4. Whitehall.—I never knew more false reports fly about and less news worth the writing. We have rumours that his Majesty intends to bestow honours very speedily of Dukes upon Lord Treasurer, Earl Sunderland, Earl of Mulgrave; of Marquis to Lord Dover, of an Earl to Mr. Seymour, that is if the marriage of the rich Countess goes on, but all this is but discourse. I am told the Brief for the French Protestants will now go on. Several disputes that happened about the trustees and the use that is to be made of the money before it is divided, caused that stop to it, besides the *endeavours of Monsieur Barillon*, who no doubt took care that *persecution* and such harsh terms might be first smoothed. Nothing is done in the business of Bantam and yet all the time for treating and choosing umpire is expired. The Dutch Commissioners have desired leave to return home, but their masters sent them word they shall have new instructions to try if they can end that dispute by an accommodation, which in plain English is by the charm of *large presents*. In the meantime we have fresh complaints against them, how that they have in a manner locked us out of Persia, by planting squadrons of their ships before Gambroon [Bunder Abbas] and other places and refusing entrance to our ships upon pretence they had besieged and blocked it up. Mr. Skelton returns for Holland about Tuesday next; he will have orders to call upon the States for the due execution of the treaty in relation to rebels and fugitives.

We are big with the expectation of a general pardon.

[P.S.]—My Lord of Murray, who is declared Lord High Commissioner of Scotland will go there in 15 days. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised.* XXIV, 89.

The MARQUIS D'ALBEVILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, March 8. London.—Has received the reply of Monsieur de Croissy about the Comte d'Alby and thanks Sir William for his promptitude in executing the King's orders. Of whatever crimes he may be guilty he has been sufficiently punished by 8 years' imprisonment without seeing anyone—a punishment worse than death. The King ordered several years ago that he should be visited by friends, but nothing was done. He hopes that Sir William will inform Mr. Daniel Arthur of the permission. 2 pp. ; *French ; holograph.* XXIV, 91.

THOMAS ROBSON to the SAME.

1685-6, March 8. London.—Wonders that Sir William's extraordinaries should have been excepted to. The matter will be left to the Lord Treasurer by the Lord President's allowances. The Lord Treasurer shall be frequently put in mind of his just pretentions. "You have been advancing more than will be repaid." Mr. Hewer shall be caressed about the Tangier matter though he is adverse to it. 2 pp. XXIV, 92.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685-6, March 8. Whitehall.—Mr. Scarborough is going to Portugal as Envoy Extraordinary.

In the West small parties of rebels are robbing the gentry of their cattle ; a few days ago a party of them faced a party of Dragoons, but after discharges of shot on both sides the rebels retired into a cave ; a proclamation will soon come out offering them pardon. 1 p. XXIV, 94.

Sir PHILIP LLOYD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 9. Whitehall.—About Mr. Marsh and his family. A letter from the Lord President pursuant to an order of the King in Council seems not to have come to Sir William's hands. "If you should find it impossible to accomplish his desires in your public capacity, for God's sake assist him with your advice how he may best extricate himself from his misfortunes." 1 p. ; *holograph.* XXIV, 93.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1685-6, March 9-19. Ratisbon.—Monsieur de Crécy delivered last week to the Diet the French King's demands that the

Estates of the Empire would assure him that the Elector Palatine shall not receive any damage by the possession of the lands in dispute, to the prejudice of Madame d'Orleans, though the year elapses, and that upon this caution he will yield to the Pope's mediation; which is what the Elector offered, when he would not submit to his arbitration without the Emperor's and the Estates of the Empire's consent. The King, it is supposed here, has been brought to this by the Nuncio's solicitation at Paris, and some of the Princes of the Empire have been privy to it, since many of their Deputies owned they had already received instructions in this matter upon the delivery of the Memorial. What the King will accept of, and what the Diet will offer, is not discoursed of; many of the Deputies say it is but reasonable they should do something towards satisfying his M.C. Majesty. The law here differs not much in this point from ours in England, and Madame d'Orleans will receive no other damage by the elapsing of the year than what she receives at present in being kept out of possession and being forced to be plaintiff. If by a suit she recovers the lands, she will recover the mean profits too; besides Mr. de Crécy in a former Memorial has made claim in Madame's name, which secures her right. This being so, many imagine anything will satisfy his M.C. Majesty but the putting Madame into possession, and makes them apprehend that this Memorial is but a manifest that he will undertake nothing against the common peace of the Empire, and if the Diet does not do it, he will take possession in her name and make the Elector plaintiff in his turn. The most prudent here are of opinion the Elector has done himself an injury by taking possession of the personal estate before it was inventoried and praised; though he promises to be responsible (that undoubtedly belonging to Madame) it gives his adversaries occasion to say (most of it consisting in corn and wine), that there is a daily consumption of it, and that the true value can never be known; I find the opinion of the moderate Ministers here is that the County of Spanheim, which came into the family by the marriage of an heiress is allodial; but that Zimeren and Lautren, which some ages since came by purchase, are fiefs-male. It is certain the Duchy of Zimeren was not a member of the Electorship, since the branch of Charles the late Elector were Dukes of Zimeren when by the failure of another line the Electoral Dignity fell to them; whether it is now annexed to the Electorship is very disputable, since it has been often bequeathed to younger brothers of the family; and after a contest Edward, the younger brother of Charles Lewis, was put into possession of it in 1653, and enjoyed it till his death not many years since, but it is certain also that this Duchy upon the wanting of issue male has still returned to the family, and not gone to the daughters of those younger brothers. The Diet have given the Emperor 50 Roman months.

There is some difference among the Colleges about the form of the conclusion but it is thought it will be adjusted to-morrow. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIV, 96.

DU PRATT [?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL'S SECRETARY.

[1686?] March 10.—“My Lord Sandwich has abstained from troubling Sir William Trumbull or the Court of France, because his Lordship did rely upon the word given not long since to my Lord Rochester, High Treasurer of England, by Monsieur Barillon that this family should not be put to trouble. Monsieur de Louvoy had also promised to that purpose to Monsieur de Ruvigny a little afore Sir William's coming over. But on Wednesday last his Lordship had a message by an officer from Monsieur de Boufflers, who intimates that my Lord cannot safely keep his Protestant French servants, which would be a great inconveniency to my Lord, being at this distance from his country. His Lordship has but few ; all of them have served him long, none being come in since the present affairs, and some that were already settled in England are come over with my Lord and remained with him, without taking any new engagement with their old country. These things, and what besides is mentioned in Mr. Hill's and Mr. Aleman's letters, but chiefly (or only) the word given to my Lord Treasurer, Sir William is humbly desired by my Lord to represent if he thinks fit to do it before news come from my Lord Treasurer and Monsieur Barillon ; that is to say, in case you [*sic*] see the things require speed. My Lord has asked a month's time to inform of it, which it is like Monsieur de Boufflers will grant. . . . Without you have hope to carry it my Lord thinks it is best not to move anything, but only represent the word given by Monsieur de Barillon.” 4 pp. XXIV, 95.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 11. Whitehall.—You are to demand restitution and indemnity for goods seized on the *Mary, Hawk, William and David*, and *Fly*, seized on their way to Genoa and taken into Toulon by French men-of-war, the King being informed that merchandise seized in like manner in Dutch vessels has been restored. Of this you are to enquire. 1 p. Misc. 34.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—His Majesty being given to understand that Lord Castlemain, now lately in Paris, did not wait upon the King, he would have you let Monsieur de Croissy know that he thinks it such an omission as he cannot but disapprove of,

and that my Lord, having never been employed in any public character before, might the easier commit this mistake. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 35.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 11. Whitehall.—Pursuant to your directions I have been to Mr. Chiffinch for some of the King's Drops, otherwise called Goddard's Drops, who having none by him but such as he has had a great while has spoken to Sir Thomas Williams for a considerable quantity for his Majesty, out of which he has promised me a good large proportion for you.

I have acquainted Mr. Bridgeman with what you wrote touching the young gentlewoman recommended by Mrs. Betterton. She knows not what to say further in that matter.

Monsieur Bonrepos is still here, but when he is to go home, or whether he returns by way of Holland, I cannot learn. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 98.

NEWS-LETTER.

1685-6, March 11. Whitehall.—The King has pardoned about 200 more of the rebels taken in the West. They filled the prisons so full that they have died as if the plague had been among them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 99.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 14. Dublin Castle.—All things are very quiet here. There cannot be a people anywhere fuller of loyalty and duty to the King than the people here seem to be. Trading flourisheth and daily increaseth; land riseth in its value, which is a sign the people grow rich, and if it be thought fit to let things go in the same method they are, this country will thrive wonderfully.

I would be glad to hear you have had a better answer concerning the affair of Orange than seemed like to be given when you went first. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 102.

HUMP[HREY] WILKINS to [the SAME].

1685-6, March 14-24. Sandwich.—Suggests that 10 louis should be offered to one of Monsieur de Croissy's servants to obtain the release of his wife and children. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 113. See p. 141 post.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1685-6, March 15. Whitehall.—I have acquainted my Lord Chancellor with what you write as to those things his

Lordship desires my Lady Trumbull to buy for him. I have now a bottle of those drops you wrote for from your friend Mr. Chiffinch, but Mr. Cotterell is in Norfolk and I cannot deliver them.

The Duke of Northumberland has married Captain Lucy's widow, which I am very sorry for. 3 pp. XXIV, 103.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 15. Dublin Castle.—It is one of the happy circumstances under which I live in this country to have the conversation of your brother, whose merits have made him esteemed here, and placed him in the favour of my Lord Lieut. I find myself under particular obligation to help him forward in his preferments. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIV, 104.

J[OHN] TUCKER to the SAME.

1685-6, March 15. Whitehall.—The King is much concerned at the Duke of Northumberland's marriage, being himself at that time in treaty with the Duke of Newcastle for his daughter. This widow has neither money nor anything else to recommend her.

The Earl of Murray is preparing for Scotland to hold the Parliament as High Commissioner. 1½ pp. XXIV, 105.

The SAME to the SAME.

1685-6, March 18. Whitehall.—On Tuesday last my Lord Anglesey kissed the King's hand.

The government of Kinsale is void by the death of Sir Thomas Armorer and is bestowed on Mr. Legge, brother to my Lord Dartmouth. 1 p. XXIV, 106.

The DEPUTIES OF HAMBURG to the EMPEROR
LEOPOLD I.

1686, March [19-]29. Vienna.—Complaint of a violent assault committed upon them that day in the *Leopold Stadt* by the Envoy of Brunswick and Lunenburg-Zell. 1 p.; *copy*. XXIV, 119.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 22. London.—“The account you give of France maketh me the more willing to go at a greater distance from it, being just taking coach for the country, where by what I guess I shall not be more solitary than you are in a Court where you have so little satisfaction. It appeareth to me that the opinion of Transubstantiation prevaieth much

in the world, and that which seemeth to you to be France is really Tartary and that you are employed to negociate with the great Cham, whilst by a Protestant mistake you date your letters from Paris ; a few more of these instances would set me right and bring me to Court again ; in the meantime I hope you stand corrected of the errors you mention, though I cannot but wonder that after the friendly advice I gave and the good resolutions you took, you should be such a bungler as to be in the right and such a novice as to follow your instructions. If this was not an age where absolution taketh place, what would become of such a wilful sinner ? I am sometimes tempted to put you amongst my prayers for the dead, it being impossible you should last long, if you commit such mortal mistakes, but before you are quite gone, I must in great earnest thank you for your friendship to Madame de Gouvernet, who chargeth me with it out of the fulness of her acknowledgments. I must at the same time bespeak your favour to a young fellow that is coming out of Spain to whom you must not deny your advice and direction the little time he stayeth at Paris ; by him you may write securely and I do as you bid me, burn after reading, though if many such letters were written and then burnt, one might say of the fire, as is said of the sea, that the shipwrecks have made it richer than the land." 3 pp. ; *holograph* ; *endorsed* : "With one for Ld. Wm. Savile." XXIII, 16.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1685-6, March 22. Whitehall.—His Majesty, being informed that the Count d'Alby has been many years a close prisoner in the Bastille, and being addressed unto by his brother here, to obtain a permission from the King that some of the said Count's friends may have liberty of access to him about his domestic concerns, would have you speak to Monsieur de Croissy to obtain an order for that purpose. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 36.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1685-6, March 22-April 1. Hamburg.—This Magistracy hath had better fortune than my last foresaw for them, when they discharged the forces of Denmark and Brandenburg saying they had no need of them, for they now have their good offices "unitely" to compose their differences with their neighbours. The King of Denmark hath told the Duke of Zell that he will not endure his forces on our side of the Elbe ; the Elector "opposeth not what this Senate allegeth, that it is too much to despise them, to force them to treat *sub clipeo*, with an insulting enemy in their bowels. There is arrived here from the Emperor Baron von Geden (who hath been

his Envoy Extraordinary at Dresden and made the Capitulation in virtue of which the Elector of Saxony's forces are marching into Hungary) who is come to preserve the Emperor's respect and interest in the Circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, who told me yesterday the Emperor will, this place demeaning itself as it should do to him, protect them and within a day or two Baron Herward, Counsellor Aulic, must be at Zell from his Imperial Majesty, yet all this interposition gives us but ground to hope we are to have an end of our troubles, for the intrepid Duke of Zell shows not the least inclination so to blemish his honour as to withdraw his forces before he knows what satisfaction he shall have, neither do we bend, so that yet other measures may be taken and the breach widened as well as consolidated; and thus we are, after having our invaders two months within us, in this uncertainty, which . . . may not affect the whole circle," for . . . 8,000 of the Elector of Brandenburg's men are shortly to begin their march towards Hungary.

"The last German post brought me what the Imperial Commissioners to the Diet declared there March 23rd in two very considerable points, which have held in hand the expectation of Europe; the first was that the Emperor had declared his approbation of what the Diet last year had thought fit to do about the restitution of the D. of Holstein, and that his Majesty would, with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg and the Princes of Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel come into the interposition to the King of Denmark, and would to that purpose depute one in his name as soon as those Electors and Princes were agreed of the place where *et de modo tractandi*. In the second point his Commissioners declared from him how hitherto he had often intimated that as soon as the Electors and States had agreed among themselves . . . how to state their reserved exceptions and with the Crown of France, *quo ad locum Tractandum in Puncto limitum*, he would further so declare himself that such a Commission might be taken in hand, and did now again repeat the same intimation, and is to make it appear how impatient he hath been and is that by a decision of the limits many oppressed States of the Empire may have help and deliverance from their vexations, so that he yet desires the Commission *ad limites cum Corona Gallica dividendos* may be hastened, that what by common advice shall by it be thought fit to be insisted on, may be observed in the carrying it on, as that that may be performed which was so unanimously . . . promised at the making the *Armistitium*, viz. that the point *Securitatis Publicae* should be immediately despatched." Lastly he "expected from the Electors and States that right may be done to his paternal care of the Empire, that the public security, the guarantee and the decision of the limits may *concomitanter* be debated at Ratisbon, and the Commission of the limits may be transacted at Speyer, Worms or Frankfort.

"So do I rely on my improvement in the High-Dutch and translate." 5 pp. XXIV, 122.

[HENRI DE MASSUE DE] RUVIGNY [*père*] to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, March 22–April 1. London.—My journey to England has made my eyes much worse. I have been kept in my room. I have only seen the King once and only four days ago was I able to see the Lord High Treasurer. I gave him your message, but he could not believe that you had charged me with it. I could not persuade him that it was at your wish that I felt obliged to speak to him of your return. I was surprised to find that you had not written to him on the subject. You will understand that I am much distressed at his idea. If you reply to this, I hope you will justify what I have said to him, that I may prove to him that in this I was only carrying out your wish. He appeared quite friendly to us. I feel overwhelmed with his courtesy, and I hope your letter will give me means to disabuse him of his idea.

I was very well received by his Majesty. He has given me Greenwich for a home, believing the air there will be good for my health. 3 pp.; *French*. XXIV, 130.

JO[HN] MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1685–6, March 23. Whitehall.—The Duke of Northumberland went abroad in his coach this morning to take the air with his new Duchess and about Chelsey the Duke of Grafton met with them and they all went aboard a barge that lay there for Gravesend. It is said that she intends to put herself into a nunnery beyond sea.

My Lord Mulgrave has married my Lady Conway. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 112.

GEORGE, EARL OF DUMBARTON to the SAME.

1685–6, March 24. London.—Introducing Sir Archibald Kenedy, his nephew, who is travelling to Paris. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *seal*. XXIV, 114.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE to the SAME.

1685–6, March 24.—It may be news to you that the King's heart is set upon a review of the business of Godfrey and Prance, the latter having made a foul step already towards finding of his perjury in the case of Vernatti. The scrutiny is committed to me, and I see far enough into it already to pronounce it for the variety of so many inhuman circumstances the most unchristian barbarity that ever I met withal, not only towards Papists but Protestants also to the

highest pitch even among common rogues of unaccountable tyranny and outrage.

I might tell you that sedition is sowed according to the letter, and libels almost every night thrown about the streets and posted up, as well dispersed all over the kingdom.

The Quakers value themselves much upon an order of indulgence (*eo nomine*) with a peculiar regard to that very denomination. The faction will have it to be a practice of the Papists and that the Protestant religion is to be subverted by Papistry under that mask. But effectually if it goes on all conspiracies will be safe by the conspirators herding themselves with the Quakers and under the shelter of that cover. And in fine betwixt a company of pragmatistical people on both sides, they have brought matters into a very ill disposition.

This confidence will be the more pardoned for the bearer's sake, Mr. John Burrows, who is now going Consul to Marseilles. 2 pp. XXIV, 110.

[The MARQUIS DE FEUQUIÈRES] to the MARQUIS DE LOS
BALBASES.

1686, [March 24–]April 3.—For some time there has been talk here of the naval armament of France and of the stay in merchandise being taken to Spain by the Indies Fleet. The King my Master has given me information on the subject and by an express courier has ordered me to say that it has always been his intention to maintain peace, but that he cannot abandon his subjects to the constant extortions done to them in the Spanish dependencies. The seizures and taxation levied in Mexico on goods made in his Kingdom not only deprive the French of what is due by the Spanish Merchants, but contrary to the Treaties exclude all French from commerce with Spain, there being no longer Spanish Merchants bold enough to buy French goods at the risk of taxation and confiscation in the Indies, while the goods of all other nations are freely sold. He demands only that his subjects shall be treated as the English, Dutch and other nations trading in Spain and this is the sole reason of his arming his fleet. Although it would have been easier and less expensive for him to send troops into the territory of the Catholic King and keep them there until I had obtained justice for his subjects, yet as it is a matter of commerce he has preferred to employ his ships, firstly because as soon as the Catholic King has extended to other nations the treatment experienced by the French, his Majesty's ships will at once retire and do nothing to the prejudice of subjects of his C.M. Secondly, even if the refusal of what I am instructed to demand should oblige those in command of his ships to execute their orders, he does not intend thereby to break the truce.

These are my instructions, by which your Excellency will observe how easily the public tranquillity can be secured

either by an Indult General or such other expedient as the King your Master pleases. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *copy*. XXIV, 133.

[JOHN TUCKER] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, March 25. Whitehall.—“I told you that the Duke of Northumberland was married to Captain Lucy’s widow. . . . He and the Duke of Grafton have got her on board a yacht and are sailed away with her. It is believed they intend to put her into some monastery in France; the manner of doing it (being against her will) makes all people talk discommendably of it, but all the ladies everywhere particularly clamour at it.” 1 p. XXIV, 109.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT to the SAME.

1686, March 25. Whitehall.—Thanks him for the last volume of *Military Ordonnances* and some other things that relate to *Hospital des Invalides*. Believes there is nothing new concerning encampments since nothing of that nature is come to Sir William’s knowledge. If there is, he would be glad to have it. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIV, 115.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, March 27. Whitehall.—Recommendation of Mr. Burrowes as Consul at Marseilles in the room of Mr. Lang deceased. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 37.

THOMAS ROBSON to the SAME.

1686, March 29. London.—Your bill of extraordinaries is allowed without exception and remains at the Treasury in expectation of money. There is 455*l.* ordered for three months’ entertainment.

Mr. Hewer gives hope of Colonel Trelawny’s money shortly, but my Lord Dartmouth says your Ordnance Quarter will hardly come till another be almost due, and I have no prospect of your Tangier arrears, though I pressed my Lord in the matter. 1 p.; *seal*. XXIV, 117.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, March 29.—I request the favour of you to use your endeavours to procure an order for leave to bring the body of my cousin, Onely Vernon, who was buried at Blois, for England, for since the Church is demolished there, his father would have him lie by his ancestors. Sir Thomas Vernon has written to Mr. Arthur to attend you in this affair. They

have endeavoured to get the body away before, but have been denied it. 1 p. XXIV, 118. *On back in Sir William's hand, Histoires.*

1. *Du courier d'Hollande.*

2. d'Aubert. not go :

(i) Because Monsieur not in *droit* to demand audiences of pub. ministers, but [*illegible*] of the King.

(ii) Because of differ. between Catholic and Protest. Ministers.

(iii) Because of his particular case upon receipt of letters from 1st minister, that K. satisfied with that he had done, but should speak no more of it : *fort en colère.*

3. Of that affair of Mecklenburg.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, March 29. Whitehall.—The storms have kept back the mails, and the zealots here believe the letters are stopped, and that it is an argument of that King being ill and far worse than is given out. A yacht transporting Mr. Skelton returned quite shattered, and we have fears for two men-of-war with eight companies of Lord Dumbarton's regiment for Scotland. The two Dukes (Grafton and Northumberland) are at sea with the latter's new Duchess. The King is said to have expressed his concern for the Duke that he should be imposed upon by the lady. 2½ pp. XXIV, 120.

Mrs. P. WILKINGS to the SAME.

1686, March 30. Queuilly.—Prays Sir William to obtain the release of herself and children. 1 p. ; *French ; holograph ; seal.* XXIV, 113. *See p. 134 ante.*

Sir THOMAS EXTON to the SAME.

[1686,] April 1.—“If there were any novelty here that might cause a *divertissement* to you from your great affairs, or could be so . . . acceptable to you, as sometimes an hour hath been at the *Half-Moon*, you should not want it, but alas the scene in Doctors' Commons is quite altered, for I do not know of one merry meeting with a hearty laugh since your departure . . . We are mighty quiet, . . . a great deal of wrangling in the Arches about nothing as formerly. Some seaman's wages in the Admiralty, and by-days every Thursday till this time upon the former account . . .

“My good Lord is very merry and hearty, notwithstanding &c. Dr. Lloyd of Jesus is nominated Bp. of St. David's. Sir John Holt fell ill at Cambridge and was brought to London in a coach, but is recovered.”

[*Postscript.*].—I received a letter from Mr. Brookbank of your furnishing him with 30 *Louis d'or*. I desire your advice how I shall further proceed in his affair. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIV, 123.

Dr. O[*WEN*] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 1. Whitehall.— . . . “As to the Art. about the Flag in '55 I never saw it, nor do I find it was ever printed; at Cologne in '73[–4] that point was much insisted upon and fortified with all the instances and authorities, yet I do not find that of '55 was ever quoted. I have made some search in the Council Books where the entry of that treaty is to be found, but I do not find any separate Art. or any mention of the Flag It is very probable Sir Jos. Williamson may have it, so possibly may Sir Philip Meddows or Sir Samuel Morland who were in business of that nature in those days. But I did not mention it to anybody lest by my enquiry they should have thought there were other more weighty reasons for it than there are. . . . Mr. Bridgeman is curious in such collections and may have that Article by him and if you have not writ to him, I will ask him as from myself.”

We have no news of the two Dukes and the Lady.

[*Postscript.*].—The Officers of the Robes tell me there are no orders about mourning [for the Dowager Electress Palatine], that the King hath two new coloured suits a-making, and let the notification come when it will, the King will scarce return into mourning in 15 days after Easter; and that likely it will be but *black* (not *purple*) for his Majesty, and black or second mourning, or what they please, to his Courtiers. 3½ pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 126.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1686, April 1. Brussels.—“His Excellency hath been very melancholy lately, finding small hopes of receiving the promised supplies from Spain for support of his Government, in assurance of which he hath promised money to all his Generals, and is also engaged in several payments by order from Spain. . . . And the merchants at Antwerp finding greater advantages than usual allowed them to encourage their advancing this money, they therefore suspect some trick designed in it, and will not accept the Bills till they have assurance from their associates at Madrid that they have effects in their hands, so that his Excellency will be attacked on all hands for money, not knowing what way to make good his promises, of which he hath always been a very religious observist.”

In the meantime his Excellency hath given another month's pay to the officers and soldiers with promise to continue it, and undertaken to give new liveries to the Guards of Archers

and Halbardiers at Easter. The three Companies of Horseguards, each of 100 men will be clothed in his own livery with the Burgundy Cross embroidered on it. He intends they shall wait upon him to Bruges, where he will be in great state on May 3rd at the 200 years' Jubilee of the Holy Blood. He hath put the Court in great order and made many embellishments about it, having pulled down the old buildings under the Palace towards the Park, making it a terrace-walk with a double row of orange trees, with a fountain in the middle of the plain below. If his supplies fail from Spain, he will soon fall into a great embarrass. He is frequently present at the Council of State and Privy Council, and takes great pains to inform himself of all things which may advantage the public and particularly for increasing commerce.

The Marquis Castle Moncayo is back from Holland very well satisfied with the honours he hath received from the Prince of Orange and the States, and will prepare for his Embassy to Venice so soon as he is furnished with his *Viatèque*.

Count Salazar is also preparing for England, a yacht having attended for him a month at Ostend.

My humble service to Count Del Val. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 128.

[RICHARD ?] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 1. The Hague.—Mr. Boyle and I could not deliver your letter to Mr. Dycvelt, who is at Utrecht, but we shall have good excuse to go thither again on our way to Deeren in Guelderland.

Mr. Skelton has come from England this week ; he assured both the Prince and the States from his Master that they ought not to fear any designs from France or England this summer. Our King promises for himself and has the French King's word for it. He said the news of any new alliance with France was invented by the enemies of his government ; that he had not, nor would not make any treaties contrary or prejudicial to his alliances so lately renewed with the States, provided they observed well the conditions on their side ; here he complained of the refuge the English rebels find in these provinces. Sir William Waller, Matthews, Fergusson, Lord Mackelsfeild and many more are at Amsterdam. Mr. Skelton pursues them hard but cannot come at them. This with the more open friendship Monmouth had with Mr. Bentham *manet alta mente repostum*.

The business of Bantam is far from being ended ; the Dutch Commissioners are returning *re infecta* and ours are making new complaints of injuries in Persia. Our King says he has done all he can for the restitution of Orange by way of mediation, and asks if the States are in a condition to make war upon France. His Excellency prepares to return to his

post at Paris. I cannot see how his Masters are satisfied with his conduct, but they have so little to manage, it matters not into whose hands they put it. I see no preparations here, but at Maestrick, Breda, Bolduc and other frontiers which are furnished with all things necessary. They are building ships at Amsterdam, but as many are for the East India Company as for the States.

I say not one word of the horses till have spoken to Mr. Dyevelt.

I can say nothing of Mr. Dormer yet till I have seen him at Court, but they say he is a pretty youth. 4 pp.; *holograph*; XXIV, 129.

[CHARLES GRANVILLE, styled LORD] LANSDOWNE to
Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April [1-]11, n.s. Madrid.—The enclosed is a true account of what passed concerning the ship that was seized at Courogne. What you tell me of their succession here is news to me. I do not see the least ground for such reports. The French Ambassador presented a memorial to this King 10 or 12 days ago, wherein he demands the restitution of 500,000 crowns, the value whereof was seized in French goods, which were in the Spaniards' hands at Mexico, declaring withal that if satisfaction is denied in this matter, his Master shall be forced to right himself by other means, which these people look upon as a declaration of war. 1½ pp. XXIV, 143. See p. 139 *ante*.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, April 3. London.—I stand at a stay in my business, for having had the favour of the Lord Chancellor I dare not make use of any other; he is very civil to me but brings nothing to a point; I think I am a little hardly dealt with, first in being put to sue Mr. Curzon for my 7,000*l.*, whereas he would pay it me upon his Majesty's order, and now I have nothing but the Colonel's bond for almost 4,000*l.*, and he is run away. My Lord Chancellor told me formerly I should not lose a farthing. If you would write to him, it might do me a kindness, that he would rather give his Majesty's order for Mr. Curzon to pay me the 7,000*l.* than be put to the charge of a suit and the 68*l.* 11*s.* 9¾*d.* I paid him for rent, and that his Majesty would in his great justice and bounty reimburse me the interest of the 7,000*l.* and the 3,300*l.* and interest for it that Colonel Vernon owes him upon the mortgage and my charges either in money or by such a quantity of wood in the Forest of Needwood as will raise the same.

Sir Edward Hales is declared Governor of Dover. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 131.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, April 3. Dublin Castle.—I have given your brother work more than enough ; I hope I shall be able to put him into a better employment and in the meantime to procure him a better allowance where he now is, for what he now has is too little considering the charge is upon him. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph ; seal*. XXIV, 132.

Sir GABRIEL DE SYLVIUS to the SAME.

1686, April 3, s.v. Copenhagen.—The King of Denmark has of late taken the resolution of receiving Ministers of the second rank in the same manner as the Kings of England and France are wont to receive his ; sitting, and with his hat on. But he has as yet found but very few that will conform to his will and (one pseudo Envoyé from Poland only excepted) there can be no examples given of it. The King here thought he was obliged in honour to have as great marks of his sovereignty as the rest of his neighbours, and treat them in the same manner, and with the same ceremony as they treated him and his Ministers. About a year ago therefore he gave orders to his Ministers residing in the Courts of England and France and other places, to advise those Kings and States that he was resolved to change the ceremony, and to do as he was done by. Our Master and the King of France seemed to agree to this proposition, and I had followed my instructions, which would have been in favour of the King of Denmark, if Monsieur le Marquis de Torcy had not orders from France not to be the first. An expedient was therefore found out for him that he should go to Norway and meet the King at Lerwick [Larvik], and there have a private audience, being conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies in his coach, the King receiving him standing and uncovered. This audience was to pass for an audience *en passant*, and not to be drawn into consequence, but it made me think it was requisite that I should have such another rather than be the first to submit to them ; so I obtained here at Copenhagen the same that Monsieur de Torcy went to seek as far as Norway. This way since has been followed by le Baron Overbeck, Envoy from the Elector of Brandenburg, and by Monsieur Goes, resident from the States of Holland, so I believe no Envoys henceforward will demand public audience, unless the King of Denmark will change his mind, or some of our Masters consent that their Ministers shall be the first to show others the way. Monsieur Moering, Envoy from the States, who is now upon his departure, has all this while demanded his congé in the same manner as he was admitted, and about a year since going to take it, the Master of the Ceremonies not advising him of this new resolution before he was on his

brought into deliberation, some Ministers yet wanting instructions, and they resolving first to see where the French design will break, for though the French Plenipotentiary assures them that his Master will not violate the *Armistitium*, yet hath the report gained on them that the Palatinate is in danger and in the greater for the death of the old Electress Dowager (Madame's mother) which must add to the pretensions. 3½ pp. XXIV, 150.

The Rev. J[OHN] J[AMES] GACHY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 5. Dr. Wynne's at Whitehall in Lord Middleton's Office.—I have sent you a copy of the King's order for my departure out of France and a copy of his permission to some French Ministers to sell their estates; my case is so particular that I cannot imagine it can find any stop if you recommend it effectually to Monsieur Colbert Croissy to whom also I have written several times. My friends sent me word from Languedoc that they are now proceeding upon the confiscation of the estates of fugitives and that mine is not excepted. I beg that your Secretary will acquaint Dr. Wynne what has been done in my business. I was committed a prisoner, never being told for what, and was set at liberty upon condition to come for England.

[*P.S. in French.*]—Monsieur Le Marquis de Ruigny advises me to write that my case is extraordinary. *Endorsed by Sir William*: "*Maladie du Roi—affaires d'Espagne—depart de l'Envoyé de Suède—prince de Conty—Mr. de Polignac—carrousel de 3 May.*" 2 pp.; *holograph.* XXIV, 136.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, April 8. Whitehall.—Sir John Tippetts, Sir Richard Haddock, Sir Anthony Dean, Sir John Narborough, Sir John Berry, Sir John Godwin, James Southern and William Hewer, Esqrs., are made Commissioners of the Navy. Mr. Balthazar St. Michel is made Commissioner for Deptford and Woolwich, Sir Richard Beach for Portsmouth and Sir Phineas Pett for Chatham.

The Earl of Anglesey died on Tuesday.

The same day arrived here Duke Hamilton, Sir William [*sic*] Lockhart and Lt.-General Drummond from Scotland. 1 p. XXIV, 137.

Dr. JAMES FRASER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 8. London.—Requests that some boxes of books and papers may be sent over when the Duchess of Portsmouth comes to England. They may be directed two for Lord

Sunderland, one for Lord Middleton, and one for Mr. Bridgman, Lord Sunderland's secretary. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*; XXIV, 139.

DE LANGES-MONTMIRAZ to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL ?].

[No year, ? 1686,] April [8-]18. Amsterdam.—His brother is in the prison called Pierre Areize at Lyon and he is persuaded that his only crime is too much zeal for the Prince his Master. He desires the case may be laid before the King of England and his Ministers. 1 p.; *French*; "*duplicata*." XXIV, 151.

JOHN WESCOMB to the SAME.

1686, April 9. Bayonne.—Messrs. Bridgman and Cook have written me several times that you have been desired to take an affair we have with one Goveau of Paris into your protection. It is a national affair. Sir Henry Savil and all that have preceded you have defended it. May arrests formerly given at the instance of my Lord Montague be maintained. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 140.

The Rev. J[OHN] J[AMES] GACHY to the SAME.

168[6, *torn*], April 9. Wakerley by Stamford.—I thank you for the account you have given me about my greatest concern on earth, my whole estate. My brother, who is in London, has acquainted Mr. de Ruigny with the contents of your letter. I am now at my small living in Northamptonshire, and beg you to represent to the Court [*the rest of the letter is in French*] that I having been settled in England 25 years ago, and being there by express permission of the King, you hope to avert the confiscation of my little property, the greater part of which will serve to pay my debts in France, and for the price I will engage that it shall not go out of the country if the Court so wish, contenting myself with the little income as usual yearly, from the transport of wine and brandy. I support three families. The Bishop of London will take care of my brother-in-law and my sister. I will write to the Archbishop of Rheims, whom I accompanied once to Oxford by order of the Court. 2 pp.; *part in French*; *seal*. XXIV, 141.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1686, April 10. Dublin.—Mr. Brown[e] of the [Doctors'] Commons orders me to arrest one Colonel Vernon in an action of 8,000*l.*, telling me you are concerned in the money he owes Mr. Brown[e]. I expect Vernon's coming with my Lord Chancellor. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. Family volume.

G. PLOWDEN to the Rev. Father THOMAS FREUILL
at Paris.

[1686,] April 10.—On behalf of a young Irishman sent to the Galleys for 3 years for killing a Frenchman, and kept above 10. 1 p.; *holograph; seal.* See the letter of James Rafter, p. 93 ante. XXIV, 142.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, April 12. Whitehall.—The Archbishop of York has small-pox. Sir Philip Howard, who was to have gone Governor of Jamaica, is past all hopes of recovery.

Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Musgrave, the former of a fever, the latter of smallpox, are past the worst. 1 p. XXIV, 144.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, April 12. Whitehall.—I am to answer that as to you visiting the Duke de Chartres, his Majesty would have you do what the Ministers of the Crowned Heads do, and in the same manner. As to waiting upon Monsieur to condole upon the occasion of the Dowager Princess Palatine's death, he thinks it reasonable, except any difficulty should arise about precedence, which you say is to be given to the Envoyés of the Emperor and Spain. With the former you can have no dispute, but his Majesty will by no means allow you should yield to the Envoyé of any other Prince. 1 p. Misc. 39.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to the SAME.

1686, April 13. Dublin Castle.—The King has given my Lord Primate of this kingdom his ease from the Chancery where he has sat these 20 years. We hear of several other alterations that are to be here; the particulars are not known. I pray God the apprehensions men have of the great changes which are talked of do not prove to the prejudice of the King's affairs. I doubt trade will go on very heavily, and men will not plough cheerfully, when their minds are not at ease. I am sure my business is to keep up the spirits of men, and to convince them that neither their religion nor estates are in danger, by the King's employing some officers whom some men do not like. We are told much of the decay of trade in France, and consequently of the falling of that King's revenue, by reason of the late extirpating the Huguenots. 2 pp. XXIV, 145.

The MARQUIS DE LOS BALBASES to the MARQUIS DE
FEUQUIÈRES.

1686, April [14–]24. Madrid.—Answer to the French demands. 1½ pp.; *French; copy.* XXIV, 164. See pp. 139 and 188.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, April 15. Whitehall.—Sir Stephen Fox having a nephew one of the King's Chaplains that went into France for the recovery of his health, and now lies so very ill at Paris that it is believed he cannot recover, you are to do your interest to have him buried in the usual burying place for the English and other Protestant strangers over against the Charity in the Faubourg St. Germain. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 40.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1686, April 15. Whitehall.—My Lord Chancellor has paid Sir Charles Cotterell 48*l.* 16*s.* for the bands and ruffles you sent him, with which he is much pleased.

The Archbishop of York and Sir Philip Howard, whom the King had named to go Governor of Jamaica, are dead. 2 pp. ; *holograph. At side a draft in Sir William's hand,*

[Undated.]—"I must not forget to beseech your Lordship to acquaint his Majesty that some few days ago an insult having been made upon some of my servants going to water my horses at the river by two musketeers, upon my complaint, Monsieur de Croissy immediately gave order to the officer to imprison the persons and (one of them being only yet found out) to make me just satisfaction. This readiness to do me speedy justice herein, in consideration of the character I have the honour to serve his Majesty in, I would beg of your Lordship may be taken notice of, as to your Lordship's wisdom shall seem meet." XXIV, 147.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, April 15. Whitehall.—I am laying out all I can amongst men and books to find out those Treaties you mention, though I cannot hope to meet them for that two of the three were never printed. As successor to the Archbishop of York, Lords of Bath and Wells, Ely and others are named. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph.* XXIV, 148.

NEWS-LETTER.

Of even date with the above.—Sir Charles Sedley is said to have died on the 13th.

Last night Miles Prance was examined here before his Majesty. I suppose to clear some obscure and doubtful parts of the testimony he gave concerning the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. He was committed to the custody of a messenger. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIV, 149.

RUPERT BROWNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686,] April 17.—I thought we should have had another pull for the judgeship for you, for Dr. Raines has been extreme ill again and relapsed, but yesterday I went to him at Leigh and found him much better. I saw the Bishop of Rochester this morning, and hear nothing to the contrary but all is well. Since my last there is come out a General Pardon, but with many exceptions.

Sir John Tippetts, Sir Richard Haddock and one Southern or Narbour are out of being Commissioners of the Navy, and Sir John Berry, Sir Anthony Deane, a Mr. Ewers [Hewer], your fellow traveller, come this day in their stead. This is reported to be done by Mr. Pepys. There is some discourse as though there would be a remove of some of the Commissioners of the Custom House.

Gill [Dolben] is grown the fustiest old gentleman you ever saw. Even to a sight he is someway discontented [?], I presume for want of business. I scolded at him last term, but he pretended it was from his not being well; he is more troubled with vapours than you ever were.

I suppose you will have an account from St. Martin's Lane of the wisdom of the Duke of Northumberland, and I rather forbear it because I have been consulted with by the Duke of Grafton to see if a way could have been found for a divorce. I could not encourage them in it, and now they are for Flanders, to put her into a monastery, for she is a Papist and he'll travel for 2 or [sic] years if they follow advice.

My cousin Onely Vernon was buried at Blois and now the Church being demolished his father would have his body over to lie with his ancestors at Sudbury, but it seems they cannot obtain his corpse. I would desire you to do me what favour you can to procure leave. You will have one to wait on you in this affair, and I hope you will excuse my presumption and the trouble that will be given you therein.

The Dean of St. Paul's is your humble servant, but has nothing to write. I meet with fair words at Court, but can bring nothing to a point as yet.

Sir Thomas Exton is going to visit the diocese of Lincoln. The Archbishop had so ordered it that he would have been out all next term, but by much ado Sir Thomas has this week got it put off till Long Vacation.

P.S.—The Pardon came opportunely for your friend Dr. Littleton [see p. 110 ante]. 3 pp. XXV, 241.

Sir R[ICHARD] BULSTRODE to the SAME.

[1686?] April 18, s.v. Brussels.—I am obliged for what you intimate concerning the French design with their fleet. It is in the main confirmed to us from Madrid, we being told that the Intendant of Dunkirk had been for some time at Cadiz to inform himself of the wrongs done to the French

merchants, but the supposed true cause of his being there was to view the condition of that place and of their marine preparations. And upon the Intendant's return to Madrid the French Ambassador declared his Master's preparations at sea were to attack the Galleons in their return if no satisfaction was given for the 500,000 crowns which was taken from the French in the Indies, which they made them pay for the *Indulto*.

As the Court of Madrid will not believe the French dare to attack their Galleons, wherein so many Princes and States are interested, the Spanish Ministers esteem this menace as a bugbear. I wish this may prove so, but the Spaniards have hitherto found the French menaces seldom fail of taking effect, and many of the principal officers here, both military and civil, seem well enough contented that the French should bombard Cadiz, only to waken the Spanish Ministers who think all the world is bound to assist them whilst they sit still with their hands in their pockets, and really their own ill conduct is the principal cause of all the miseries fallen upon that Monarchy these late years.

We hear nothing of taking off the Sequestrations in the new conquests, though full satisfaction is given both for the ship taken at the Groyne and also at Malaga, and his Excellency told me privately that Don Pedro Ronquillo committed an oversight when Barillon told our Master in his presence that his Christian Majesty was fully satisfied as to his pretensions for those ships, that he did not at the same time put his Majesty in mind to ask Barillon whether the seizures were taken off, that being a question which naturally followed the satisfaction being given; and his Excellency now is in great expectation of the King's answer to Count del Val upon that subject.

Last week the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland came hither incognito after they had put the Lady they brought over in the English Cloister at Gaunt. I brought them privately to his Excellency, who received them with all possible respect, and did what the Duke of Grafton desired in commanding the Lady Abbess by letter not to suffer the Lady to go out of the Cloister without his particular order. But I told the Duke the letter was needless if they continued to pay her pension of 400*l.* yearly which was a mighty help to them who were before in miserable condition, being indebted more than they can ever pay.

To-morrow morning Count Salazar certainly parts towards England, being high time, the yacht having stayed for him at Ostend near two months. 3 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXIV, 152.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, April 19. Whitehall.—The Government of Jamaica, void by the death of Sir Philip Howard, is given to the Duke of Albemarle.

Some time since Mr. Stamford [*sic*], Resident of the Elector Palatine, at his house in the city built a chapel there which was lately finished and yesterday being the first day it was preached in, the rabble got together and went thither, and while they were at service assaulted them; it might have had ill consequences had not my Lord Mayor taken all imaginable care to suppress them. The Resident has been to-day to complain to the King of it, as has likewise my Lord Mayor to give an account of it; about 20 of them are taken and in prison.

Prance is still in the custody of the messenger, but I cannot tell what discovery he yet makes. 2 pp. XXIV, 153.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 19. Whitehall.—Monsieur de Croissy having acquainted you with the King being favourably disposed towards the Count d'Alby, his Majesty would have you make further application in the Count's behalf that he should have his liberty upon condition he leave France and not return there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 41.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, April 19–29. Hamburg.—I cannot yet tell you that there is an end of these differences. These are so stubborn by the affront to their Deputies at Vienna that they must have satisfaction for that before they think of giving any, and for some prisoners who by the Duke's command were carried over when his troops left us. These going to see in what condition they had left their country, brought with them hither some stragglers who were left behind and who gave no very good account of themselves. Daily provocations pass, and the Thirty who rule us and who were set up for the affair depending with the Duke, are so uncontrollable that two of these well-meaning substantial burgesses have left their houses and absconded, not venturing to stand the trial for some words by which they seemed to glance on their actions, so that I cannot encourage you to lay aside the fears of some ill consequences from these peevish animosities, especially the combustible material everywhere else so suddenly disappearing. If his M.C.M. hath been brought to acquiesce with the Imperial *Decret* concerning the Prescription, he is to be more satisfied with what passed in the Diet the 22nd inst., n.s., that having examined the French and the Elector Palatine's Memorials, it was concluded to give the French Plenipotentiary this declaration, that the year's possession was not to turn to any advantage for the Elector, nor to any prejudice for the Duchess of Orleans, and I am advised out of the Cabinet that the ship taken at Malaga being restored, the

seizures in the New Conquests shall be taken off, and that his M.C.M. is to have satisfaction about the Indulto. Our Northern Kings are arming by sea, to what purpose may be only seen if it comes to any action there.

The Swedes by virtue of a late treaty (into which the Elector of Brandenburg is entered without acquainting Denmark, which is stomached) are certainly to join the States, and Monsieur Guldenstope hath declared no less. What part is then to be taken by the other power is the logic of sense.

My last advices from the Cantons differ from some I have no bad author for, mine saying nothing will be effected in the Mountaineers' behalf, that they are declared rebels, will be accordingly dealt with, and must at last cross the cudgels to want of provisions and ammunition, others telling news of their submission and of the likelihood of things being accommodated.

The Brandenburg and Saxon Auxiliaries are on their march, and it is to a wonder related how the first (8,000) are provided, so that by such assistances (with which the two armies of the Emperor and the Empire are 92,000 men) and no diversion, what are we not to expect from this campaign? $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIV, 174.

JEAN DANIEL GENTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 20. Studgart.—Being much grieved by the deaths of the two Messrs. Weckerlin, the elder of whom was brother of my wife's great-grandfather, we are consoled to see the House continued in your person.*

The male line of Weckerlin being extinct and no letter having been received from them from London since 1652, the Senate of Ulm refuses to continue "this pension." I believe, however, that since the date of the death of the wife of the First Captain of the Guards there must be some balance, which could easily be proved, and it might be recovered. Perhaps you would make the claim in your own name, or cede your right by way of donative to your cousin, my wife, Weckerlin's daughter, Brigette Genovea, and her ten children now living, if we pay all expenses and run all risks in case of success or otherwise. I suggest this to save money and trouble. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French; holograph*. XXIV, 154. *On fly-sheet*,

"Instructions on letter annexed."

Sir William Trumbull has written an answer to this letter and addressed it to Lord Paget at Vienna to enquire what the pension is, its amount, how many years are due, what hope there is of recovering it, and any other information. The reply to be addressed

* Sir William Trumbull's mother was Elizabeth Weckerlin.

to him at the Signet Office, Whitehall, London. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
French. XXIV, 155. *See p. 384 post.*

GIOVANNI DANIELE GENTER to Sir WILLIAM
 TRUMBULL.

A copy of the above in Italian. 1 p.; *holograph.*
 XXIV, 156.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1686, April 20-30. Ratisbon.—The Imperial decree was concluded by the Diet a week ago. It is what was desired by Monsieur de Crécy in his memorial; the three Colleges, having deliberated on that and on one of the Elector Palatine's, resolved that they ought to give the French Plenipotentiary the declaration on behalf of the Empire that not only the annual possession could not be alleged to the advantage of the Elector, but that it could not bring any prejudice to Madame d'Orleans.

The Council of War at Vienna are ordering the next campaign. I know not whether the Emperor's envoy will own to you that Caprara has abandoned the siege of Mongatz. 3 pp.; *holograph.* XXIV, 176.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1686, April 21. Dublin.—The Lord Chancellor is arrived. He brought some friends and relations out of England, and though but few, yet hath he not employment in his power for them, nor hath he (as in England) the disposal of any one Church preferment. The chief offices here are held by patent, most of which have reversions granted and some reversions on reversions. I would have you write to the Lord Chancellor of England to endeavour to remove Mr. Bonnell to a Church preferment. Dick Aldworth landed here yesterday. He has a fat place worth near 1,000*l.* a year. 3 pp.; *holograph*; *seal.* Family volume.

The MARQUIS D'ALBEVILLE to the SAME.

1686, April 22. London.—The King has told me your report about the Comte d'Alby. I am extremely obliged for what you have done. As the Duc de Brissac owes him a large sum of money I beg you to obtain leave for the Count to stay at Paris 20 or 30 days for a settlement. Also he must accustom himself to the air before his journey after being so long a prisoner. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph.* XXIV, 159.

Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 22. London.—I have already told you how the King has taken part in a settlement between Monsieur Arnaud and myself. For the latter having in his *Apologie pour les Catholiques* said things far removed from the truth and very little to my advantage, I spoke thereof to the King and he prescribed the way I should reply. Arnaud printed an "*Eclaircissement*" to correct his book. The King has read this with much satisfaction. And as I wish that this justification should be read at Paris where the book has been much discussed, you will shortly receive 200 copies of which you will keep as many as you please and hand the rest to a friend who will bring you a note from me. 3 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXIV, 160.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, April 23. The Hague.—Monsieur d'Avaux protests that he has heard of no intention to insult the Spanish Galleons and that the alleged declaration made at Madrid has not been communicated to him.

Private letters from Vienna say that the Grand Signor has given Count Teckely all the property of the late Seraskier of Hungary, his sworn enemy. That it has been settled with the Duke of Lorraine to begin the campaign with the siege of Erlau, although the Turks are known to have reinforced the place. That it is not doubted that peace will be made between the Turks and the Christians this summer, but that the Venetians insist on another campaign. Monsieur de Crécy is to leave Ratisbon, and to be succeeded by Monsieur Colbert.

The Elector of Brandenburg has ordered the Regency of Cleves to advise those English there excepted from the Armistice to withdraw, because if the King of England demands them, they will be given up.

The States are said to have information that the matter of the *Indulte* is settled, and that in future the French will be more favoured in the Indies than the English and Dutch. But a barque has been sent from Cadiz to warn the Galleons not to come till towards winter.

From Ratisbon on the 11th it is reported that the Emperor insists on an Assembly at Spire, Worms or Frankfort to settle the "Limits," but a majority of the Electors prefer Ratisbon.

The will of the late Dowager Electress Palatine makes the Duchess of Orleans her heiress. The marriage of the King of Portugal with a Princess of Neuberg is almost broken off, the French having objected, and that Princess is now sought by the Duke of Saxe-Lawenburg and by the Marquis Louis of Baden.

Private letters from Berlin say that Monsieur de Grumkau has obtained satisfaction for the troops which the Elector of Brandenburg sends into Hungary, but not for Lagerndorf and other territories claimed by his Highness which the Court of Vienna drags on. The King of Sweden and the Elector are said to have met ; certainly they have an understanding. 3 pp. ; *French*. XXIV, 163.

R. TOPHAM to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 24. London.—The Duke of Grafton wishes Sir William to arrange for the despatch from Paris of some family and other pictures, books, hangings, cabinets, etc., all old, the present strictness of search for goods of French Protestants making a passport necessary. 1 p. ; *seal*. XXIV, 165.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to the SAME.

1686, April 24. Dublin Castle.—Would know what becomes of the great fleet now setting out in France ; “ certainly that Monarch is too wise to lay out so much money . . . for no other end than only to make a figure in the world ; I wish he does not go where they are not prepared to receive him.

“ I should not be sorry for the indignity which is put upon my Lord Sandwich, in robbing him of his servants, if it would make him look toward England. Indeed his living so long at Xainte in the manner he has done, in so profound a retirement, seems very strange, but I hope if he has found you out to complain to, you will have credit enough to persuade him to go home . . . where he has two very hopeful sons to whom he is quite a stranger.”

Last week I had commands to set aside three Judges here, viz., Sir Richard Reynell, Sir Standish Hartstongue and Mr. Johnson. I cannot yet learn why. They are well spoken of here. Those in their rooms are Mr. Nugent, Mr. Daley and Mr. Ingleby. The two first are Irish, the last of Yorkshire. They are all of a religion which makes many people here very apprehensive, as if they were to lose their lands. I hope a little time will compose their minds. The people of this country subsist by their trade, and that ebbs and flows according as their minds are at ease. So accordingly the King's revenue riseth and falleth, which I have endeavoured to lay plainly before him. 3 pp. XXIV, 166.

DE MANES [?] to the SAME.

1686, April 24. St. Malo Gaol.—I have been in prison 11 months at Caen for undertaking to send three papermakers to some works which I have with Messrs. Cardounel ‘ Dupain ’ Gruchi [*sic*] at Hoileton near Southampton. Being released

I determined to go to Southampton, but was arrested 12 days ago. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 167.

Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 24. Kingsweston, near Bristol.—Monsieur Arnauld some few years ago put forth a book called *Apologie pour les Catholiques* in which I finding myself very coarsely handled, made mention of it to the King, then Duke of York. He wondered at the abuse and advised me how I should proceed with this old gentleman, and doubted not that if I fairly undeceived him, he would make me reparation. Mr. Arnauld now repents of the injury done me. He hath printed the case and some of them [*sic*] are here sent over, and he pretends to send 200 from Brussels to Paris. I am to accompany them with a letter to you and to entreat you to procure from Monsieur de la Regnie a note to receive them from the Custom House. You will take of them what you think fit and give the residue to the bearer of another letter, who will distribute them as Arnauld directs. 3 pp. XXIV, 168.

1686 [April 25–]May 4. Nyon.—Those of the Valais have vigorously sustained the attacks of their foe; they abandoned their outposts after inflicting severe loss on the enemy and have retired into impregnable places, where they can die only by starvation. In their retreat some of the poor wretches set fire to some place which blew up 1,500 Dragoons. In fact so great has been the loss that at Lyon and Grenoble the subject is forbidden. We hear there are about 3,000 left of our poor brethren who will sell their lives dear. 2 pp.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXIV, 180.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 26. Whitehall.—His Majesty has considered of what you write about your not going to condole with Monsieur [*see p. 149 ante*] because you found the precedence would be given to the Envoyé of Spain, and that it proved so. His Majesty would know how you came to have notice that precedency was intended, whether it was any way intimated to you from Monsieur or his introducteur, or by what other means it came to your knowledge, upon which you shall have further directions. This matter appears so extraordinary to the King that he would have a very particular account thereof, not thinking it possible that the Court of France, and much less Monsieur, will pretend to regulate things of that nature to the prejudice of his Majesty's undoubted right. 1 p. Misc. 42.

C. MOREAU to LADY [CATHARINE] TRUMBULL.

1686, April 26—May 5. London.—Has escaped from France and has only enough to live upon for 3 or 4 years. Would like employment as tutor to a young lord. 4 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIV, 169.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, April 26. Whitehall.—Yesterday the King removed Mr. Heneage Finch from the office of Solicitor-General and appointed Mr. Thomas Powis (a very able lawyer of Lincoln's Inn) and knighted him.

Miles Prance has declared what he swore concerning the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was all false.

This morning his Majesty dined at the Tower and then went for Sheerness and Chatham.

Enclosed is a letter for Captain Oliver St. George, who is to be found with Mr. Fitz-James, the King's son, who is going into Hungary. 2 pp. XXIV, 170.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, April 27. Whitehall.—I send report from the Committee of Trade and Plantations upon the petition of Jacques Gonzales [*see p. 40 ante*]. You are to make instances for the restoration of the goods. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 45.

The Rev. FRANCIS DURANT to [the SAME].

1686, April 29. Westminster.—Though the enclosed epitaph may renew your grief for the loss of such a friend [Archbishop Dolben?] yet I could not forbear sending it. Pray let Mr. Villeneuve know that I have yet no answer for him from Lady Carteret. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 173.

The Rev. Dr. FRANCIS THOMPSON to the SAME.

[1686,] April 29. London, from my Lady Ossory's in Whitehall.—The civilities you showed to Mr. Butler, his Grace of Ormond's grandson and my Lord Ossory's only brother were so kindly resented here that I could hardly forbear making that an opportunity of my first address to you. Now my Lady commands me to acknowledge her obligations to you for your kindness to her son Charles, especially in his late sickness.

Mr. Richard Higgins, Vicar of Tonbridge, whom Mr. Rupert Browne mentioned to you lately to succeed Mr. Stileman, as Surrogate under you, is my Lady Ossory's Chaplain. He has testimonials [seven names given] and is very well qualified.

The collections for the French Protestants are so large that the new parish of St. James's is said to have collected 1,500*l.*, St. Martin's about 1,000*l.*, St. Lawrence's in the city 380*l.* odd, and my own of St. Matthew's in Friday Street containing but about 116 houses, gave 81*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Some of them gave 10*l.* and others 5*l.* or 3*l.*, but they say the whole will not amount to as much as the collection for Piedmont did in Cromwell's time, some of which was found in the Treasury when the King came in. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXIV, 175.

JOHN WHITROW to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1686, April 30. Dartmouth.—I have received from you his Majesty's command to send home Francis, son of Paul de Quergroas, which lad I kept in exchange for my son, whom I sent into France to learn that language. I shall obey my Sovereign's command. The youth hath been lately sick, and is not fully recovered, of which his father hath had an account. As soon as he is fit to return, he may take his liberty. My son is detained in a convent of the Dominican Order at Morlaix, near adjoining to the house of this lad's father, with whom my son lived, who is 14 to 15 years of age, and so prevailed upon as to make profession of the Roman Religion. My petition is that his Majesty would command home my son, John Whitrow, where he may continue in that religion. 1 *p.* Misc. 43. *The same vol. of MSS. contains, f. 80, the petition of John Whitrow, giving the father's name as Lionel de Quergoos.*

Memorial of BEVIL SKELTON to the STATES OF
HOLLAND.

1686, May 2. The Hague.—Although it might have seemed that the speedy settlement of the Bantam matter would have pleased the parties interested, the King of Great Britain has seen with extreme displeasure that the Commissioners have separated without effecting a settlement. The case has now become a State question between himself and your Lordships by virtue of the Declaration made by the said Commissioners at Whitehall the 8–18th of March, 1685–6. His Majesty has expressly ordered the undersigned, his Envoy Extraordinary, to represent to your Lordships that he now expects from your equity and friendship not only that you do justice to his subjects concerned, but also reparation for all wrongs done to them at Gombroon, Malabar and Macassar by subjects of the States as by the statement annexed, translated from the English.

So many Treaties made between his predecessors and the States, particularly that made at London on December 1st, 1674, which your Lordships have repeatedly expressed the

wish to observe, prove how much right his Majesty has to claim that prompt satisfaction for these injuries may be given by your Lordships. 2½ pp.; *French; copy.* XXIV, 177.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, May 3. Whitehall.—This morning his Majesty went for Newhall, the Duke of Albemarle's in Essex, and the day after to-morrow he goes to Greenwich to see the Scotch Guards which arrived last week. There marched to Newhall on Saturday last 300 foot and a troop of the Horse Guards. 1 p. XXIV, 178.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 3. Hamburg.—At Ratisbon there is a great deal of do about the ceremony to be used in the delivery of the declaration in point of the annual possession, the College of Electors insisting on a pre-eminence the College of the Princes would not allow. Then the first thing to be debated is the adjusting the limits with your Court, it being carried that it shall not be transferred to any other place. The Duke of Zell by his Minister there hath declared to the Diet that by the interposition of Sweden (which with us was little taken notice of) he hath evacuated the greatest part of these territories and only hath in one of our places a small garrison, and that at the Emperor's desire he hath recalled Monsieur Marienholtz, for whom as being a Chevalier he must demand satisfaction of this place; thus being resolved to maintain his cause he strives to get hands and abettors for it. After this whole Bourgeoisie had met twice in a week (and the last time continued together from Thursday noon till 7 Friday morning) they wrote a letter to him in the second line of which they could not hold from laying the finger where it smarted, wishing his Minister had not affronted their Deputies at Vienna, and humbly expected (*non bene conveniunt*) he would resent it; when they should desire nothing more than the recovery of the good understanding and neighbourhood between him and this city; and that being inclined to stop all hostility against his subjects they hoped for the same disposition in him, which they beseech him to show by returning their prisoners and places. We hear the Duke read the letter with no serene countenance. He hath not yet answered nor condescended to any of the demands; hath since taken prisoners some of this city returning from a fair in his country and hath brought together numbers of men on his side of the water. When the Senate resolved to write to the Duke, they at the same time voted, if he were inexorable, to use force to drive his men out of their places, and things seem in a way disposed to it; if it comes to a rupture, others are necessarily to be

engaged. The Danes are bringing forces hither from Norway, and we are told some part of the French fleet is coming into the Sound. There is a game playing and the curtain will not be long drawing. All inclinations of mercy in the Duke of Savoy have yielded to some fiery zeal, and the valleys of Angrane and Lucerne were to be attacked the 23rd of the last. The resolution of these people is as rough and stubborn as their situation, and we are to hear of something extraordinary. That fleet is not, with most men, to take her pastime in the waters nor to return into port as the 40,000 came down the hill. 4 pp. XXIV, 179.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, May 3. Whitehall.—I have represented what you say of Mr. Burrows to his Majesty, who directs me to tell you that he knows difficulty has been made in France from time to time about the admission of Consuls, which he sees no good reason for, but till such time as it can be otherwise settled, he intends Mr. Burrows should exercise the Consulate in such manner as his predecessor.

I enclose order in Council about a poor man in prison on pretence of being French, being a natural born subject of his Majesty. See p. 189 post.

I am also to command the case of the wife and children of Mr. Wilkings, English merchant, late of Rouen. 1 p. Misc. 46. *The endorsement gives the name of the "poor man" as Isaack le Maihieu, with certificate from the Mayor of Canterbury.*

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, May 6. Whitehall. Last Spanish letters say the French fleet has discovered itself before Cadiz. Our merchantmen are much concerned at it, though they are said to have had assurances that care will be taken they shall not suffer prejudice.

The French Ambassador complained of certain books printed in French and translated and sold in English entitled "*Les Plaintes des Protestants cruellement Opprimés en France*." His Majesty in Council ordered it to be condemned and burnt by the hangman.

The Earl of Sunderland is very ill of a fever.

His Majesty has granted his dispensation to Obadiah Walker and to Boyse and Deane, two of his College, and to Bernard of Brasenose to exempt them from pains and penalties for not taking the Sacrament and the oaths and not coming to the prayers of the Church of England. Like dispensation is granted to Mr. Slater, Minister of Putney.

Mr. Skelton hath no answer yet to his memorial about Bantam. The Amsterdammers still put him off about

banishing the fugitives, and rebels there. They seem to encourage the villains with assurance of protection.

They have collected in St. Martin's parish above 2,000*l.* for the French. 3 *pp.* XXIV, 181.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 6. Whitehall.—I am now reading a large description in folio of the *Hôtel des Invalides*, which takes notice of several Edicts and Regulations concerning the Government and Economy of that place which are said to be published and observed there, none of which are to be found in any of the Volumes of Military *Ordonnances*, and if by your means they could be produced they would be of great use in the model of Government for Chelsea Hospital his Majesty is now ordering to be prepared.

I have one more favour to beg of you, which is an account of the rank and command in all places of the Marshals of France, Lieut.-Generals, *Maréchaux de Camp*, Lieut.-Generals of the Artillery and in short of all the considerable officers in the French Army or of as many of them as may be most easily and suddenly procured.

The Encampment of the Foot will begin here on the 20th inst. There will be 12 Battalions, and in June the Horse will encamp, all the things being prepared on Hounslow Heath. A battalion of the Scotch Guards lately arrived here appeared this morning in the Hyde Park with great applause. 4 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXIV, 183.

THOMAS ROBSON to the SAME.

1686, May 6. London.—Mr. Hewer promises to pay Colonel Trelawney's 50*l.* whenever I send for it.

Here is no prospect as yet of your Tangier arrear nor will Mr. Hewer deal for it and I am told it will be Midsummer or near ere you have any money at the Tower, for generally they are at least a quarter behind. 1 *p.*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXIV, 184.

JOHN PYE to Sir JOHN PYE.

1686, May 7. Paris.—“According to your command I make known unto you that I have received the 84 *cr.* and 13 *sols.* I here present you some of my music, that you may see how well Balaam's ass playeth on the lute. I desire worthy Sir you would make me worthy that title, for to effect it you may only allow me four score pounds *per an.*, and I shall get an Italian boy of 12 or 13 years of age, and shall teach him Terence in 3 years time beginning only with 4 lines a day, which he shall easily construe *per ear* [?] and get without

book, the second 12 line per D., the third 36 lines, the fourth 50. By which means in 3 years time I do engage upon my honesty [for him] to speak Latin better than English. If you, Sir, would engage some seaman that goeth to the Straits to kidnap for me some poor boy that worketh in the vineyards or else a beggar boy against I come to England I shall willingly pay him for his labour to his satisfaction. For, Sir, by this means I shall make the tongue as familiar as English. This I will do without ever striking the youth, for when he misseth his number of lines, I shall chain him with an iron chain to his chair and shall call him brainless and tell him he hath little honesty. My duty to my Lady Mother.

Your dutiful son,

PHINIAS JOHANNES PIUS.

Underwritten "His name is only John Pye." 1 p.; *copy*. XXIV, 185.

BEVIL SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 7. The Hague.—The Prince acquainted me this day that the States will appoint Commissioners to have a Conference with me concerning the Bantam business. For other news I refer you to the enclosed. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 186. *Enclosure above referred to*,

Of like date.—From Germany it seems that the proposal of the Allies for the safety of the Upper and Lower Rhine hangs fire, some Princes being disinclined to it, and the Emperor not wishing to push it. France has lately made to the Duke of Lorraine by the Prince of Lislebonne some new proposals for his re-establishment in his States. The Elector of Brandenburg is to come to Cleves soon.

The City of Hamburg has re-opened its claim against the Duke of Zell and has agreed to a tax for defence.

The Muscovites have offered to buy lands in the neighbourhood of Smolensk. The General of the Cossacks threatens that if an alliance is made between the Muscovites and the Poles he will put 60,000 men in the field.

De Citters says in a letter of 30th April that the three Scotch Lords had left that day, and that they have only taken steps to secure the King's wishes in the Scotch Parliament about the Test etc.; that the King has told the Duke of Grafton to bring back immediately the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke agreeing to take her back. Chief Justices Jones and Montagu may shortly be displaced.

Monsieur Belmonte, Spanish Resident at Amsterdam, is here with a commission from that King to settle the debt due by him to the Prince. 2½ pp.; *French*. XXIV, 187.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 8. Whitehall.—Sir Thomas Griffith negotiated an accepted bill of exchange of one Villiet, merchant in Paris, with Abraham Cordell of London; before it became due, Cordell failed, and Villiet refuses payment; hereupon Mr. Daniel Arthur (Griffith's correspondent) appeals to the Parliament of Paris. His Majesty will not willingly interfere in such matters, but I recommend his cause to you, asking you to appear as far as is decent. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 188.

HUMP[HREY] WILKINGS to the SAME.

1686, May 8. Sandwich.—My Lord Treasurer and my Lord President assure me that his Majesty's orders have gone for you to support my case with his M.C. Majesty. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 189.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the ESTATES OF HOLLAND.

1686, May 10. The Hague.—Memorial requesting that they will withdraw their protection of rebels. 1 p.; *French*; *copy*. XXIV, 190.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 10, o.s. Doctors' Commons.—Statement of accounts, including the following disbursements:—

Nov. 28.	For water rent for house in Doctors' Commons, due Michaelmas	00	18	00
Jan. 11.	Paid your rate and quitrent at Ealing	01	10	00
Jan. 21.	Paid Chimney money for your house in Doctors' Commons ..	00	07	00
Feb. 19.	Paid for the Church rate [at Ealing]	00	05	00
April 26.	Paid for a Dutch letter	00	00	08

2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 191.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, May 10. Whitehall.—We are surprised to hear of Sir William Clifton's death, it having been discoursed that he had just married a great lady at Paris. From Scotland we hear that the Lords of the Articles have consented to have a Bill brought in to suspend all Penal Laws against Roman Catholics.

The Earl of Sunderland is still ill.

Sir William Clifton's Regiment is given to Rear-Admiral Herbert.

Several officers have given up their Commissions from their apprehensions of having to endure the fatigue and inconvenience of a camp even in time of peace.

The collection for French Protestants grows, Covent Garden and St. Giles's each giving about 1,500*l*.

I shall soon send you the account of the Treaties now that Sir Joseph Williamson is in town.

If there be any other correspondent as well as Monsieur Gaches [? Gachy] you would be relieved of, let me know. 3 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXIV, 192.

H[UGO] HUGHES to Sir W. TRUMBULL's Secretary.

1686, May 10-20. Ratisbon.—It is said from Vienna that the Duke of Lorraine is gone to visit the garrisons of Presburg, Raub, Comorra, Neuheusel and Grand, intending to be back at Vienna by the time the Elector of Bavaria is expected thither. We have confirmation of the late victory obtained against Tekely by General Mercy. The Basha that commanded in chief with Tekely and was killed, is now found to be the Serasquier who had joined him with 5,000 Turks; he was only dismounted at first and might have escaped on foot, but catching hold of another horse he was shot through the head. 2,000 ducats of gold were found about him and the harness of his horse and his clothes were all beset with the finest of stones.

Here have already passed some of the Bavarian Elector's forces and the rest are expected. Those of the Circle of Swabia will be here in a few days. Lord Mountjoy and other noblemen of Ireland arrived here yesterday for the campaign with about 30 horses. 2½ *pp.*; XXIV, 210.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 11. Dublin Castle.—This bearer, Mr. [St. George] Ashe, having a mind to see France, I recommend him to you; he is a Fellow of this College, and an excellent preacher. They are grown so zealous in France that it may not be fit for a man of his profession to stay there long. "I know your charity is such that without any recommendation you would shew all kindness to your countrymen whom you meet abroad, especially those of Mr. Ashe's coat." 1½ *pp.* XXIV, 194.

MO[RGAN] PHILLIPS to the SAME.

1686, May 12. London.—I delivered your letter and my certificates to Esqr. Pepys. "There hath been several vacancies of sea officers which Esqr. Pepys have put men in

places not so capable as myself nor had not served in the last Holland war or suffered so much losses nor wounds in his late Majesty's service. . . . I still wait on the Esqr. at his office at York House."

I would be put Midshipman Extraordinary on the ship my Lord Duke of Albemarle goeth over in or any of those ships that goeth over with him that I may be clear of Captain Grist. I dare not shew my head on the Exchange to get a voyage in a merchant ship. I beseech you send but two lines to Esqr. Pepys. If I cannot enjoy no place with the Duke in this expedition I shall be forced to get my bread in some foreign country. 1 p. ; *seal*. XXIV, 195.

Sir THOMAS EXTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 13. Doctors' Commons, London.—Requests Sir William's advice about his son, either to stay or send him back. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIV, 197.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, May 13. Whitehall.—Yesterday morning the Princess of Denmark went to Windsor and last night was brought to bed of a Princess to the great surprise of the Court, as her time was not expected before the middle of June. This made their Majesties go to Windsor this evening.

The Scotch Parliament's answer to the King's letter was but a thing of civility, rather duty ; yet it discovered in great measure the *humour of people*. Among other *points one tough* question was whether they should use the *expression of Papists or Roman Catholics*. Those that would shew least *complaisance* were also divided and gave their reasons for both ways. Many of those that have *places and offices* shewed themselves *very waspish in* the Debate, as did several of the *Bishops*.

Mr. Fanshaw is arrived. 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised above*. XXIV, 198.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1689, May 13. Brussels.—At their coming to Gaunt the Duke of Grafton prevailed with the Duchess to go into the English Cloister till the Duke of Northumberland could reconcile himself to the King and prevail for her being received at Court. But I perceived by discourse with the D. of G. and Sir Wm. Dutton Colt that they intended she should never return, which occasioned their coming here with the D. of N. to desire me to obtain from his Excellency a command to the Lady Abbess not to let the Duchess depart from the Cloister, without the D. of Grafton's consent and the rest of the D. of N.'s relations.

I told his Grace that would be impossible and that whenever the D. of N. should desire his wife, she could not be kept from him and this I perceived was the only thing they feared, believing his brother's inclinations would be to have her again, for he plainly parted from her with great regret. I brought both their Graces to his Excellency, who with great civility promised to write to the Abbess according to the Duke's desire. Before their departure I asked the D. of Grafton whether he had taken away the lady with the King's leave. He told me he had acquainted the King and that he seemed to approve his intentions, though he refused to give any advice or directions therein. Later his Excellency shewed me his letter, the substance being that the Abbess was to keep that lady safe and not let her depart without his Majesty's command, his Excellency's order, or that the Duke of Northumberland came himself for her. His Excellency hath no orders from the King for her return. The Lady Abbess acquainted his Majesty that she had received the Duchess, and the King by letter thanked her for it. Yesterday I heard that the Duke writes to her by every post and hath sent one of her women to her with clothes and gives her great hope of her return. Her mother likewise tells her that she had complained to the King and that she doubted not in few days to have an order for her coming.

We are in expectation of Del Val coming with orders to take off the seizures. I hear nothing yet of the Swedish Envoy, who is not yet come from Paris.

Yesterday the Marquis Castle Moncayo parted for Madrid, which he takes in his way to Venice, as he does also Paris. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 199.

THO[MAS] KIRKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 14. Genoa.—Commending the bearer the Marchese Giovanni Battista delle Rovere, who for the second time goes Resident from this Republic to Paris. 1 p. XXIV, 201.

——— to the COUNT DEL VAL.

1686, May [14–]24. Madrid.—Letter referring to the settlement of the French claim for 500,000 crowns and to the presence of the French fleets under Mortemar and d'Estrées at Cadiz. 2 pp.; *French; translation*. XXIV, 213.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 15. Dublin Castle.—I am sorry to find by your last that the French expect to be let into an equality of trade with us in the Indies; but they think the Spaniards will do

anything rather than break with them. The King our master understands his interest full well in that point as well in all others.

Pray tell me of what so many write out of England that the French fleet is gone towards Lisbon and that great demands are made from the King of Portugal for sums furnished to him in the time of the war with Spain. It would be a pretty thing for a King to demand satisfaction for supplies which he was bound by treaty to send to his ally 20 years before. 2 pp. XXIV, 200.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, May 17. Whitehall.—With respect to your desire to know if his Majesty would have you follow the King to Barège if he go there, you are to inform yourself whether that King's Ministers or any foreign Ministers go there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 47.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, May 17. Whitehall.—This day Mr. [William] Williams, late Speaker, was fined 10,000*l.* but did not plead, and said he designed to apply to his Majesty for his pardon. An Attorney who brought an action against Sir Edward Hales for not taking the oaths and yet taking his Commissions moved this day; the defendant pleaded the King's dispensation, to which the plaintiff demurred, and the thing being of a new nature, it is to be resolved into a *Concilium* next term. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 207.

The DUC DE ST. AIGNAN to the SAME.

1686, May [17–]27. Versailles.—Sends two tickets for the carrousel to take place next day at the King's dinner-hour, shortly after 2. The Duke will be on horseback himself, and can do no more for Sir William. The scaffold is exposed to the sun; parasols are desirable. 2 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXIV, 220.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

1686, May 19. Brussels.—Yesterday I received a letter from the Lady Abbess of the English Cloister at Gaunt that a yacht was come to Ostend for the Duchess of Northumberland and that she parted on Friday. The Duke of Northumberland had the King's leave and intended to come for his Lady, but the Duke of Grafton prevailed for his stay and that her coming might be more private than was intended.

We are here in much pain about the *Indulte*, fearing that matter is not adjusted, and the seizures being continued, the nobility here are almost in despair of ever receiving the benefit of their estates within the French territories, believing some other pretension will be set on foot for a further delay, and really the proceeding is very extraordinary. I should be glad if you could give me hopes that Del Val will suddenly be here with the order for taking off the seizures.

My Lord Manchester is coming to spend some time here for his curiosity only to see these countries.

The States General have given no answer to Mr. Skelton's two memorials about Bantam and about banishing rebellious subjects of our master from their territories. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 209.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, May 20. Whitehall.—Sir Edmund Andros is appointed Governor of New England.

Yesterday Mr. Hambden having leave to bring a writ of error to reverse his attainder came into Court and assigned errors and was bound to prosecute the same.

One Godden having brought an action of debt for 500*l*. against Sir Edward Hales upon the Statute of the 25th of the late King, the forfeiture for not taking the oaths, &c., the defendant pleads thereto his Majesty's dispensation, to which the plaintiff demurs, and it is to be argued next term. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXIV, 212.

Sir STEPHEN FOX to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 20. Chiswick.—Thanks for kindness to his nephew during his sickness at Paris. Requests that if he dies he may be interred as well as this sad conjuncture will admit. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 211.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, May 21–31. Hamburg.—“Within these 10 days the K. of Denmark hath openly shewed his jealousy of the campment the K. of Sweden is making in Schonen for 18,000 men and of the navy of 30 men-of-war he hath in a readiness before the preparing it was overheard; by which the K. of Denmark was so much the more surprised, and hath set all hands at work to set out his fleet and in all places raiseth Marines, yet fears not to be able to prevent the transport of the Swedes into Pomerania, by which his perplexity is augmented; thinking the K. of Sweden can design nothing but to re-establish the D. of Holstein, which as he is not able to effect alone,

so he is thought not to be so rash to undertake it, but there wants not cause of suspicion that some other Princes are of concert with him, and either openly or underhand will assist him, especially the House of Lunen, which is not too unwilling to see Denmark give law with the addition of Holstein. This is out of Sir Gabriel Sylvius' letter in confidence to me, who adds that the K. of Denmark hath by one of his Ministers acquainted him as much, and desired him to represent it to our Master, as "Guarand" of the public peace, hereby necessarily to be disturbed. Some there are who look through all this tumultuary preparation, and giving notice to allies, and bid us look to ourselves, and there hath been great contest this week in this Senate about a letter (whose author is not to be discovered) writ to warn them of a design on them, and we have in the neighbourhood more Danish forces than when the Lunenb. quartered themselves on this side of our river. As it hath been often advised that some of the French fleet intended northward, so have I it from Holland this day that 10 of these men-of-war were seen to sail by that coast, which were guessed to intend for the Baltic, and if any design is to be taken in hand in these parts, it is presumed it will overtake us like a thief in the night. Our quarrel with the D. of Zell is (like the first matter) yet capable of any form; may come too high for a trading town, or may in time be composed. The prisoners on both sides within these few days are returned, but satisfaction on both sides is asked in Mahrenholtz' business, which will be of difficult determination. We have had such relations of the utter defeat of the inhabitants of the Valais as no more to doubt of it than of the taking of Troy; yet some dare contradict it." 4½ pp. XXIV, 227.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 22. Dublin.—Colonel Vernon has carried a cause here against his kinsman for a good estate. I have been endeavouring to arrest him, but he has still got protection. Our new Commissioner, Mr. Aubrey, a Herefordshire man, entreats me to write to you for a plaster called *Emplastrum Mirabile*, which one particular apothecary hath in Paris. It dissolves tumours, especially wens. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. Family.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to the SAME.

1686, May 22. Dublin Castle.—“What you tell me of the falling of that King's revenues and of the great abatements his Farmers demand is wonderful; one would think such notorious inconveniences should make the causes thereof be examined into and a remedy endeavoured.

I am extremely sorry for what you tell me of my Lord Sandwich's condition, and heartily wish his friends in England

would get him home. An ill fever has raged in England and Ireland as well as in Paris, and many have died of it within these three months. Several of my family have been cast down, and three inferior servants have died of it; my wife was indisposed for two months together." 1½ pp.; *seal*. XXIV, 214.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 24. London.—We have nothing decisive from Scotland. The Lords of the Articles had named a Committee of 12 to consider the Penal Laws. Several *broad speeches* were delivered which spoke little of compliance; several of those that *had offices* were *turned out*.

"*Monsieur Bonrepos* did not seem to be very busy while he stayed; he made it his study to inform himself as much as he could in the matter of the *Navy* and *trade* and bought and picked what books and MS. he could get relating to these things or to any other branch of the revenue; he employed, I find, several hands to *translate* many of them and bought near 100*l.* worth of Mathematical Instruments, chiefly relating to Navigation; though I doubt not he had a more secret commission, partly to *eye the refuged* French and what helping hand was given them in their escape thence and settlement here, partly to *pick up* as many of his *own* and of *our* seamen as he could, for that design which hath since disclosed itself. And there is little doubt but that he is now in Holland upon the same account; though no French Minister *goes into those parts*, but the great and solemn *pretext* must be to *compliment their friends at Amsterdam*. This is but a shallow *conjecture of mine*, none of that side having mentioned one word of him. I should be glad to give you a better account. I am told a *project* of a *Treaty* was also put into *his* hand for the *West Indies*.

"Some apprehensions there were that the apprentices designed to be troublesome to Mr. Sandford's [*sic*] Chapel these holidays. I do not hear they stir, only a ticket or two are said to be found whereby they were summoned to be ready against this day and to-morrow to "whip the fox," which was thought to be a cant for some other sport they had a mind to. Some libels have been spread among the soldiers and watermen exhorting them to stand for the Protestant Religion against Popery, but I do not find they had any other than good effect with the soldiers, who sold these tickets for 6*d.* apiece, and the discovery is traced backward as far as the printer, and no doubt but the author will be found to be that of *Julian the Apostate*, who lies in gaol and must do something to merit his pension of 40*l.* from the Lady Russell. Sir John Knight the younger of Bristol having been lately affronted by some Irish gentlemen and priests passing that way, is so

flown out into some extravagancies as to go armed with blunderbusses, like an Armadillo, and to expose the Popish religion with odious figures and representations, etc., which makes great noise here at present.

"Mr. [Obadiah] Walker of Oxford hath obtained his Majesty's licence for 21 years to print about 20 different sorts of books and several of them treating (if we may believe the titles) of contravened points, as Infallibly, Supremacy, etc., provided he prints not above 20,000 of each in a year.

"*Sir [John] Lidcot's errand is known but to few; it gave account of his Lord's first and private audience, though it was given out it was chiefly to fetch his Lord a new character (besides that he had with him) of Ambassadeur d'obéissance.*" 6 pp.; incomplete; part in cipher deciphered is italicised above. XXIV, 215.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 24. The Hague.—I send copy of a memorial I presented concerning the Bantam business. The States seem desirous to have that affair accommodated. I heartily wish it were fairly composed, for I fear longer delay may be dangerous.

I send also copy of another memorial about the banishment of the fugitives and rebels, wherein the States have complied.

Count Stirum has under his command 10 sail of ships and is bound for the Straits upon no other design (that I can hear of) than to cruise up and down and secure their merchantmen from the Algerines. 2 pp. XXIV, 216.

NEWS-LETTER.

[1686, May 24. The Hague. *Endorsement.*]—Monsieur Citters writes that the cause of the King having burnt Sieur Claude's book is not only gratitude to the King of France, but also his own belief that Kings should be respected. Six Aldermen of London have resigned on the plea of being unable to meet the expense of being Sheriff and Mayor. Military officers have resigned on the ground of inability to pay the expenses of Camp, the real cause being the alarming look of affairs.

The Bishop of Strasburg still doubts whether to go from Liege to Bonn or return to the Court of France. He is most annoyed at the coming meeting of the three Bishop-Electors.

It was said that the Elector of Brandenburg would put off his journey to Cleves till the autumn to see how the King of France's illness goes on, but now since the arrival of the Landgrave he will start on the 5th June. 2 pp.; French. XXIV, 218.

Sir GABRIEL DE SYLVIVS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 25, s.v. Copenhagen.—I doubt not but you will accompany the King to the waters of Barrège.

You may perhaps have heard of reports of the King of Denmark setting out a fleet, upon the rumour that the Swedes armed apace to transport men to Pomerania, which did make his Majesty here jealous that they might be designed for Holstein in favour of the dispossessed Duke, but since this news is found to be false, or at least extremely diminished, his Majesty here will confine his naval forces to one squadron of ships of about 16 or 18 sail, for ostentation rather than design, though a story is just raised that part of the French fleet was seen coming towards the Baltic, which people report is to help the Danes. 1 p.; *seal*. XXIV, 217.

Monsieur PEIKER to the SAME.

1686 [May 25–]June 4. Heidelberg.—One of our garrisons revolted but is pacified, three ringleaders being put to death. The Elector is at Mannheim since Easter, but will keep the Emperor's birthday here on Sunday. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXV, 8.

THOMAS, EARL FAUCONBERG to the SAME.

1686, May 26. Sutton Court.—Writes at the request of his neighbour Sir John Pye, whose son is said to be lately distracted at Paris. The "poor old gentleman" apprehends this with reason by a letter received from him, a copy of which is enclosed. 1 p. XXIV, 219. *See pp. 39 and 163 ante*.

HERBERT AYLWIN to the SAME.

1686, May 27. London.—Desires to obtain the release of the son of Mr. John Whitrow of Dartmouth from a convent at Morlaix. 1 p.; *holograph*. *See p. 160 ante*. XXIV, 221.

ED. SCOTT to the SAME.

1686, May 28. Caen.—I came to France about 6 months ago to learn the language and establish a correspondence. I took up a passport at the Intendant's at Havre de Grace; then came hither and went to St. Malo. At Pontorson I was taken up with three Englishmen and kept prisoner, notwithstanding I produced the passport and had 20 certificates from Caen and St. Malo that I am English. I was released after 8 days. Being about to return to England I was seized by the "syndic" of the port of Etreham [Ouistreham] and imprisoned. The pretext is that an English master of a ship has carried French Protestants to England and that there is an order to arrest him. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 222.

FRANCIS [TURNER, BISHOP OF] ELY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, May 29. Ely House [London].—The proposal you made for my friend Dr. Hutton should be seconded by me with all earnestness, but that to my certain knowledge Mr. Hill is prevailed upon to undertake the care of my Lord Hyde in his travels.

“You laid a special obligation on me in the honour you did my poor Aunt at the *Calvère* and to my Lady for making that visit with you. As for the good *religieuse* I know her prayers for my conversion are well meant and I trust they will neither do her nor me any harm. But the arguments lately used in France to reconcile Churches and bring in shoals of proselytes have set us in England further off than ever. I can see but few here that are given to change, or to meddle with those that are. Mr. Walker of University has indeed gained three at Oxford, and this last week they name one of that College whom I am sorry to mention; it is Mr. Stapylton. As for the thorn in my foot, Dr. Barnes of Cambridge (the Mr. Walker of Peterhouse) he within these few days has gotten and is fain to own another young *Barne* and a tapwench, the mother of it whom he takes to wife, but now pretends matrimony of longer standing. May all the clergy that apostatise from this Church shew themselves in their colours as he does.”

Let me beg you to send the enclosed to the Calvary and to accept my thanks for your kindness to my Uncle Windebank. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXIV, 226.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, May 31. Whitehall.—The causes of the M.C. King's journey being put off are variously reported and the Spaniards believe that some design will shortly *éclater* that is not yet known. The last courier from Scotland gives some hopes that the King's desire will be complied with, but that the Committee of the Lords of the Articles had not yet made their report touching the penal laws.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol are come up and Sir John Knight is in custody upon account of a disorder in that city. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIV, 228.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, May 31–June 10. Hamburg.—As to the alarm the K. of Denmark gave himself that the K. of Sweden was to transport a body of men into Germany, those “heats are wonderfully cooled, either by better intelligence or by riper consideration that the conjuncture is very unfit for the K. of Sweden to attempt any such thing; after the expense of

100,000 crowns out of an Exchequer not too lavish, the ordinary sea-guard is now only intended and some ships for ostentation are only to be fitted out. There is not likely to be made about us any aggression, without in conjunction with some vessels of your fleet, which some continue to say are to come into the Sound. These affairs not being to come to a war must in time be accommodated, though yet the Duke of Zell talks of satisfaction only for himself and will not suffer the injured party to use the word. I find not that this place hath any friends at Vienna, which raising the Duke's spirits, too severe a pecuniary mulct on these poor exhausted people is to be apprehended. The certainty we had here at the end of last week that the Elector of Brandenburg hath received a letter from one of the Polish Ministers at Muscovy that he on May 3rd signed between the Crown and Republic of Poland and the Czars a perpetual peace and alliance defensive and offensive against the Turks . . . is no small addition to the common cause of Christendom, and with it is not unworthy to be mentioned the freshest Vienna news that the Turks, coming to collect their tribute in Transylvania, had been beat; that the Imperialists had taken their chief town Hermansted and two other places quitted to them; that General Scherfenberg was offered the keys of the other towns which he accepted not, . . . and that Prince Abaffi was come over to the Emperor, of which he had given notice to the Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia minding them to do as much. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXIV, 224.

The ABBÉ RIZZINI to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686, May ?]—Del Val proposed security at Lille for the 30,000 *livres* kept back when the release was granted in Flanders. It was refused and the money is still held up. Since then under further pressure he has given way. The sum is compensation for the Malaga and Corunna cases.

The Duke of Orleans has written to the Pope to beg his interposition. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 224.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREDGE to the SAME.

1686, June 1–11. Ratisbon.—Refers to death of his friend, Sir William Clifton, a hopeful young gentleman. Has not yet heard of Mr. Fitz James. The Diet have admitted the Princes of D[i]etrickstein and Waldeck into the College of Princes. The Conference at Augsburg begins about the middle of the month; the business is an alliance projected, since that of Luxemburg and Franconia are [*sic*] expired for the defence of the Empire till the *punctum securitatis publicae* be settled here: that which will chiefly obstruct this matter is the difficulty the Circle of Swabe makes in admitting the Spaniard and Swede and indeed any strangers into the Alliance. The Circle of

Franconia is willing to admit them, only the Duke of Wurtemberg, it is said, intends to protest against the instruction of the Deputies of the Directory of that Circle, this being a league against the French. They are very industrious to hinder the keeping of 60,000 men in arms to watch their motions, and I am apt to believe they have possessed some of the parties concerned with such prejudices that it will not have the good success the Emperor expects.

I heard from the camp by Kaab on the 2nd instant, new style, that Prince Louis of Baden came thither the night before and that the Elector of Bavaria arrived there that day. There are many factions in the Army, which occasions the so often changing their resolutions; it was then agreed the Elector with the Army he is to command a part should besiege Alba Regalis [Stuhlweissenburg] and the Duke of Lorraine with his army was to cover the siege towards Buda; that which delays the campaign is the Brandenburg troops, who are not yet arrived but expected in 8 days from the date of my letter. I hear since from Vienna that the Duke of Lorraine is come to the camp and that Major-General Ralerta, Taff and Palfy with many other officers have left that town to hasten thither, and that their counsels are changed again and that Buda is to be besieged with both the armies joined. The factions and punctilios among the officers will make them do the Turk more service than the Emperor. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 14.

J[AMES] FITZ JAMES, DUKE OF BERWICK to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 1. Strasburg.—Thanks for the news which was only troubled by the loss of the Nottingham [*sic*] ale. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXV, 1.

Sir EDWARD VAUDREY to the SAME.

1686, June 1. Strasburg.—We are at length in spite of ill weather and worse ways got safe to Strasburg, where Mr. Fitz James found your letter. The holidays and a wearied equipage oblige us to some rest, which we will make as short as both will permit. "I am with a true English heart yours." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXV, 2.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, June 3.—The King and Queen came yesterday from Windsor to celebrate the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, and returned this afternoon. There has been much wet and many of the men in the camp are very ill. There have been reports that the Queen is with child; it is too good to be true.

Both Common and Civil Law complain for want of business. Sir Thomas Exton is Visiting the Diocese of Lincoln with Bishop White, who is the Commissioner. The Bishop of Lichfield is restored. There is great expectation from Scotland about taking off[f] the penal laws against the Roman Catholics. I am infinitely obliged to you for my cousin Vernon and for your kind letter to my Lord Chancellor.

Dr. Thompson showed me your letter. I thought to have writ to you about making his friend Mr. Higgins, who succeeded Mr. Styleman, a Surrogate, but thought fit to see first how he behaves himself, for I fear he came not in without money.

Mr. Harris has got Barming. Mr. Corbett of Woolwich stabbed himself with a knife and died last Sunday. He was distracted. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 3.

The Rev. Dr. FRANCIS THOMPSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 3, o.s. London.—I acquainted Lady Ossory with yours of May 12–22. She yesterday spoke of it to his Grace, and they both take exceedingly kindly your civilities to Mr. Butler, to whom I enclose a little book, the rarity of which may recompense its postage, it affording much talk here: it comes the more properly from me because his Majesty sent the message to Dr. May and myself in waiting last month in Windsor that he did not expect the attendance of his chaplains at the healing, for he would make use of his own priests. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXV, 4.

Dr. OWEN WYNNE [*endorsement*] to the SAME.

1686, June 3. Whitehall.—I heard yesterday from Mr. Dayrolle with account of the rencontre at Cadiz. He desires from you to know what ships are gone out. I cannot answer at present, having not heard of any extraordinary number of ships that are gone out. In Scotland the debates have been very tough; several expedients have been proposed and opposed; they seemed inclined to grant a kind of toleration to those that were born Roman Catholics and had served the King, and to those that were born so, and should be named by the King, though they had not served the Crown; but those who had been lately converted they would neither dispense with nor forgive. But they are said to have come to this, that they have drawn up an Act, whereby they offer that all Roman Catholics shall have the private exercise of their religion within their own houses during his Majesty's reign, but not in public. The messenger is said to be despatched back this morning with such an answer as will let them see the King is not well satisfied with their concessions, and I am

told that if they do not more frankly comply with his Majesty's wishes, they will go nigh to be forthwith dissolved.

The weather much incommodes the camp upon Hounslow Heath. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *unsigned*. XXV, 6.

J. GRANVILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 4, o.s. Malta.—Reports the death there of Lord Ambassador [Sir William] Soames in his passage for Constantinople, and requests that enclosures to his [own] Father and Uncle Granville may be sent on. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *signed*; *seal*. XXV, 7.

HENRY VAUGHAN to the SAME.

1686, June 6. London.—I was willing to discourse more than once with his Lordship [Dartmouth] and to introduce as accidental your concerns. There is no doubt some have not been wanting in their endeavours to lessen my Lord's kindness, being jealous of his favour to you, but I find he has the same just opinion of your ability and friendship for him, nor do I believe his pressing the resignation of your place in the Ordnance was intended [*sic*] any future disadvantage to you, because the reversion of Sir Edward Sherborne's employment was, if other advancement failed, designed as a recompense. Those that will maliciously find fault say that you should readily have quitted in compliance with my Lord, not being able to execute the office, and your present post above it, not doubting his finding a way to make amends at your return, that you sought after other patrons and so less valued his Lordship's sense of the matter. I think your keeping a correspondence by letter with my Lord and saying somewhat upon these subjects would be useful, to preserve all right.

Colonel Legge has been in Ireland ever since I had your letter, taking possession of his government of Kinsale, but returns to Hounslow Heath the end of this month, and will certainly serve you. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 10.

Mrs. P. WILKINGS to the SAME.

1686, June [6-]16. Queuilly.—A letter of thanks for protection; "by your means his [God's] great Providence hath preserved us out of all danger and peril of being forced to deny his holy name as others have done." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 21.

Dr. [OWEN WYNNE?] to the SAME.

1686, June 7. Whitehall.—To-morrow their Majesties come from Windsor to the Camp, where they are to dine and return again.

The term has hitherto afforded us nothing : our great expectation is yet from Scotland what they will do about the penal laws against Roman Catholics. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXV, 12. *On side in Sir William's hand*,

Dutch Ambassador, four things.

1. The hindering our ship of war to enter into Cadix : in time of peace.
2. The sending D. of Mortemar upon [?] the coasts of Portugal (which had nothing to do in this affair) to take the Dutch men-of-war and forced them to follow him.
3. When the Dutch ship had got away and was sailing to save himself for [?] Mr. Belille to shoot bullets into his ship to oblige him to come back.
4. Estrée's forcing them afterwards to go for Gibraltar.

Answers.

Blamed the P. of O. and said he might give orders [illegible] to the States.

Stopped Ambassador's books.

Complained of his giving retreat and saving Villanont. News of a Dutch ship brought into Rochfort, laden with cordage and sails to the value of 100,000 crowns by a French man-of-war, the Dutch going to Cadix. *Espèce de guerre*.

Monsieur's letters.

Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey.

Siam. *Compare p. 193 post*.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 7. Dublin.—I have arrested Colonel Vernon, though he had a protection of the Lord Chancellor in his pocket. The Sheriff and Attorney were summoned for contempt of Court, but he is still in custody, and offers the security of an estate in this country. If Rupert [Browne] does not come over, I shall do what my counsel advise.

We have had great alterations in our Judges and in our Army, which make some people think of retreating from hence, and some talk as if the Revenue would be farmed. They say that Mr. Trant, Mr. Daniel Arthur and others have bid largely for it. Would to God people would lay aside their fears and open their purse-strings, and follow their employment as formerly ; otherwise the Revenue will sink considerably. Lord Tyrconnel came over last week, and was greatly received. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Family volume.

Ro[BERT] WHITLEY to the SAME.

[16]86, June 9.—Wishes enclosure delivered to Madame Cenes. "She having all my clothes in pawn, I suppose to be

no new thing to you, but since I left Paris, hath received my letters and unworthily broken them open without orders; in one of my letters taken out a bill of exchange for 20*l.* sterling, received my moneys, but not so just to return it me. She having of mine 400*l.* sterlings worth of clothes but for 400 French crowns is very good profit for her, one should think, and not unjustly so to keep my moneys. If she would not send me my moneys, I desired but some of my clothes, to the value of 20*l.* sterling, the same parcel pawned not for so much, and valued at no more, by Mr. Danniell Arthur and her pawn-brokers. She herself was really so just since I left Paris as to write to me to let me know what she had done, and that she would send me for the 20*l.* the things I sent for with this provisal that I would give her the liberty to sell all the rest, now being the time of the year, by reason I had two months for the redemption of them and now ending the 20 instant, and that I would with all speed imaginable send her my resolutions about them; which accordingly I did, from Flanders, England and now again from Holland.

... "I know any woman of her way of trading will deny the receiving of my letters, though from France I know the contrary." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 13.

Don PEDRO RONQUILLO to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 12. London.—I have hitherto had no opportunity of answering your letter of May 2. I beg you to decipher my bad writing. Barillon on letters from Bon Repos and de Croissy has assured the King that his Master approves the last proposal of Los Balbases, and that orders have been sent to d'Estrées and de Mortemar to send in all the ships except 5, which are to protect commerce, but adds that the Spanish are beginning to be slippery. The King does not think that the French will go further in the matter, and Sunderland has decided that, as usual. The King of England is still of opinion that as for the money we ought to do what the French wish, for the usual reasons which you know already. He believes that it is he who has secured the withdrawal of the other French claims, that is to say for free commerce with the West Indies, and for the damage which commerce has suffered by the *indulte* of 500,000 Rix Dollars. You say that the armament of France may be against Holland for the Bantam affair, and that Bon Repos' journey was certainly to instigate the King to break with the States, and with the offer of money and with the idea that only when the King of England throws over commerce and Holland, he can then gain the heart of his people, but you must know that the King has definitely rejected this, and there can be no doubt that Sunderland has neither written nor refused the proposal. Here is a secret which you will not like and I have told no one but you, and you must reward me by news of the Treaty

of Commerce in America, proposed by Bon Repos. I am assured that it is not concluded because of difficulties about the discoveries of the two Crowns in the North of the Indies for the extension of Canada and England by "Hotjen's" [Hudson's] Bay. This Treaty alarms us more than the fleet before Cadiz, because, thank God, we already have another at least more powerful in the calibre of vessels and the Marine, and I am assured that the French fleet is not "*gran chose*," but the American business is much more serious, for we believe that the discoveries of de la Sal have reached the isle of *Spiritu Santo* [Cuba ?] which commands the Gulf of Mexico, where the French are disposed to make conquests and ravage *Nuova Espana* [Brazil]. The King specially designs information on this, and has assured me he will never consent to France advancing a foot on American soil. The two things I want to know are the concord of France and England in America and the discoveries of de la Sal.

To satisfy what you ask me of the Treasurer—whether he remains firm in spite of the French, I will tell you the position accurately. Sunderland aims at destroying him, and getting rid of the Catholics. It is he who instigated the Scotch to their evil resolutions, and he has joined the Chancellor, who is not so keen for the Catholics, and that being the King's chief motive, the breach in the King's mind is plain. But he is persuaded that the Treasurer is loyal, and that he has no one to put in his place. Nevertheless the latter is in danger, because he will not modify his view. I think that as he will have to do so in the end, he should do it soon. The Chancellor is still firm for the Prerogative and on the Penal Laws, but does not show the same vigour against those who have insulted the Catholics. That is how all three Ministers are firm, yet suspected. If the Treasurer would only tone down, he has the King's favour, and more so than Sunderland—otherwise he would have gone long ago, for the Queen is more for Sunderland.

Lord Middleton is out of favour with the King, because having no religion, he interferes in that question, and certainly he would go if the King could find some one whom he could trust in religious matters. He has tolerated Madame Yarmouth for the same reason as he has the Treasurer, but I know that the King is well pleased with her, and even says she gives him better information about religion than anyone, but he does not take her into his inner council, which consists of the said three Ministers only. But there is a third party who tell the King not to dismiss any of these three, but to take in two others to counterbalance the intrigues of the three. This I believe the King will do in the end, because he never dismisses any one. But I beg you to tell me if the Treasurer is not French, as he is believed to be—at least his wife is, and she rules him. Remember I speak as to a friend, and as such hope you will tell me of the American scheme

of Bon Repos, and of the discoveries of de la Sal. 7½ pp.; *French; holograph; endorsed*: Received by Madame de Montague, 7 July, '86, and at top of last page S[panish] A[mbassador] 12 June, 1686. XXV, 26.

Sir E[DWARD] VAUDREY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 12. Ulm.—Mr. Fitz-James is well. We are weather bound here for two days for want of boats, they all being lately gone with the troops towards Vienna. I long for news—how all does in England, being tired of travelling among people I can neither understand nor they me. 1 p.; *holograph; seal*. XXV, 15.

NICHOLAS BUTLER to the SAME.

1686, June 12. On the galley *La Couronne*. Marseilles.—Had already sent a letter of his condemnation to Sir William by Mr. Montague North, travelling from Constantinople. Has ended his time and desires consideration. All strangers obtain liberty at the end of their time, but not English subjects. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 16.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, June 14. Windsor.—You will receive orders about the seizure made in November, 1682, at Coutance of money belonging to inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey. You will send me what accounts you can of it. ½ p. Misc. 49.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, June 14–24. Hamburg.—Our North seems at present stupidly quiet. The Duke of Holstein and his subjects groan under their heavy burdens, yet are they increased, the King of Denmark four days since taking possession of the two best Baillages (Trensbattel and Steinhorst) in the name of our Prince George, to whom the Duke's officers confess they were engaged for 150,000 crowns with interest. Baron Harward, who hath from the Emperor been so long with the Duke of Zell chafing and melting him, is come hither, to put the last hand to these differences.

Though at Ratisbon lately there have been some hot debates about the French contraventions since the armistice, yet Monsieur de Polastron, Lt.-Colonel of the King's regiment, seized in Alsace (by his M.C.M.'s order) land belonging to the Order de St. Lazare de Jerusalem and de Mont Carmel, which with other Church lands were specially reserved by the Peace of Munster. A considerable village near Strasburg has embraced the Catholic Religion. The Elector of Brandenburg's Resident here has printed his Master's letters to the Czars,

and some from the Polish Envoys at Moscow, giving him the glory of making the alliance, saying his letters called them back when they were returning home. The business of the *Indulte* is concluded, and we long to know whether his M.C.M. will lay the blame for the fight between his and the Dutch man-of-war on the States. 2 pp. XXV, 31.

Dr. [O]WEN W[YNNE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 14. Whitehall.—I thank you for Gazette à la main and printed sent by your secretary. As for C.D. [Lady Dorchester] I am unable to answer you. The party vanished hence of a good while and we took it for granted would appear next in Ireland. But I am apt to think another course was steered, first northward to see some relations, and then back again hither or not far off. Mr. De Paz is at this time in pursuit of a small place for himself and being without anything worth writing desires to be excused. I do not find that we have any great number of ships that are to go out this summer, some say six, others eight, and though the Dutch *Gazettes* say 12, the captains are not yet named, and the ships will scarce be ready till the middle of July. The collection for the French in this parish and those two taken out of it comes to about 2,000 odd pounds, in Covent Garden to about 700*l.*, in St. Giles' to about 1,300*l.* and in other parishes proportionably. But they are still a-collecting and no great matter either paid in to the Trustees or by them distributed out. The Bishop of Oxford may again recover this his second fit. Dr. Perrott died few days ago, 'tis thought of small-pox. The last expected courier is not yet come from Scotland. Winnington, Trinder and Wallop are added to Northey to argue the plea of Sir Edw. Hales, Sir G. Treby having with many others excused himself. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 19.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, June 14. Whitehall.—“One great expectation was what the Parliament of Scotland would do towards taking away the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, but tho' they would be willing to ease all and tolerate some particular families and persons, yet they will not absolutely annul the laws, which being news unacceptable, it's thought the Session will be shortened.

“On Friday my Lord Dartmouth's Regiment of Fusileers convoys a train of Artillery of 28 pieces of cannon, etc., to the Camp.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXV, 20.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, June 17.—Account of the trial of the case against Sir Edward Hales. The *Gazette* gives account of the judgment

given against Prance. This day one Thimbleby, convicted for dispersing scandalous libels about the murder of the Earl of Essex, was fined 100*l.*, ordered to stand three times in the pillory and to find sureties for good behaviour during his life. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXV, 22.

THO[MAS] ROBSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[16]86, June 17. London.—My expectations at the Treasury ends in a quarterly entertainment which was ordered but yesterday, and will be next week ere I can receive it. There's not a word of your first Bill of Extraordinaries, though I pressed it to his Lordship and Mr. Guy to enable me to answer Monsieur Vereille's bill, but I will make up 500*l.* and pay part of the bill, and you must speak to my Lord Treasurer the necessity of your bills being paid that your bills of exchange here may be complied with. Seywell promises me your 8 pistoles. I find it must come out of his arrears due from his late Majesty which I shall watch. If he shifts me beyond this pretension, Lord Chamberlain, his superior officer, shall be applied to. I shall have notice from the Tower when your quarter is to be had. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 23.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to the SAME.

1686, June 17, o.s. Doctors' Commons.—Mr. Daniel desires to come to England with his family; several others have obtained so much. I desire to know if it can be procured for him. He is not naturalized. 3 pp. *including accounts of moneys received*; *holograph*. XXV, 24.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, June 21. Whitehall.—This day conviction of Mr. [Samuel] Johnson; the jury retired for a quarter of an hour.

Prance stood in the Pillory this day. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXV, 25.

[GILBERT DOLBEN ?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 21 [*endorsement*].—"Julian" Johnston is found guilty of composing a libel (in truth a very villainous one) persuading the soldiers to desert, and abounding with horrid lies and misrepresentations of the Government. Judgment cannot be pronounced till next term. Last week my Lord of London received a letter from Lord Sunderland containing a positive command to suspend your friend the Dean of Norwich [John Sharp] from preaching, whereupon he consulted with Sir Tho. Exton and others, by whose advice he answered that in obedience to his Majesty's command he had informed

himself of what course might be taken in order to the Dean's suspension, to which purpose he had consulted with several of the most eminent civilians, who gave their opinion that by the Ecclesiastical Law no man could be suspended unless he were first cited, articles preferred against him, and his answers received to those articles. I know not whether he mentioned contumacy in not appearing upon citation. This answer his Lordship sent by the Dean himself, which I am informed does highly displease. The occasion was a sermon preached by the Dean wherein he urged that Papists were idolaters, a point which I could wish our clergy would handle in other terms, since that word carries an immediate and odious reflection upon our Sovereign. The Dean did so far suspend himself yesterday as not to appear in the pulpit. The Duke of Norfolk's regiment of horse is given to Lord Lichfield, and my Lord Oxford's to the King's eldest son, during whose absence or minority it is to be commanded by Sir Francis Compton. 1 p.; *unsigned; seal; in the same hand as letter of June 24, post.* Misc. 143.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 21. Whitehall.—Sir Nicholas Butler having had some words with my Lord Treasurer, is out of the Customs, and one Clarke (that was warehouse keeper) in his place. But what is much more to be pitied Dr. Sharp is fallen under the King's displeasure so far as to be suspended for some words uttered in his sermon. 4 pp.; *holograph.* XXV, 26a.

BARTHOLOMEW TOOKEY AND HIS CREW OF FIVE
to the SAME.

1686, June 22, o.s. Boulogne.—Being under a deputation from his Majesty's Commissioners of Great Britain, he landed at Boulogne, intending to stay for 2 or 3 hours, but he, his men and small boat were seized. He beseeches his enlargement. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *with six signatures; part of seal.* XXV, 28.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the SAME.

1686, June 22. The Hague.—I send you the answer of the States about the Bantam business. They have also renewed their proclamation for banishing the rebels and have inserted in it the penalty mentioned in the 16th article of the Treaty of Breda, that whoever of them shall be found in these Provinces 15 days after the publishing of their banishment shall be punished with loss of life and goods.

This country has been much alarmed with the news of the rencontre between a French frigate and one of their own

near Cadiz. Monsieur de Staremborg, the States' Ambassador, upon this was ordered back to his station and this day set forward. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 28a.

THOMAS WINDSOR, EARL OF PLYMOUTH to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 24. Hounslow Camp.—Would have thanked Sir William sooner for protection of his son, but was at Hull. "Upon the King's view of our Regiments of Horse both his Majesty and all his attendants (that have seen armies) do declare that they never did see so good a body of horse for their number, which is about 3,000 ; the Dragoons and Foot are in their stations as good ; they make in all near 14,000 men ; their pay comes to about 1,000*l.* a day ; they are well so [*sic*] paid and governed that there are no complaints from the countries, nor want of the best provisions England affords, and flocks of cattle and herds of sheep feed with safety amongst us, as if there were no army near them." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 29.

NEWS-LETTER to the SAME.

1686, June 24. Whitehall.—The Dutch captain of the ship that brought the late Duke of Monmouth to Lyme, whose name is Brahell, with the pilot and chirurgion, having been seized at Bilboa in Spain, are brought prisoners hither.

Haley and Condom, who robbed the Holland mail, have been found guilty, and yesterday received sentence.

[*In French and another hand.*] The Scotch Parliament is prorogued till August 20. 1 p. XXV, 30.

[GILBERT DOLBEN ?] to the SAME.

1686, June 24 [*endorsement*].—The Dean and Chapter of York, who are guardians of the spirituality, have at the King's command suspended one Tully, a prebend of that Church, without citing him, which is a leading case. Some say Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, will be removed to York in order to make a total vacancy of the Irish Bishoprics. I have many things to acquaint you with, but the known danger makes it not expedient to write them at random, yet one thing I will venture to say—that the animosity between my Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice continues and increases, the latter daily proclaiming the exorbitances of the former, wherein I hope he misinforms the world. Obadiah Walker is come to town upon some Catholic design or other. The King grows every day fonder of the camp, which consists indeed of a noble body of men and the best equipped of any perhaps in Christendom. I'm told the King drunk in Lord

Feversham's tent to the prosperity of the Church of England, and the Queen to that of the Army. 'Tis said Lord Nottingham has obtained leave for the Dean of Norwich to retire thither, and no more is to be said of the suspension.

I could send you a summary of the arguments in Sir Edwd. Hales' case. If you desire it, direct your notice to Thingdon [Finedon]. 1 p.; *unsigned; seal*, the Dolben coat; *in the same hand as letter of June 21, ante.* Misc. 142.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 25. The Hague.—Refers to the Dutch ship taken near Cadiz: doubts if the French were the aggressors. Their ships were 8 in number and the Dutch two, of which only one engaged. Six men-of-war have gone out besides several merchantmen with 20 or 30 guns each, and 8 men-of-war more are making ready under pretence of clearing the Channel from Algerines which have been seen cruising there. And 9,000 seamen will be raised (as is boasted here) who are to be maintained by an impost upon all vessels.

The King was so satisfied with the States' answer as to the Bantam affair, which I have so warmly represented to them, that they have pressed the East India Company to give in their answer, which I understand is now come.

Our English rebels continue unmolested in these Provinces, notwithstanding the resolutions that have been passed, which have not yet been published at Amsterdam or Lewaerden, those places being unwilling to part with those darling villains from whom they expect no small advantage from their establishing among them a woollen manufactory. However, I hope I may in a short time get them removed. 2½ pp.; *holograph.* XXV, 34.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, June 25. The Hague.—The last letters from Madrid say that Marshal d'Estrées had declared he had no orders to withdraw from Cadiz, and that the affair of the Indult was not entirely settled. On which there was placed in the hands of Monsieur de Feuquières a writing by which the Marquis de los Balbasos, as Commissaire of this Ambassador, undertakes to give France full satisfaction, and d'Estrées relying on this left free the entrance to Cadiz, at least for commerce. That nevertheless 17 vessels, 2 Brulots and other Spanish ships, 30 in all, had advanced as far as the point of Cadiz Bay, and anchored near the French, without objection from d'Estrées, who said he was advised from Madrid that the matter was settled. Private letters from Cadiz of May 31 say that the French were preparing and dividing their squadrons to sail, forced thereto by want of victuals, their biscuits being

absolutely spoilt, and disease prevailing among the crews, many corpses being nightly thrown overboard.

The rumours prevailing of a naval armament probably refer to the 7 or 8 frigates to be employed near the Channel against the Algerine corsairs, on the instance of Rotterdam, while Amsterdam refuses to contribute and pleads that it has many convoying vessels at sea already. There is a talk of 9,000 sailors being permanently kept up, at a cost of 1,200 livres *per annum*, supplied half by the Admiralties, half by the State. 1½ pp.; *French*. XXV, 35. See pp. 139 and 149 *ante*.

BARTHOLOMEW TOOKEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, June 25. Boulogne.—Repeats his complaint of 22nd inst. They went ashore about 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon and went to their boat, to go on board again, about 4 or 5. 1 p.; *holograph*; *part of seal*. XXV, 36.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, June 28. Windsor.—His Majesty is not satisfied with the answer about Isaac le Maihieu, and the goods taken out of the four English ships [*see p. 162 ante*], and would have you continue instances for release of Maihieu, and for restitution of the goods. You should renew your instances about the Coutance case. See p. 183 *ante*.

I have shown his Majesty the proposals put into your hands by an engineer there. He is willing to see what the man can do on condition of payment by results. If he is willing to come over on those terms, he should be furnished with money for his charges. 1½ pp. Misc. 50.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, June 28. Whitehall.—We have lost Sir Richard Lloyd who died this morning, well loved in the general and among his friends; who did not appear at Court above twice this half-year.

Lord Tyrconnel is said to have already showed his authority in Ireland to have displaced several scores of officers.

The Scotch Lords are not yet come up. People here expect recriminations from them, though it is thought they delay their coming to cool and appease both sides.

All are quiet in the city, the country and the camp, notwithstanding the endeavours of malice and ill affection. The vogue will have it that *the Lord Chancellor declines and that the Lord Chief Justice ascends*. This is surmise, and that since the last declared himself so freely for the *Dispensation*. 3 pp.; *holograph*; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised*. XXV, 37.

to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686, June ?] Saturday morning.—I heard last night that some ships of Mortemar's having met two Dutch ships, called on them to submit to *la visite*, and on their refusal attacked them, but the Dutch escaped.

Last Tuesday the Nuntio demanded the release of the Flanders seizures on the ground that the ship and cargo seized at Malaga had been released, but his request will only be granted when matters are settled with Spain.

1 p. ; *French ; holograph.* XXV, 219.

[Dr. OWEN WYNNE] to the SAME.

[1686, July.]—The enclosed is the product of their deliberations on the other side. I mentioned it in my last of this day sennight. The Lords of the Articles handed it to the Parliament without putting it to the vote ; in the Parliament it was strongly opposed, and though the concessions be *maigre* enough, yet we fear passed, so that the *Lord Chancellor and his brother are said to have taken wrong aims* and to have put *others* upon these *unsuccessful measures*. The *Bishop of Dunkell* is said to be *turned out* for the warmth he showed upon this occasion. The main arguments used upon the opposing side were : 1st that *the Test* obligeth as many as have taken *it to oppose* all those that endeavour to alter or lay it aside. 2. That *Papists* themselves *do not* allow of, or even grant any *toleration* to others. 3. That the *law was made* by his present *Majesty* and that *Argyle* was condemned for opposing of it. Dr. Sibbold who changed religion in Scotland much about the time that the Lord Chancellor did, and was levelled at in the late little tumult there, was well received here and knighted, and being made one of the College of Physicians and Royal Society, returned home laded with his Majesty's favours and a pension of 500*l.* per annum ; he hath since publicly recanted and begged pardon of God and his country for the scandal he gave by his apostasy. I do not find that there is any order yet given for the proroguing though most people expect to hear of it by every post.

Goddin, the plaintiff against Sir Edward Hales, moved yesterday that counsel might be assigned him to argue his demurrer to the defendant's plea of the King's dispensation, Pemberton, Wallop and others having refused to be counsel for him ; and the Court assigned Northey, who had signed the declaration and Treby, for the present. 3½ pp. ; *partly in cipher deciphered, and italicised above.* XXV, 213.

J[AMES] FITZ JAMES to HIS BROTHER HENRY at the College of Louis le Grand, Paris.

1686, July 1. Buda.—“I arrived here yesterday with a good appetite, having lived since my depart of Vienna upon

bread and wine, for we could not find upon the road the least thing to eat. Hungary is the miserablest country in the world, for it is plundered every day or else by the Christians or by the Turks or sometimes by both. There is no news to tell you, only that the Turk have made a great many sallies, but have been vigorously repulsed, so that since we have been before the town we have not lost four score men : we have cast some few bombs in the [*sic*] of which some have made pretty good effect, one of them having cast up in the air a couple of Turks : we intend soon to have a matter of 30 mortars playing upon the town and about three score pieces of cannon. We have begun to-day a battery of 12 cannons. I have not been yet to-day to the trenches, so I cannot tell the effect of the battery. The Turks works [*sic*] continually in the town making retrenchments. Yesterday morning there came out of the town 400 sheep that surrendered themselves to us ; the truth is that four men came out of the town and drive [*sic*] to our forward sentinel the flock and then run away. Our cavalry is gone to Alba Regalis to keep that town in awe and in the same time to observe the enemies. Our camp is of this side of Buda towards Alt Offen, and the Bavarians of the other side of the town ; the Brandenburgs whom we expect in a day or two will be posted between both. Here is abundance of English, among whom my Lord Montjoy has been insignificantly hurt at the eye of a stone that the cannon had cast. My service to Father Wortley, to my Lord Savile, Nicholas, Primerose, Boyle, and to Mr. Bernardy if you see him."

[*P.S.*].—Be sure to write to me the news from England. 3 pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXV, 40.

BARTHOLOMEW TOOKEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686,] July 1. Boulogne Castle.—Repeats his former petition. They were taken under suspicion that they came for French Protestants. Since then 600 women from Calais complained that he should seize their boats without commission. Three boats of Calais taken there were lawfully condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and one of these women claims restitution of them. He is a deputed servant of his Majesty under hand and seal of the Commissioners of Customs. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXV, 41.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM BOWES.

1686, July 1, o.s. London.—Statement about his coffer seized on the *Endeavour* at Quilleboeuf, with list of contents. 2 pp. ; *French* ; *seal*. With enclosure of

1686, February 14.—Judgment of the Admiralty Court of Caudebec, &c., declaring the said goods confiscate. 2 pp. ; *French* ; *copy*. XXV, 234.

Sir THOMAS EXTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 4. Doctors' Commons.—The King has bestowed Sir Richard Lloyd's vacancy at Doctors' Commons upon me, and I hope Dr. Hedges may succeed him at Durham. The Archbishop of Canterbury hath recommended him and the Lord Chancellor has done the same for Dr. Edisbury. Dr. Pinfold succeeds me. Whether Dr. Oldys or Dr. Hedges succeeds Pinfold is doubtful. I only say Mr. Pepys is the latter's friend.

I ask advice as to money to be sent to my son [in Paris]. I wish that the French air may produce a son and heir to you. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 43.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, July 4. Windsor.—The King has received the letter you sent him by express concerning your French Protestant servants, and upon consideration "thinks it best you should come over into England for a month, and bring those servants with you. You should let Monsieur de Croissy know that you have leave to make a step hither for some short time, and that you intend to carry such French Protestant servants with you as you brought out of England, that his Majesty hopes and expects no interruption should be given to you herein, but that your said servants may have full liberty to come with you, his Majesty thinking it but reasonable they should be put in the same condition they were, when you took them into your service." Monsieur de Barillon has been acquainted with this.

"His Majesty thinks this the best expedient because in the time of Oates' pretended plot it was the opinion of the lawyers here that no Foreign Minister could protect any servant who was a subject of his Majesty from the laws of the country."

You are to "manage this matter with all privacy, and so that it may be thought you come over only upon your own private affairs." 1½ pp. Misc. 51.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [BARON NILS LILLIERODE ?].

[*Endorsed*, 1686, July 5.]—I hoped for letters from you after you left Hamburg, but the approach to your native country makes you insensible to everything else. I will forgive you if Stockholm is more favourable to us. The arrangement between the two Crowns is to the satisfaction of France, whose fleet is withdrawn from Cadiz and is to return to port except Depreuilly's squadron which is said to be going northward to receive orders from the King of Denmark, but Monsieur Mayercroon has demanded help. This is a great secret; the Dutch Ambassador will tell you something of it by means of

Madame M. The Nuncio and Monsieur d'Elual have obtained the *mainlevée* of the '*Saisies*' of the Netherlands by means of 40,000 livres, which the Spaniards are to pay for interest and compensation for the two ships taken at La Corogne and Malaga. The Intendants have been ordered to release these '*Saisies*'; I do not know whether after or before the sum is paid. The Dutch Ambassador is here; his baggage was searched at Valenciennes and some books for his own use seized. He complained to de Croissy at their first interview, who replied by complaints about the Marquis de Vilarnon and other Frenchmen, avoiding the matter of the books. The Ambassador has presented a memoir about the fight, containing four heads of grievances, (1) that the fleet stopped a Dutch ship entering Cadiz in time of peace, (2) of the seizure of two Dutch ships on the coast of Portugal (the latter being neutral) to force them to follow the fleet, (3) that fire was opened on one of them which tried to escape, several on board being killed, (4) that the ships were forced to go to Gibraltar, their orders being for Cadiz. There will be no great results, the French having already restored one ship going to Cadiz with rigging, &c., which had been taken to Brest. The Siamese Ambassadors are expected here; they landed at Brest with the Chevalier de Chaumont, who is back from his journey.

King James has given Mr. Fitz-james his cavalry regiment of the Guards of Oxford. For news of the Very Reverend Father, I refer you to Monsieur Palmscust. 1 p.; *French*; copy, interlined in Sir William's hand. XXV, 45.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1686, July 5. Whitehall.—Sir W. Coventry's charity is much talked of; he gave 2,000*l.* in his lifetime, and 3,000*l.* by will, for the redemption of captives, and 2,000*l.* to the refuged French Protestants.

Busy politicians here are talking of two *expresses lately come from your Honour*, and that it is about the *Bantam business*.

What grounds there are for the discourses of some *warm feuds amongst the great ones at Court* I know not, but I believe it is not with the *Lord Treasurer's* good will that Sir Nicholas Butler is to be restored again to the Customs.

P.S.—I am afraid the Bishop of Oxford is dead, and Dr. Halton also abandoned by his doctors. 1 p.; *holograph*; part in cipher deciphered is italicised. XXV, 47.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, July 5-15. Hamburg.—“The news of Europe hath been for some time southward of us, and your Fleet and the *Indulte* have made all the conversation; the last being adjusted, it is yet inconceivable that councils so exact as

yours, and of such just measures, should have been at an expense so far exceeding your demands, and make nobody pay your charges. The King of Denmark hath been above 15 days from Copenhagen, and made a progress through all Holstein, everywhere reviewing his forces. Last Wednesday he was at his city of Altona, within a musket-shot of these walls, where I made my court. . . . He was to be this day at Gottrop (the stately magnificent residence of that dispossessed Duke) . . . Amongst some papers received yesterday . . . I was surprised by one which contained three great complaints of the Elector of Cologne against the Pope. He begged to be righted by the Emperor and the Diet, that the German privileges might be maintained, and that the invasion of the just rights of the other members of the Empire might be obviated. The first grievance was that it was newly pretended that there should be no appeal in matters from the Elector's Courts of Justice to Spire or to the Emperor, but to the Pope's Nuntio, or to the See itself. The second that the Elector's judges in Cologne having proceeded in the ordinary course of law against the Administrators of the Benedictine Cloister at Siegenberg, and the cause in due course being brought before the Council Aulic at Bonn, and an equitable sentence being given in it, to elude it, appears against the judges and parties *Declaratio excommunicationis majoris nisi intra mensis spatium a die insinuationis omnia revocaverint*. The third that the Elector shall not enjoy the privilege of conferring benefices, &c., without he renounceth the unanimous election of the Chapter at Münster which chose him to that Bishopric. The usurpations are extremely aggravated, and redress accordingly sought from the Emperor and the Empire ; where lies the secret will not be impenetrable to your sagacity. You know how far the Diet hath proceeded in the French infractions of the armistice. On the 3rd inst. the College of Princes resolved to write to his M.C.M. about them and by word of mouth to remonstrate them to the French Plenipotentiary there. This account I have from the Assembly at Augsburg ; that there is an alliance designed for the guarantee of the *armisticium* and the maintenance of peace ; that foreign princes furnishing their quota (though they possess nothing in Germany) shall be admitted, and that the army intended to be brought together (how to be raised, and the Great Officers of it the note contains) is to be of 60,000 men. Suabia not consenting yet is what delays the full conclusion. This hath been made on their demurring (which there are hopes will be conquered). *Si Suevi nolunt esse foederis socii, debent esse Mancipicia Hospitationum*. The Dutch Minister of the Diet, Monsr. Valckernier, is gone to Augsburg." 3 pp. XXV, 53.

QUEEN MARY to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 6.—“ I am well satisfied in the account which you give me of the conference which you have lately had

with the Abbé Rizzini, as also in the observations which you make upon the matter of it. It is not my pleasure that you should move in it, till you receive farther order from me; not that I resolve wholly to reject it, but to take it farther into consideration, as to the time and circumstances that may be proper to proceed in it. This is all at present from
Your good friend

(Signed.)

MARIA R."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p.; seal. XXV, 48.

Monsieur PRADIER to [HENRY FITZ JAMES ?].

1686, July[7?–]17. Camp before Buda.—Your brother is well, but so occupied that he cannot write. He sends plan of Bude. The news is very bad for the English. Of 20 volunteers only 6 or 7 survive. Monsieur de St. George is wounded, not severely; Monsieur Bellasis dangerously, in the chest. Monsieur de Vaudray has been often struck with stones. There has been an assault which makes mourning in Spain, England and France and hardly in Germany. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; French; holograph. XXV, 55.

Dr. OWEN WYNNE[?] to ———.

1686, July 8.—The King has appointed Doctor Pinfold his Advocate in the Admiralty Court, and also Advocate General in all the Ecclesiastical Courts, and Dr. Oldys his Advocate at the Admiralty. You will inform the Envoy Extraordinary.

Sir Nicholas Butler, dismissed for insulting words to the Lord Treasurer, has apologised and been restored. 1 p.; French. XXV, 49.

GEORGE TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 8. Dublin.—The talk is that my Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor are to be recalled. God keep them still here. The day they leave 1,000 families will go with them. Even now abundance of families troop off for England, Scotland and the Plantations. 2 pp.; holograph. Family volume.

JOHN BURROW to the SAME.

1686, July 8. Marseilles.—I hope that you have had satisfactory answer about the 4 ships carried into Toulon. The goods taken out of Dutch vessels were restored; why goods seized in English vessels should be confiscated, is hard. If satisfaction is granted, let order be made to deliver the goods into my custody, as being his Majesty's Consul here. 1 p.; holograph. XXV, 50.

JOHN BURROW to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 10. Marseilles.—A bark brings advice from Malta that Sir William Soames died there on June 12. His lady was left there, and the man-of-war gone to Tripoli to fetch off Consul Baker, when would return to bring my Lady hither.

Monsieur Tourville arrived at Toulon the 6th with 15 men-of-war, the Duc de Mortemar being gone from Cadiz with 4 ships of war, and two carcasses, with bombs, to Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXV, 50a.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to the SAME.

1686, July 13. Dublin Castle.—“I am ashamed to own how many letters I have from you upon my hands unanswered; the only excuse I can make is, that since a great Lord is arrived here, I have my hands full, sometimes by his being with me, and when he is out of town, to watch him, for really his behaviour is such that if all the caution imaginable be not used, he will make a great distraction in the King's affairs, and much discompose the quiet men have a mind to enjoy; but my part is that he may not terrify men, by exceeding his authority, which he is something apt to do. I am this day going a little journey to Kilkenny, for a few days only, to take a view of two Regiments of Horse which I have appointed to rendezvous there.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 51.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, July 13–23. The Hague.—The Elector of Brandenburg arrived at Wesel on the 11th, but on the 19th he was still uncertain of going to Cleves, all the measures taken at Berlin having been changed, so that it is said that he might return in a week, by Emden to Potsdam, depending on what he might hear from the Prince of Orange. The Bishop of Strasburg expected to entertain him at Dorsten, but he went another way, and the Bishop followed him to Wesel and was received there with a salute.

The Elector Palatine has written a very strong letter to the States to complain of what Monsieur Valckenier has written about the pretended ghost which appeared to the Electress, calling upon them to punish the author, as otherwise she would be obliged to notice it herself.

The matter of the Clerks of the Douane of Rotterdam is making a sensation, for besides the fact that the Fiscal of the Admiralty is closely confined in the Chatelaine, after being confronted with a certain Notary, it is asserted that he will soon be moved to the common gaol. It is said that the Secretary of the same Admiralty, being warned that there were other matters against him, has absconded. His son who

represented Utrecht in the Admiralty of Rotterdam is said to have been banished and fined 20,000 francs, although I have no certainty of what concerns Messieurs Sas, except that the son's place has been already disposed of. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French; unsigned*. XXV, 61.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, July 15.—The King has appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, my Lord President, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Rochester and my Lord Chief Justice Herbert his Commissioners for executing the Laws Ecclesiastical; three to be a quorum whereof the Lord Chancellor to be one. It is not yet said who will succeed in the Bishopric of Oxford and the Deanery of Christ Church. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXV, 52.

[Dr. OWEN WYNNE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 15.—After giving the members of the Commission named above adds "This affords matter of speculation, . . . though I . . . think most people are mistaken in the meaning of it, and that there is no other design in it than to keep our preachers from meddling with polemical points of Divinity." To succeed the Bishop of Oxford some talk of Dr. Jane, others of Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Hooper, &c.

[P.S.]—"I am sorry for the declaration made there relating to public ministers' servants and domestics, and the more in that it toucheth your Secretary. But notwithstanding the right they may have to show their rigour upon that account, yet I hope you will be able to cover Mr. Dairol [Dayrolle] from all insults." $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXV, 54.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, July 18. Windsor.—"His Majesty has received yours of the 13th–23rd, and has also seen yours of the same date to me, upon consideration whereof he commands me to tell you, that intending you should succeed Sir William Soame[s] at Constantinople, he will in a few days send you letters of revocation. But in the meantime he would have you renew your instances about your French Protestant servants, that they may be permitted to return with you. His Majesty thinks your reasons for it so good and strong, that he cannot see how it can be refused, and therefore persuades himself the Most Christian King will have that consideration for the justice of the matter and his Majesty's friendship, as not to refuse the liberty desired for your said servants. This his Majesty would have you represent to Monsieur de Croissy as effectually as you can, and use your utmost endeavours to obtain a satisfactory answer upon it."

At side in Sunderland's own hand. "The King thinks his honour so engaged in protecting your servants that his Majesty cannot be contented with anything else than an entire satisfaction in that particular, and will not recall you till it is given." 1 p. Misc. 52.

Sir PETER WYCHE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 19-29. Hamburg.—Forwards a letter from Sir Gabriel Sylvius, who is at Schleswig with the Danish Court. "Our differences are on the same terms they were, the Danish Ministers head the 30, and our jealousies make us very unquiet. Four Danish men-of-war with two pontoons are at the mouth of this river, which assembled this Senate yesterday (Sunday) morning very extraordinarily; if what the Ministers of Denmark impart to that Court be true, they have amongst us a prevailing party, and as the news comes from Buda, God send no more such unfortunate storms as that was the 13th, s.n. . . .

"I had a paper imparted to me this day which seemed to challenge credit, which said an Envoy from England was come to Copenhagen and gone in all haste to the Court at Gottrop. What will come of the Elector of Brandenburg's journey to Cleves is but guess . . . but 'tis certain that he hath agreed with the Emperor; all his pretensions in Silesia for two places with their appurtenances for ever quitted to him, which he is, by Commission sent thither, laying to the Dukedom of Grodno. The difficulty to come to this adjustment hath for all this while maintained the coldness between the Emperor and the Elector, and being composed may not a little contribute to the union of the Empire. The Convention at Augsburg is ended, and the Recess for the inward security of the Empire between the Emperor and the Circles of Bavaria, Swabia and Franconia was signed the 8th inst., s.n. The other called the Great Recess bearing title *Cum Exteris* (which hath not been before so advanced) was signed the 10th and 'tis left to the Emperor's good pleasure to admit into this association as well foreign Princes as the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, by which 'tis mentioned that the Duke of Holstein-Gottrop, who could not pin himself on the alliance at Augsburg, may by his addresses to the Emperor be included. There was to be another storm attempted on Buda the 14. . . . If the Imperialists thrive, their great master will be sought to, and the wings of the Eagle may cover under them the whole body, and protect the Empire." 3 pp. XXV, 69.

Dr. JOHN HUTTON to the SAME.

1686, July 19-29. The Hague.—Mr. Sidney, who is arrived here from England, hath expressed himself to the Prince

and to her R.H. very cordially concerning me in the matter mentioned to you by Mr. Nicolas. She was pleased to say that she should willingly prefer me, or any of her father's subjects, to wait upon her person before so young a Frenchman, though very warmly recommended to the Prince, and that no engagement with any should be made till a character from you should come to this place. Dr. Stanly desired I should give you this trouble; that a patron of your value ought with discretion to be importuned on such an occasion; that you write a line to my Lord of Ely and to Dr. Scarborough desiring them to send to Dr. Stanly what recommendation they shall think I may be worthy of; my Lord of London would do the same. But not a word of the thing to Mr. Skelton, who is not allowed to speak of anything concerning the family in particular since the business of Dr. Covill. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 66.

SAMUEL PEPYS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 19. Admiralty.—A letter of compliments, referring to their voyage together to Tangier. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXV, 56.

Sir EDWARD VAUDREY to the SAME.

1686, July [19–]29. Camp before Buda.—“ ’Twould be too tedious for tired hand to answer every particular or wipe away the ladies' tears who seem so touched at my departure. Let them weep on whilst I acquit myself of what concerns me more nearly, and instead of tears for tears to them, let me discharge myself by news for news to you.

“ I doubt not but you have already heard of that unfortunate attack we made a fortnight ago where so many of our brave countrymen were killed, and scarce anyone but wounded . . . Since that we have had better success. Saturday last after the most obstinate defence enemy ever made we lodged ourselves at last upon the two towers with the whole breach betwixt them; after a most cruel fire of musquetry for almost 4 hours having driven him at length from the breach, he sprang nine mines successively amongst us with the most cruel success I ever saw; whole heaps of our men were blown up, others swallowed in the earth, others burnt to a mass of flesh liker to anything than to a man. But the devil himself and all this hell of fire was not able to repulse the jolly Germans who mounted boldly over their companions' bodies, and maintained the post in spite of Mahomet and all his myrmidons; several entered into the town at the heels of the enemy, but not being followed by their friends, retired into the towers which we still possess. The particulars of the Bavarians' attack I cannot give you; their success is not unlike ours, being masters of the tower and a small post in

the castle. The enemy still retrenches himself in the town, and defends himself with an obstinacy not much different from a desperate madness. This morning we have sprung two mines under the second wall with pretty good success. The Army marches to the relief; some say the Grand Vizier at the head of it. This presses our proceedings and I hope we may be ready to salute him from the walls with his own cannon at his arrival. Thus much for news; now for the ladies. Be pleased to assure those distressed damsels their knight errant is still safe, and if not loaded with the enemy's spoils, at least hopes to return with his bones sufficiently bruised for their sakes.

"I know not what you mean by Mr. Fitz-James' employment, but I thank you however for the part you seem to take in what concerns him." $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 68.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREDGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 20-30. Ratisbon.—Understands that Sir William receives news from Hungary by the Emperor's minister. Mr. Fitz-James was named in the *Gazette* as among the dead, but is well. Vaudrey was wounded with a stone in the assault [of Buda]. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 70.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to the SAME.

1686, July 21. Whitehall.—An express came from you yesterday which seems to be an argument that there is greater likelihood of your staying than of your being to come over hither very speedily. The King hath admitted some of his Roman Catholic servants to places at Court. *The Archbishop is said to have known nothing of this Commission before it was passed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised above.* XXV, 57.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to the SAME.

1686, July 23.—"I could fill a letter with my thanks for your kindness to my son Will. whilst he stayed in Paris . . . All that I can say in return is to tell you I am very glad of a piece of news, which I presume is not unwelcome to you, who having stayed long enough at the Court of France to be glutted with the happiness of this world, will be content for the sake of variety with the mortification of returning into your own country. We expect to see you come back so refined by your travels, that [your] old acquaintance will be a little [*MS. torn*] of you, when you first come over, but that being over, as all things wear out in time, shall not we grow familiar and laugh a little, in spite of all politique speculations that would persuade us to the contrary? We must in some degree be revenged upon the world, and use it scurvily when we are alone. The place

you have been in for some time will furnish matter, and little England, you know, will always do its part, and I do not think that mankind in general was ever capable of making a more extraordinary picture than it will do at this time, if you will but deal honestly and set your pencil to work. In the meantime, you have this consolation, that there never was a more favourable age for your profession, if you have not justled it out of your head with good breeding and new fashions. The Statute and Common Law do so sneak [?] when the Civil Law comes [?] into the company that you cannot imagine how Doctors' Commons triumpheth. Therefore now is your time to come over, and I have an interest to use any arguments to invite you to make haste, that I may so much the sooner tell you that no man shall ever be more truly your faithful humble servant." $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXV, 59.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 23. The Hague.—The States of Holland are to meet again on Thursday next, when I suppose something may be done in order to banishing the rebels, as I am assured from the Prince of Orange that his Majesty has lately spoken very warmly to the Dutch Ambassador, which probably will quicken them a little. The States General have desired that I would this afternoon come to a Conference with them about the Bantam business. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 60.

JOHN BURROW to the SAME.

1686, July 26. Marseilles.—Is glad that there are hopes of recovering the goods taken from the four English ships at Toulon.

The late Consul Lang's counting-house contained about 18,000 crowns, and a patent given by Charles II to Consul Colson in 1664, which had the attachment of the French King and was registered by the Parliament at Aix.

The Dutch Consul here believes that three casks beeswax taken out of the *Marienberg* are still at Toulon ; they were laden by Thomas Langhorne, an Englishman, at Genoa, consigned to Consul Jeffreys of Alicante. Why the Dutch goods should be restored, and his detained, is strange.

There is talk of the galleys going out. No news of the Duke de Mortemar since he sailed to Barbary. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXV, 62.

Then follows on separate sheet :—

An Algerine of 10 guns and 12 Pedreros being hungry of purchase, seized a French tartan off Cape Paul, and sunk her, but in cold blood began to repent, especially the soldiers, who went ashore near Tetuan to go to Algiers by land and give account

thereof. At the same time 12 Moors landed to cut wood, so there were left on board only 18 Moors and 7 renegados with 15 Christian slaves. These two latter made a combination to rise up with the ship. The renegados resolved to go to Spain and turn Christians, thus saving their lives and liberties and keeping the ship and making slaves of the Moors. They came to Marseilles with a French Ensign with the Turkish dragged at the stern. The Governor received them courteously; the ship was brought into the mole. She is a handsome frigate. Among the slaves there is one Englishman, the rest Dutch and of several nations. 1 p.; XXV, 62a.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, July 27-Aug. 7. The Hague.—I am to succeed you at Paris, and beg you to let your servants enquire about a house for me. I hope you will give me instructions how I am to govern myself. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXV, 78.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, July 29. London.—It is supposed that some of the Commissioners touching ecclesiastical matters will not act. Sir Thomas Pinfold, the King's Advocate, is ordered to attend the Commission. They have been fishing for one to be Deputy Registrar (Mr. Bridgeman is the principal one) but yet cannot fix it.

Sir Thomas Exton is now upon the visitation of Lincoln diocese. The money that Pinfold is called to account for is that which was deposited by the Dissenters as a caution to perform the monitions given them to come to Church and receive the Sacrament and to certify by the time fixed.

My wife and sister are glad of the codicil to Sir William Stapleton's will, otherwise Lady Stapleton would have had indifferent treatment at the hands of Mr. Trant. He is said to have resented some things ill at her hands. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 67.

The Abbé RIZZINI to the SAME.

[1686,] [July 29-]Aug. 9. Friday.—Last evening de Croissi visited the Nuntio. They discussed Spanish affairs, that is the case of the two galleons, without coming to a conclusion. De Croissi pressed for an Abbaye de Dames for a sister of his at Rheims. The Pope's leave is necessary. This was the main motive of the visit. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 220.

Dr. JOHN HUTTON to the SAME.

[1686,] Aug. 2.—The result of Sir William's letter is satisfactory, the Princess having said she was obliged for his

care of her. "But they have ever had but one physician and the Hollanders with the French so much solicit that nobody is heard as yet." 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 83.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 4. Dublin Castle.—Several brave young men of quality, of this kingdom, are at Buda—Lord Mountjoy, his son and Colonel Forbes, the Earl of Granard's second son, the first and last of whom have been "scurvily enough" wounded. As to your going to Constantinople, "you will forgive me if I do not advise or wish you to undertake that Embassy; it is at this time a melancholy one, and an empty one too, for the Company is at this time very low, and the trade almost gone." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 75.

Monsieur COTTEREAU to the SAME.

1686, Aug. [4-]14 [n.s.]. Versailles.—The King has passed a good night and this morning made his Communion, and afterwards touched. This evening he is not so well. XXV, 87.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 5. Whitehall.—I am sorry that you meet with troublesome business about your own domestics, and hope ere this you will have gained your point.

On Tuesday the Lords Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs met and read their Commission. The Archbishop was indisposed and did not come. They only named officers; Mr. Thomas Smyth (Proctor) is Deputy Register. The Bishop of London is summoned to attend the next meeting by a citation; a copy was left with the Bishop, the original under seal shewn only and returned to the Register. Great expectations there are what the event will be. It is said the King intends to take a turn to Winchester; he may make a progress into the west. Lord Montague, being returned to Court and well received, it is concluded he may get honourable employment speedily. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 76.

Monsieur COTTEREAU to the SAME.

1686, Aug. [5-]15 [n.s.]. Versailles.—The King is better. I hope to be in Paris to-morrow and to tell you how difficult it is to get to the truth of any matter which passes by the hand of Bergère, one of Monsieur de Croissy's clerks, a boasting fellow, on whom de Croissy much relies. XXV, 87a.

JOHN TINKLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 6. Rochelle.—The Intendant will not release his ship without the promised order from Monsieur de Croissy. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVI, 66.

J[AMES] F[ITZ] J[AMES] to HIS BROTHER [HENRY].

1686, Aug. [6?–]16. Imperial Camp near Buda.—“The 11th past the Great Vizier arrived with his army upon the hills that are on the Bavarian’s side towards the plain, joining his army with that of the Serasquier that was come there some days before. The Turks began to skirmish in the plain in great number; some of theirs were killed, amongst whom (as we have heard by a great many prisoners we have taken) the Serasquier had his head cut by a Hussar who found a great many letters in his pocket. I believe he came to have a nearer view of our lines of circumvallation.

“The 12th early we had advice by two Christians that had escaped from the Turks that they had a design to attack us that day, so that we marched out of our lines and posted ourselves upon two lines as advantageously as we could. Towards night some of the enemies advanced into the plain and skirmished.

“The 13th the Turks remained quiet the morning; towards night the Tartars advanced towards the middle of the plain at the right hand, but retired immediately to their camp.

“The 14th early the enemies sent down into the plain, by several little bodies, 6,000 Janissaries and 4,000 Sipahis, all men chosen of the royal [?] army; some prisoners say that the reason why they sent them was that a reiter of the regiment of Mercy had given himself up to the Turks, and had told them that we had no troops upon the hills at our right hand, which was true, and that they could easily cast in succour into the town, or even plant cannon upon the hill, and command [?] our camp. We seeing the Turk advancing towards us began to march with the whole army to fitt [*sic*] them, but they observing it, ran with a prodigious quickness towards the hills with a design to make themselves masters of them, upon what we made a counter-march, and went back to our first post. At the same time the Hussars and the regiment of Croats were sent to oppose the enemy while taking post upon the hill; and for fear that the enemy should strive to cast in succour by the valley at the right of the hill, the right wing of the second line was sent towards that plain; but then, fearing that the Hussars and the Croats would not be strong enough, we sent seven regiments of the wing to succour them, leaving the rest in the plain. Immediately after that we were come the Turks charged the Hussars and made them fly, and came with a prodigious fury upon these seven regiments, but they were vigorously repulsed, upon

what [*sic*] the Hussars rallied and came to charge, when the Turks with new fury gave a terrible discharge of their musketry and with their Sipahis fell upon us, but these regiments remained as firm as a rock and repulsed them with such a force that they entirely routed the Sipahis, who by reason of the quickness of their horses lost not above 200 men; then we fell in upon the Janissaries and for all they were covered by a little wood that is there, and that they fired continually with eight pieces of cannon they had brought up and with their musquetry, we entirely defeated them, having killed near 3,000 of them and taken, I believe, 500, of which I have taken two lusty tall fellows and one fine sabre. There was 57 standards taken. Whilst we had engaged upon the hill, the enemy advanced with his whole army, as if he had a mind to attack us, upon which the Duke of Lorraine with the rest of the army, marched to them upon two lines, and those troops that had beaten the 10,000 Turks upon the hill, marched down into the plain in two bodies; one went at the right to hinder a body of Turks that was there to take it in the flank, the other went with a design to join itself in the plain with the rest of the army, but it surpassed[?] the army of half an hour's march and therefore stayed. The Turks immediately charged the Hussars that were at the left of this body, and pushed them behind the body; but General Taaf, fearing they take us behind, made advance to them the regiment of Neuburgs which obliged them to retire; then that body that was at the right fearing that this body should be beaten, came to it, but was charged by some Tartars in the back which made them gallop on as hard as they could, when General Taaf, riding up to one of those regiments made him turn face against the enemy who retired. As it began to be late the Duke sent order that these two bodies that were joined together, should come back since that the enemy did retire up to his camp. The Turks, seeing that the advanced troops retired, came down in very great number to charge them; but they made *volte face* very nimbly, and the right wing charging the Turks very nimbly, and [*sic*] obliged them all to retire; then our whole army went back into the camp.

"In the engagement with the 10,000 Turks some prisoners say that three Bashas were killed, at [? and] the Janissary Aga who commanded them was wounded. This was certainly the bravest action was ever done, for never seven regiments of horse which made 3,500 men did force 6,000 foot, sustained by 4,000 horse in a thick wood; the honour of that action ought to be given to General Taaf, who was always at the head of the troops, leading them on his own self. In this action we had not 40 men killed."

Let Sir William Trumbull see this account. It is "the truest you will have, for I was there from the beginning to the end." Pray write to my sister that Mr. Thorp was killed at the second attack. 6 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 93.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 8. Brussels.—Has been much embarrassed with Lord Manchester, who was six weeks in Brussels; then with Lord Denbigh, who is now settled in the Academy; also to wait upon the Electoral Prince of Saxe to Antwerp. He came from England *incognito*. Thanks Sir William for making him acquainted with Dr. Hutton, who left with him 1*lb.* of snuff perfumed with amber[gris]. Mr. Nicholas also left a small parcel of plain tobacco for Sir William, which he is sending by Monsieur Battier, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General to Madrid. He also sends by him a small taste of our chocolate. Congratulates Sir William on his advancement to Constantinople as “a post of greater honour, less trouble and more profit,” and supposes that to Mr. Skelton the air of France as well as the Court will be more agreeable than that at the Hague.

He enquires for books on History, Geography or Morality, and will return an equivalent in chocolate and snuff. He wants also 2*lb.* of the best French sealing wax, and “the like quantity of sand which shines like gold to throw upon letters, with 3 pairs of small French scissors.” The Brussels “Camolet” has the name to be the best in the world of all colours. Some hath been lately sent for the French King.

Count del Val has been in the country, but is now returned. He has no inclination to return to Paris, “there being small appearance of his getting money, which makes men here afraid of being employed as ministers.” 4 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXV, 80.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SWEDISH ENVOY.

1686, Aug. 9 [*endorsement*, Paris].—The King has again introduced a natural son, the mother being unknown. Madame de Choiseuil “de chez Madame de Conty” has been ordered to leave the Court for “galanterie,” and the Marquis de Créquy. The Bishop of Metz is dead and his brother, Monsieur de la Feuillade has gone to secure the Bishopric. Also Monsieur de Lambert, Governor of Luxemburg, whose post has been given to Monsieur de Boufflers, and a proposal of marriage is said to have been made between the young Prince of Lorraine and a daughter of Monsieur’s. The Canon President came here to obtain concessions for the Duc of Lorraine. He has returned on being told on behalf of de Croissy that the proposals would be entertained if he made no mention of the Duchy of Lorraine, but of an equivalent, which was unacceptable.

The Nuncio is ill: de Croissy has visited him and had a long conference on the affairs of the Palatinate. 3 *pp.*; *French*; *copy*. XXV, 81.

Dr. O[wen] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 9. Whitehall.—This day the Bishop of London appeared before the Commissioners; the Lord Chancellor, after a short discourse about the nature and extent of their Commission, asked his Lordship why he did not obey the King's command in suspending Dr. Sharpe. The Bishop insisted that what he had done was by advice of his Counsel, and required time to give the reason of the law in the case, and demanded a copy of the Commission and of the charges against himself. The Chancellor replied that it was unusual to grant the former, and that there were no charges, but a plain question which might be as plainly answered. Their Lordships would grant a week after which the Bishop is to appear again. 2 pp.; *holograph; seal of the Earl of Shrewsbury*. XXV, 82.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 9. Windsor.—“The French Ambassador here having acquainted his Majesty that the Most Christian King does consent that you should bring back with you into England such French Protestant servants as went with you from hence into France, and this being what his Majesty directed you to insist upon, he has thought fit to send you your letters of revocation. Accordingly you are to demand your audience of congé, and come away as soon after you have had them [*sic*] as your own convenience will allow of. In the business of your French Protestant servants his Majesty would have you bring away only such as you took here, and went with you from hence into France; the others (if you have any) you must discharge at Paris, wherein his Majesty expects you should be very exact and punctual.” 1 p. Misc. 53.

The SAME to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 9. Whitehall.—The King sending into France for 75 tuns of Cahors wine would have you procure a passport for permission to ship the same in such vessel and at such time as Mr. James l'Abadie, or whom he shall appoint, shall desire. You are to let Monsieur de Croissy know that Mr. l'Abadie is the person whom his Majesty employs for that purpose. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 54.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 9–19. Hamburg.—“Some late *démarches* of the King of Denmark have put this place in a great fermentation, as you will see by the enclosed sent me by a prudent Minister in an observing Court, who hath ranged better the causes of our suspicion, but (I thank God) such a great interest of

our Nation (that the English Company with such great estates in our manufacture should be surprised, and be subject to an absolute monarchy) did not surprise me, and I have sufficiently advised home our danger, which may not overtake us; the Danish Minister having been often with me and his way solving the phenomena; and the French Ambassador at Copenhagen having protested to Sir Gabriel Sylvius that he knows nothing of it, and thinks it to be a *coup trop hardie* [*sic*] to be done without the participation of his master. The Danish Court is in its full exaltation at Gottorp, and expects only the Electoral Prince of Saxony to appear as terrible in the campment of 10,000 or 12,000 men, as delightful in balls, collations and other divertissements. All else is mute, excepting the fate of Buda, from which place the last letters brought very ill news, which may hatch Monsieur's pretensions." 2 pp. XXV, 97.

The enclosed is probably folio 214: see pp. 206 ante and 215 post.

Le DUC DE ST. AIGNAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. [10-]20 [n.s.]. Versailles.—What concerns the Marquis de Saissac, my friend and relative is of importance to me. If Monsieur de Louvois had been here I should have told him your message to me.

I have not forgotten the places for the Carrousel. As it will be in the *Grande Ecurie*, Monsieur le Grand Escuyer, the Count d'Armagnac will settle them, but your rank and merit will be distinguished. 1½ pp.; *French; holograph*. XXV, 98.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, Aug. 12.—The King on the death of Sir William Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, has conferred that office on Sir Nathaniel Johnson. ¼ p. XXV, 85.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 12. Whitehall.—Had heard that the Turkey Company had petitioned against changing Lord Chandos at this time, having been at great charge in fitting out Sir William Soames; yet he does not find that Lord Chandos is confirmed in his station, only that Mr. Skelton, who was once bid to expect a removal, was again told he was to continue where he is.

It is said that Lord Dungan [*sic*] goes Ambassador to Spain, and Lord Carlingford as Generalissimo to Holland, and Lord Montague Ambassador to France. It is said that the Star Chamber was to be set up again, new alliances to be made, and some of the Chief Ministers to be displaced.

The King will go to Portsmouth and Winchester and then westward to Exeter, Bridgewater and Bristol. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 86.

Dr. JOHN HUTTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 12-22. Dusseldorf.—Am on my way to Vienna to meet Mr. Sidney somewhere in Germany. The Prince was well pleased with what you wrote, but would not yet dispose of the place, and waits for recommendations from my Lord of Ely, and Sir Charles Scarborough, and that Mr. Sidney might converse with me. Sidney therefore proposed to meet me and keep me with him. If he were pleased with me, then the place would not be filled till Sidney, Dr. Stanley and I should have met his Highness. In the meantime Sidney sent me to find Mr. Primrose and deliver some directions from the latter's family, Mr. Sidney being likely to go to Germany also. 3 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 99.

JONATHAN GREENEFIELD to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 15. Rochelle Prison.—Supplicates assistance to procure abatement of his sentence pronounced the 12th inst. for having been found at sea with some French passengers on board. His vessel and goods are condemned upon an ordinance of June 23 last, and his person to perpetual slavery in the galleys; his money and effects were seized without allowance for his subsistence, and his person loaded with heavy irons. As counsel he was only allowed a Frenchman that understood little English. The French that were judged with him have appealed to Paris. His vessel of about 30 tons belongs to "Cardiff near Bristol." *On the back*,

Andrew Stuckey, junior, Robert Mackerell, Henry Ranking, and John Lee, English merchants, not naturalised, of Rochelle, support the above petition, adding that they have been in hopes for them and their families "to retire for England, and a noise runs here that our Sovereign King hath requested of this King 22 families. If your Honour would be so pleased to give us a word of comfort how we oft [*sic*] to act, and who the 22 persons or families may be, will be an everlasting engagement to the above named." 2 pp. XXV, 88.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 16. [London.]—His Majesty has the sole dispose of the thing and the first was Sir Wm. Soames. Heretofore the [Turkey] Company did pretend to election but had nothing in their charter to bear it, and it was purely the favour of the Prince. But now the King uses his own right, and his pleasure known, the party waits upon the Company to let them know it, and then they appoint the Committee to treat with him, for there are articles entered into between the Ambassador and the Company, who usually

allows 6,000 or 7,000*l.* for advance towards setting him forth, and about 2,000*l.* a year to defray his charge, and pay a quarter before hand. The Ambassador has several other benefits.

Sir Thomas Exton desires you to bring his son with you when you come home. I have about 18*l.* Rochester money for you and 36*l.* from Mr. Wywell. I have heard of the intrigues about the executorship. I told them I thought you would not renounce. Hence she [*? Lady Stapleton*] puts Sir Charles [*Hedges ?*] upon it purely to get the 100*l.* I believe Sir Charles begins to understand Hancock.

Durham [*Chancellorship*] is not disposed, on the discourse that the Bishop will put it into civil hands for Natty Lloyd, his godson.

P.S.—Dr. Wynne to-day was doubtful of your going to Constantinople. It is said that the Lord Chancellor's brother, who came home a true son of the Romish Church and was knighted, is to go. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXV, 90. See p. 261 *post*.

DR. OWEN WYNNE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 16. Whitehall.—The Bishop of London has till the last of the month to bring in his answer, it being now vacation, and the Advocates at Doctors' Commons being out of town. It is reported that you have your letters of revocation and that the M. Christian King has yielded the point about your domestics. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*; *seal of Earl of Shrewsbury*. XXV, 91.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 16. Whitehall.—The King intends to go his progress into the West and to visit the several places where the rebels had been, and to see Plymouth, Bristol, &c. 1½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXV, 92.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, Aug. 18.—The Lord Chancellor did not require an oath that the Bishop of London had not received a copy of the Commission till the night before, and made apology for saying at the former hearing that it might be had at every coffee-house, adding that he desired to be taken aright and not to be so interpreted as if he represented the Bishop as a coffee-house man. He spoke with greater calmness than before, and the Bishop with equal calmness, but greater courage and readiness. The Commissioners withdrew for half-an-hour, and then all seemed to allow no further time, and the Chancellor said very warmly they would allow no more a minute's time to consult about the questioning their jurisdiction. He added that he was infirm and at the Waters

for his health, and it incommoded him to come so often. The Bishop answered that he could not imagine he applied for time to prejudice his health, but in order to a more material answer and that he might do it in fit manner. The Chancellor said "given the matter, here we shall not much regard manner or form." The Bishop pressing for time with so much reason and courage, upon his asking for a fortnight, it was, all of a sudden granted *nem. contradicente*. The Earl of Northampton, Sir Francis Compton and others came in with the Bishop, and stood next him. *Exsurgat Deus*. 3 pp. XXV, 96.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 19. Whitehall.—The King understanding that the Controlleur Général and the Abbé his son have been very favourable from time to time to such Irish as study in Paris, has commanded me to write the enclosed to the Controlleur to thank him in his name, and to desire the continuance of his good offices. You are to deliver the letter yourself.

The King has likewise heard from the Bishop of Laon in Ireland that Monsieur Bailly, Abbé de St. Thierry, Monsieur Talon, Premier Valet de Chambre de la Garde Robe, and the Abbé des Marais, D.D. of St. Sulpice have also taken great care of the said Irish, and thinks you should take some opportunity of acquainting them how sensible he is of it, and doubts not but they will continue to favour his said subjects.

As to Sir Wm. Stapleton's sons he would have you inform yourself to whose care and disposal they were left, and if Sir William left any directions about their education, for he remembers Sir William intended to breed them up in his religion, and therefore if you find my Lady intends nothing contrary thereunto, you are to speak to Monsieur de Croissy that they may return into England with their mother, who submits their disposal to his Majesty.

A petition has been presented on behalf of Nicholas Butler, James Raffter, Stering Guinedy, Anthony Cariol, Anthony Irlandes, Charles Luypres and Daniel Morley, subjects of his Majesty, who are in the galleys at Marseilles, but have all (save the last) served out their time. You should desire their liberty. 1½ pp. Misc. 55.

B[EVIL] SKELTON to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 23. The Hague.—Mr. Skelton would like Lady Trumbull's copper, but the coaches will not be wanted unless his successor at the Hague wants any of Mr. Skelton's four. One cost lately in England 270l.

The Elector of Brandenburg has left Cleves for Berlin and repents of his journey into these parts, so that he will renew his

friendship with France, and be more engaged with that crown than ever. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXV, 102.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 23. Dublin Castle.—Sir William will find his new province in this conjuncture much easier than in the time of Vizier Kara Mustapha, who was a tyrant and scorned Christians. The Turks now are greatly humbled and much more courteous. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXV, 104.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 23–Sept. 2. Hamburg.—As the King of Denmark (Aug. 20–30) by three of his Ministers was making his demands of this magistracy, his whole army was marching towards us, not from a camp of review and entertainment (which was the specious varnish for bringing so many men together) but with hostile intentions. This Senate would send no deputies to meet him, as he desired, but gave their answer to his Resident here, to this effect, that the King had broke his word with them, when he was last before the town in 1679, of which the King of France, the Elector of Brandenburg and the House of Lunenburg being guarantees, they were to be consulted before they could give the King any further answer. Next morning all the army was seen in their white tents on the land-side of the town, and his men in their march the day before seized an outguard belonging to us, and arrested 15 or 16 boats, which bring from Holstein our provision of wood, and that morning some of his men coming to plunder a house under our works, two or three of them were killed by our cannon. The Dane began to make a great trench between this place and Altona. The town had assurance three or four days before from the Duke of Hanover (newly returned from Venice) that he would send succours, that the difference his brother, the Duke of Zell, had with them should sleep till this storm was past over, and that the forces of Lunenburg should march ; the Elector of Brandenburg had said he would not see any violence offered to a Hans town. We had that day the fruits of the neighbourhood, and some troops of Hanover came in. We expect more from there, and from the Elector of Brandenburg. The enemy ventured too near to our river, would have fired some houses where the train-oil is made, and lost about 30 men from a man-of-war of this place. The night before they attacked a sconce, belonging to this place, and had two considerable officers wounded. Last night they fired upon it in good earnest, and were well answered. Firing went on all night. Guldelow, the King's natural brother, commands, not the Count de Roy, who dissuaded the King from the enter-

prise. Some say there is one of quality gone from the Elector to warn the King of what may follow if he draw not off his army. We hope our men-of-war will save the ships in this port. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXV, 117.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREDGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, Aug. 24–Sept. 3. Ratisbon.—The succour which got into Buda some days after the victory against the 10,000 which were detached on the 14th August by the Grand Vizier, is not considerable, as appears from letters captured of the Governor to the Vizier—of 150 Janissaries who got in not 50 were unwounded; he cannot defend himself long. The Vizier had drawn his army some hours further from the Imperialist camp, but now appears again, and it is thought he resolves whatever it cost him to succour the place. The German infantry is in a manner ruined; the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria have had to dismount their cavalry to supply their want in the trenches. The Brandenburgers and Saxons have lost half their numbers. No advance has been made towards taking the place since they lodged themselves on the breach on 27 July. Their pioneers are worth nothing; almost all their mines have a contrary effect. Disease prevails. A Saxon officer writes that he has not been in bed for 18 days; bread is scarce and rotten. The Turks might starve all their horses, if they made a bridge and stopped their foragers. The Bavarians got into the second story of the castle, and disputed it chamber by chamber with the Turks, making holes in the walls, and flinging *grenados* at one another. The Imperialists are not strong enough to guard their trenches and force the Turks to a battle. The 1,200 Swedes are at Comoren, and General Scharfenberg is daily expected with 9,000 men from Transilvania. Mr. Forbes died at Vienna of his wounds. 5 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 118.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 26. London.—I have at a distance felt the pulse of some of the chief of the Turkey Company. They petitioned for the continuance of Lord Chandos, who had regained several things lost for them by the former Ambassador. They also hoped to save expense. On Sunday night Skelton was declared your successor.

I dined yesterday with Secretary Coventry; there were at table the Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Carbery, the Lord William Savile and Sir Thomas Clarges. There was a spiteful dialogue between the uncle and nephew; neither spared each other, nor anybody else. Your name came up. His Majesty goes to view Sedgmoor and Bristol. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 105.

JOHN ARCHER to ABRAHAM DUPORT of Rochelle.

1686, Aug. 26. Bristol.—When the King was on progress at Badminton and Bristol, an order was granted for Sir William Trumbull to press for the release of Jonathan Greenfield. 1 p. XXV, 108. [*See p. 209 ante.*]

[WENCESLAS] LOBKOWITZ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, [Aug. 26–] Sept. 5. Paris.—I have received your communication and would have answered to Monsieur de Vaudrois if I had known where he is. I shall take the liberty to accompany the Count de Caunitz, who will shortly be in England, by one of my letters and I hope you will accord him the same esteem which you have had towards myself. I only wish that due reflection should be had to the importance for the good of the State and the glory of the King of England of the conservation of the Rhine, the fear of which daily grows, and that that should not be the subject of the new troubles of Christendom, and I am persuaded of a King as resolute and enlightened that we may hope for speedy cessation. 1 p.; *French* ; *seal*. XXV, 229.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 28. Dublin Castle.—Announces death of Sir William's brother [George]. The Lord Chancellor will give a particular account of him ; his Lady was with him in his sickness. The King has lost an admirable servant.

"As the world goes, and the circumstances of the Turkey Company considered, I would not be the means of sending a friend thither . . . On Thursday last my Lord Tyrconnel embarked for England ; if he may have his will, there will be a further change in the Army here, which will be a great mortification to the poor English inhabitants, and will in a little time have too great an influence upon the King's revenue." 2 pp. XXV, 110.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 30. Whitehall.—Asks his interest on behalf of Isaac Mayhew, an English subject detained in France for his religion. The Lord President had written about him, and the Archbishop of Canterbury supports the case. 1½ pp. XXV, 112.

Sir GEORGE ETHEREDGE to the SAME.

1686, Aug. 31–Sept. 10. Ratisbon.—It was designed to take the Governor of Buda alive, but he was killed in his own house. The Grand Vizier, who saw the town taken, is endeavouring his retreat. The Turks set fire to the

town. The army, except 20 regiments, is marching after the Vizier to ease him of his baggage.

Lord Chandos, not deserving the favour of the Court, serves the Turkey Company at a cheaper rate than ordinarily. Find for how many years he agreed with them, how near his time is out, and how much yearly they allow him. Lord Winchelsey had 10,000 rix dollars *per annum* and 2,000 gratuity. Sir Da. Harvey the same allowance, but the Company disputed the gratuity. Lord Chandos as a disaffected person serves them at an under rate. The King's having no good opinion of him, was the reason he was intended to be recalled. The charge, if looked into, is not so great as the Company will pretend in setting out Sir W. Soames: the same presents will serve, and it is no more than what they gave him for equipage, which I think was but 600*l.*, and I am sure not more than 800*l.* If your friends press hard at Court, you may get over this rub. 4 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXV, 128.

[WILLIAM] AGLIONBY to ———.

1686, Aug. 31. Antwerp.—Though I had a passport from the [British] Envoy, I had great difficulties with Monsieur de Magalory, who said that such passports could be got for 30 sous, and that I spoke French too well to be an Englishman. An Irish "recolet" certified that I was English. It was then asserted that I was naturalized in France. This was disproved by my diary, showing that I had arrived from Italy six weeks before. It was then said that I was Italian. After being taken for examination to a Jesuit, I was released. I request that my case may be put before the Ambassador. 4 *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 79.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [HENRY SIDNEY ?].

1686, Aug. [?]. Paris.—In favour of Dr. John Hutton, being perfectly assured of his being well qualified for the employment [as physician to the Princess of Orange]. "All things are very quiet here; the affairs in Hungary, this King's indisposition, and the troubles occasioned by religion suspend any strength of action for the present. And what noise so ever they may make in the world, you may be assured they do not desire to make war in good earnest." 1 *p.*; *draft*, in *Sir William's hand*. XXV, 87*b*.

Probably the Enclosure referred to in Sir Peter Wyche's letter, *p.* 207 *ante*.

[1686, August.]—I infer that there is a dangerous design against the town of Hamburg from the following circumstances. (1) The King of Denmark has more than 7,000

men near that place, so disposed that in 24 hours they may be at the gates. (2) He is further bringing into Holstein half his mounted and foot guards. (3) Much munition of war is being secretly sent from Copenhagen to Glückstat. (4) They are working there night and day at war material. (5) There is a report that 12 French men of war are sailing Northward. (6) Hamburg is divided in itself and ill garrisoned, having only 2,500 men. (7) Communication with the Danes is daily increasing, and the Danish Ministers are holding continual secret conferences with the chief citizens of Hamburg, even at night. (8) The Danes have occupied various islets in the river before the town, the importance of which step will be seen by a glance at the map. (9) The town is at variance and almost at open war with Zell, so that no support thence can be hoped for. (10) The Elector of Brandenburg is absent, and his best troops in Hungary. (11) Likewise the Elector of Saxony. (12) The Swedes have no force in Pomerania or the Duchy of Bremen, what was there having gone to Hungary. With all this and the long-standing strong desire which Denmark has to secure Hamburg, the danger is obvious. 2 pp.; *French*. XXV, 214.

Monsieur BONNEUILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686, August or September.] Paris.—I have just received your letter and have spoke to Madame d'Arpaion, and she has spoken to the Dauphiness, who replied that she was *dans les remèdes* and sorry to be unable to receive you.

De Croissy told me he would give me your despatches Saturday or Sunday. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXV, 233.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to the SAME.

[1686, August or September,] Saturday. Versailles.—De Croissy says that your Catholic servants must be included in the passports, but that certificates of their religion must be sent in. I said that he had a notice that all were Huguenots, but that he had told the King that this was not so, on your statement. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 236.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to the SAME.

1686, September 2. Whitehall.—The Bishop of London has made answer to the Commission that he hoped he had fully obeyed the King, for he had called Dr. Sharp before him, shewn him his Majesty's letter and monished him not to preach, which he had not since done. Though the letter spoke of "Suspending from Preaching," there was no such censure. His advocates were Drs. Oldys, Hedges, Brice and Newton. No decree will be given till next Monday.

I told Mr. [Rupert] Brown[e] that it might be no disservice to you that he and his friends should get in with some of the *Committee of the Turkey Company* and *inspire them* how much it will be for their interest that you should be *speedily despatched* in such a juncture when they may expect all easiness and good terms from the Porte and how the slipping of such a *nick* may prove a prejudice, especially if *some other less able to serve* should get himself named to that Embassy. 3 pp.; *part in cipher deciphered and italicised above.* XXV, 115.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, September 2–12. Brussels.—If you have the chocolate made with a third part more than usual of Bannillios, it will be two guilders a pound, but with the usual quantity 6 Dutch shillings, or 3s. 6d. English. Dr. Hutton's perfumed snuff cost him a Louis d'or, but if without perfume 3 guilders or 6s. English. 2 pp.; *holograph.* XXV, 146.

JACQUES LEMPRIÈRE to the SAME.

1686, September 3. St. Lo Gaol.—Has been closely imprisoned for aiding Protestants to escape to Jersey, and petitions Sir William to get him released. 2 pp.; *French; holograph; seal.* XXV, 120.

Dr. O[WEN] W[YNNE] to the SAME.

1686, September 6. Whitehall.—The Bishop of London is suspended during the King's pleasure. Mr. Franklyn being asked how the sentence was to be published, exhibited his surrender of the office of King's Proctor, and then Sir Thomas Pinfold told them that it was to be sent to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and to be affixed to the Chapter-house door. 1 p.; *holograph.* XXV, 121.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, September, 6–16. Hamburg.—For some nights after Sept. 2 (n.s.) the Danes re-assaulted our Star sconce, but went away with loss. On the 5th (n.s.) we made a rally to relieve the sconce, but the Danes had notice of our intentions. Their Horse, falling in with ours, and having the same sign (a piece of paper in their hats) confounded us, but at last we cleared ourselves and retreated. That day the King of Denmark had promised to fling no bombs into the town, but irritated with our outfall, spent three amongst us that evening, which enlightened our darkness, reached into the heart of the town, but burst in the air and did no harm. Since that day we have had cessations prolonged by the King, so many Ministers

from the Elector of Brandenburg and the whole House of Lunenburg coming hither and going to the camp and returning. Now we have a still-stand for 5 days, a grace accorded to us unsought for, we being in an excellent and terrible posture of defence and losing our trade by it. Fresh succours come from these Princes every day. The Duke of Holstein came to his house here again on Saturday, after having been with the Dukes of Zell and Hanover, who with a war begun, were in probability to be restored; on which considerations all think only point of honour in the case, which to satisfy is the passion of a haughty King, who will venture too much if he proceeds, and is to find out an honourable retreat. I have yet had no instructions from England. Sir Gabriel Sylvius is with the King in the camp, and hath been thrice with me, but desiring every time uninstructed to confer with this Senate, I having taken notice it was too insufferable an encroachment on my post, he left me in anger, and I believe I shall no more have his company.

Our Master is to lose your great abilities in the intrigues of Christendom. You will have *otium cum dignitate*, and *cum lucro*. 3 pp. XXV, 133.

BARON [NILS] LILLIEROTE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, September 7. Stockholm.—There is said to be a triple league between the Kings of Denmark, France and England.

P.S.—September 14.—Your departure [from Paris] deprives me of my best friend. 3½ pp.; *French*; 2 seals. XXV, 123.

NEWS-LETTER.

1686, September 7. The Hague.—The French Ambassador and the Polish and Denmark Envoys, confer daily with some warmth with the Residents of the Emperor, of Sweden, Brandenburg and Lunenburg on the siege of Hamburg.

September 10.—Bentinck is said to have told de Rebenac that the interests of the Prince of Orange were not so incompatible with those of the King of France as was imagined, but that Monsieur d'Avaux spoke too openly against his Highness and worked only for the Amsterdam party. De Rebenac answered that if the Prince wished to make any advances, he must do so in writing. Last Saturday the Pensionary said to the States of Holland that the French King had told the Elector of Brandenburg that if he undertook to succour Hamburg, he would declare war, to which the Elector replied that the King might do as he pleased.

The King of England, it is reported, has named as Envoy to the States the Marquis d'Albeville, formerly known as Baron de Wite, a Romanist, and de Barillon has asked the King

to present to the States a note disavowing what de Citters wrote them, but it was refused. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*. XXV. 124.

JOHN BURROW to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, September 9. Marseilles.—Hopes to obtain from Mr. Lang's office the original patent of King Charles II to Consul Coulson, confirmed in France, granting him one *per cent.* on all merchandise. The goods at Toulon, taken from English ships, are not yet restored. The Earl of Salisbury is here. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXV, 125.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to the SAME.

1686, September 9. Windsor.—The Lord Chancellor desires Lady Trumbull to buy and bring over with her a night-dress of *Point de Paris* for the head for my Lady Jeffreys. 2 pp.; XXV, 127.

WILLIAM LANGS to the SAME.

1686, September 13. Marseilles.—Is prevented by the Courts from inheriting the estate of his late brother as the latter was a naturalised Frenchman, and could not leave his estate to a stranger. The case is going before the Parliament of Aix, and he would like a letter to the First President from de Croissy. 1 p. XXV, 132.

HENRY HASTINGS to the SAME.

1686, September 13. Marseilles.—Wishes to know the privileges given by the *Porto Franco* to Englishmen trading to the Levant.

A friend at Smyrna, Mr. Charles Laxton, wishing to help a freeman of Marseilles entered in a sharer of his bark, on her first voyage. She arrived well laden. She was, with her goods, declared confiscate, as her owners were strangers. Laxton was ignorant of the ordinance. He encloses a few lines from his advocate on the subject. 3 pp.; XXV, 149. *Enclosure* :—

He advises an appeal to the Ambassador, firstly because the bark was built at Marseilles, secondly, if there were English interested, they had liberty by the *franco*, thirdly, in previous cases the ships were built in Spain or Italy, fourthly, the captain and crew were French. 1 p.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXV, 150.

THOMAS ROBSON to the SAME.

1686, September 16. London.—The Lord Treasurer hath not yet ordered a warrant for your entertainment. "I have

pressed Lord Dartmouth for the half-year there which he promises shall be ordered the first money comes." 3 pp. *With accounts*, "three months' entertainment 455*l.*," etc. XXV, 134.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, September 19. Windsor.—Lord Montague having told me that he has 3 or 4 suits of hangings and a velvet bed at Paris, which have been long used, and that he shall want your friendship to have them brought into England whereby to avoid the imposts and the trouble of the Customs, you will assist him in the affair. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 56.

Sir PETER WYCHE to the SAME.

1686, Sept. 24–Oct 4. Hamburg.—At the end of the 5 days' cessation the King [of Denmark] declared that in consideration of the Elector of Brandenburg (not mentioning the Princes of Lunenburg, whom he suspected would press him harder) he would send away his heavy cannon and mortar pieces, leave his trenches, and retire farther off with his army, that the mediation might have more liberty, which he performed, with the surplusage of going himself quite from us to Gottrop. The mediators had begged him to tarry for some time nearer us, but he told them that they might follow him. On the 11th inst. (s.v.) 300 men went out of this town very triumphantly to plain the batteries and trenches which had been raised and cast up against them; the next day all was level. The night before the King left his headquarters came one of his Majesty's yachts, with the Secretary of that part of this Company which is at London, with his letters to the King of Denmark and this Senate, and instructions to Sir Gabriel Sylvius and to myself, so the King was furnished with another argument for his retiring from before us. He demands 300,000 crowns towards the charges of his expedition, an island to be restored to him which these had seized on and on it made a battery, and that he having retired his army, the forces come to their assistance might march out of their territories. This city flatly denies to give one farthing, so eminent sufferers will not be prescribed to what to do for their security, and will see the Danes gone to Northway, Jutland and other distant places before they will again leave themselves unprotected, and have these preliminaries to a Treaty, to have their ships taken and arrested restored to them, to have their commerce open, and to have security against attacks. And their usage from the King since he went to Gottrop, in seizing all their effects found in his dominions, hath made that they demand the cessation of that arrest before they proceed farther. The

mediators have urged—at Gottrop—these not unjust preliminaries. The Swedish Resident was long uninstructed what to say from his master, but now hath been warranted to declare to this Senate that that King wholly disapproves the proceedings against this place, that he is fitting his ships and forecasting to transport his forces, and that he shall be obliged by any overtures made for the restoration of the Duke of Holstein. I procured yesterday the copy of a terrible Imperial decree in favour of this city against the King of Denmark. 4 pp.; *incomplete*. XXV, 142.

Dr. O[WEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686 ?] September 30. Whitehall.—“On Tuesday the Lords Commissioners met. The Ministers of Aldgate, Minories, and Duke’s Place were severely lessoned and the heinousness of their illegal proceedings in kidnapping away people’s children and in marrying of them against their parents’ consent, fully laid open; they excused themselves, saying that they had their cures under the Great Seal, and that the Lord Chancellors and Bishops of London for the time being had had several conferences about reducing their places under episcopal jurisdiction, yet that the Lord Chancellors were against altering the custom, and for preserving the King’s right and privilege in those places; they are ordered to attend Sir Tho. Pinfold with their titles, and their registries of marriage, and inhibited to practice *pendente lite*.”

A petition was read against Sir John Burlace for simoniacal contracts, against Sir Richard Newdigate for oppressing his clerk and detention of his salary and tithes, &c., and by way of information against a poor Levite for incontinency; they are all cited to appear the 19th of October; so, I am told, is the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

P.S.—Sir Philip Lloyd died this morning. We are made to believe that the French move towards Namur and Mons. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVI, 84.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE to the SAME.

[1686, September.] Brussels.—Monsieur Battiot left on Saturday for Paris by the ordinary stage coach and will be there on Friday. Sends snuff perfumed with amber[gris] left for Sir William by Doctor Hutton, and plain snuff left by Mr. Nicholas, and 12*lb.* of the best Brussels chocolate intended for a taste. Count del Val is out of town.

P.S.—We have our fireworks ready for the taking of Buda.

Appended is list of books in octavo wanted from Paris.

Tablets Chronologiques contenant avec ordre l’Estat de l’Eglise en l’Orient and en l’Occident, &c., par G. Marsol, avocat au Parlement a Paris chez Denys Thierry, rue St. Jacques devant la rue de Platre, 1682.

Tablets Chronologiques contenant la liste des Papes Empereurs et Rois qui ont regné depuis la naissance de notre Seigneur jusqu'au present—— same author and publisher, 16^{mo}.

Une [*sic*] *Essais pour un Dictionnaire Universel*, in 8^o.

L'espion du Grand Seigneur, in 8^o or 16^{mo}, which are letters translated out of Arabic into French. "I have only seen one part in 16^{mo}, published at Paris in Febr. 1684." I should be glad to have the rest, with 2*lb.* of the best sealing French wax. The like quantity of sand, with 3 pairs of small scissors. 3 *pp.*; *holograph.* XXV, 231, 232.

[1686, September.]—A list of the chief persons of note killed and wounded in the assault made the 13th inst. [s.n. September, 1686, at Buda].

They made an assault by the Duke of Lorraine's orders, and endeavoured to lodge themselves upon the breach of the wall, notwithstanding the Brandenburgers refused to join, not judging it safe till the breach was better cleared and the palisades beat down. Of his Majesty's subjects in this action were lost Captain Rupert, Captain Talbot, Mr. Moor and Mr. Wiseman, and wounded Lord George Savile, Captain Bellasis, Lt.-Col. Forbes, Capt. St. George and Mr. Steward (the Lord Mountjoy's son). The strangers and others of note killed that day were Count Donau, Count Guido, Count d'Avensberg, Count Palatin Fieldings [*sic*], Prince Piccolomini, Count Herberstein, Count Schaffenberg, Count Kuffstein and the Duke de Vexar (a grandee of Spain) besides 48 other volunteers. We have letters of later date from the camp, which say that the Bavarians being advanced so far as to post themselves upon the Great Rondell, which looks towards the water-side, the Turks made a sally, and not only repulsed them and killed about 100 of them, but also nailed 3 cannons and a mortar-piece; however the enemy paid dear for it. The Great Tower and chief magazine taking fire in the interim, blew up a great part of the Castle, a part of the town, and a good part of the walls. It made such a *tremblement de terre* that those without the walls were for the most part beat down to the ground. This gives great hopes to the Christians of becoming masters of it very speedily.

We hear for certain this day that Heusler has defeated a party of Turks that were on their way between Erla [? Erlau] and Buda, and that the Vizir is marching towards it with 30,000 men. 2 *pp.* XXV, 215.

[EUSÈBE] RENAUDOT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1686, [September?].—I am in difficulty on your mention that a young English Prince has died of his wound, fearing it may be Mr. Fitz-James. I have not yet told his brother.

The President Canon who was said to be coming from the Duke of Lorraine has not continued his journey. The Siamese were to arrive yesterday at Berny where they will be lodged, at a house belonging to the Abbaye of St. Germain. Preparations are going on for the confinement of the Dauphiness. *One or two letters, 4 pp.; French. XXV, 221, and 222.*

Madame DE VILLENEUVE ROUSSERAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, October [2-]12. [Paris.]—Requests a brief declaration before Sir William leaves Paris about a page, buried in his garden at 6 rue du Bacq, Faubourg St. Germain, belonging to Madame Roussereau, that there may be no difficulty when the bones are found. *1 p.; French. XXV, 147.*

Endorsed in Sir William's hand Mr. Constantin to weigh according to agreement to-morrow.

——— to the SAME.

1686, October [13?]-23. Paris.—From Marseilles it is reported that the French consul at Algiers having complained that a Captain had sent two captive Frenchmen to the market, Mezomorto sent for the Captain in full Divan, and on his admitting the fact, immediately ordered him to receive 200 strokes of the bastinado on the soles of his feet, and published an ordinance that anyone selling French slaves would be hung.

At Vienna it is believed that the agreement between Count Tekely and the Emperor has been much advanced by the Elector of Brandenburg's Minister.

The Queen of Poland has written to the Bishop of Beauvais her disappointment at his not being made Cardinal.

Letters from Nimes and Montpellier state the Huguenots of the Cevennes, assembled for prayer at a village near Vigan with their minister, were fired upon by Dragoons, but remained unmoved, and even returned the fire, several officers and 18 or 20 troopers being killed. Seven or eight of the Huguenots were afterwards hung. *4 pp.; French; incomplete. XXV, 151.*

Sir GEORGE ETHEREGE to the SAME.

1686, November 8-18. Ratisbon.—The Secretary of this Embassy at Constantinople "is allowed 600 Lion Dollars a year which is paid by the merchants, the Company esteem him their servant and pretend a right to choose him; if you think fit to have a private secretary, you must pay him yourself, but you may endeavour to get the Company to approve one whom you shall recommend; the man who

enjoys the place at present is one Mr. Cook"; his principles and his countenance "are both very odd, . . . he is of a humour that agrees with that people, is a man of good . . . parts, but I fear you will not find them turned to your liking. . . . As for other matters I recommend you to Sir Dudley North, who is the best able of any I know to inform you; he is a kinsman of my dead friend, Sir Wm. Soames, and can tell you what agreement he made; he has been Treasurer to the Company at Constantinople, and knows what things you will find there and what will be necessary for you to carry with you; . . . he is very much a gentleman, and will not be wanting to oblige one who has deserved his Majesty's favour." 3 pp. XXV, 170.

Monsieur PLEGAT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL at London.

1686, November 16. Paris.—Refers to some samples of some hardened and refined lead which Sir William had undertaken to show the King. 1 p.; *French*; *seal*. XXV, 168.

NEWS-LETTER.

[1686,] November 19.—"The Duchess of Monmouth is now with her two sons in Hedge Lane under a guard, the King having given her leave to be there, because her eldest son was very ill in the Tower. 3½ pp. XXV, 171.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, November 20. Dublin Castle.—Advises few servants, and those useful and good, to be taken to Turkey. Grooms, porters and other servants below stairs are best supplied by Greeks, Armenians, and other people of the country. "You will have great applications made to you to entertain the sons or relations of gentlemen in order to their preferment or to make their fortunes, and perhaps you will not be able to resist their importunities, . . . but you must know that when these gentlemen have been some time with you, and find that matters there do not correspond with their expectations, they will then desire to return home at your expense and perhaps with various complaints against you. . . . The salary of common servants by the year is usually 30 Lion Dollars a man, the cellar-keeper 40, and the butler 50, besides liveries once a year."

Ambassadors having to appear sometimes with considerable equipage, it is their practice to carry abroad about 20 liveries for men to be hired by the day of audience, "such I mean as are Christians of the place, and wear hair and hats upon their heads."

A coach is of little use. Lord Winchilsea sent his back again, but a chair and a horse-litter will be useful for my

Lady. They have a kind of coach. You may better live there for 1,500*l.* a year than for 2,500*l.* in London. "Perhaps my Lady is so curious as to have her own chamber furnished after her own fashion, but as to other things, I would not have you carry anything besides linen, pewter dishes and plate."

I wish you may meet there none of the rude insolences and storms which we endured, for the Turks being made soft by their afflictions, will now treat you at a such a rate, as to become troublesome by their kindnesses. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 173.

SAMUEL PEPYS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, November 24.—The King not having yet himself designed the particular ship that shall attend you, I dare not take upon me to do it. He has in view two ships now on their way home from the Straits, the *Bristol*, Sir Roger Strickland commander, and the *Happy Return*, Captain Fowler, "and being in no wise inclined to set out a ship on purpose, in case his service may be otherwise answered (as it will very well be by either of these shippes) he has declared the purpose of making use of one of them." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXV, 175.

COMPLAINT of the STATES GENERAL to KING JAMES.

1686, December 7-17. Westminster.—Mr. Skelton had tried to seize and transport to England on one of the King's yachts Sir Robert Peyton, citizen of Amsterdam. He employed officers in the service of the State. Satisfaction is requested. 1½ pp.; *French*; *copy*. XXV, 193. See next page.

SAMUEL PEPYS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, December 14.—You need not apprehend your being carried to Constantinople by Captain Fowler, his Majesty having yesterday determined upon its being done by Sir Roger Strickland, if [*sic*] shall desire it, or if not by Captain Nevill, commander of the *Crown*. ½ p.; *holograph*. XXV, 186.

——— to Dr. [OWEN] WYNNE, Secretary to Lord Midleton.

[1686,] December 14. Paris.—Mr. Beck is worse and unable to leave Paris. From the Cevennes it is reported that an offer has been made to withdraw the troops, if the cessation of assemblies is promised.

The Parliament of Grenoble, finding itself charged with more than 2,000 Huguenot prisoners, has deputed one of their body to represent the deplorable state of the province. The answer from the Marquis de Châteauneuf was that the King's

wishes would be sent in writing. The deputy replied that they could not believe that the King intended to execute or send to the galleys 2,000 prisoners. 2½ pp.; *French; unsigned*. XXV, 187.

CHARLES, EARL OF MIDLETON to the STATES
GENERAL.

1686, December 14.—Whitehall.—His Majesty has considered the complaint made by Van Citters, Ambassador of the United Provinces, of the conduct of Mr. Skelton with the regard to the Chevalier Peyton. The King would have recalled Skelton, if he had not already done so. He will avoid all occasion of impairing the Union between his Crown and the States. 1 p.; *French; copy*. XXV, 188.

Captain THOMAS FOWLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686, December 16. The Downs.—I am very sorry to hear that you are much incensed against me for my carriage towards the Lady Soames, especially without being sensible how much I have to say on my own part. But to be rendered barbarous, after having served her and her family without any instructions, and being rewarded at last only with reproaches is enough sufficient to force a vindication from one who does not deserve to be troublesome in the least.

I will assure you that if it be my fortune to carry you and Lady, no man will be more serviceable to you both. Let me be bold to tell you that I never thought an information from my Lady Soames, whom I have [*? not*] injured, would never have wrought in you an ill opinion of me. 1 p.; *holograph; seal*. XXV, 190.

WILLIAM BROCKMAN to the SAME.

1686, December 16. Dover.—You desired to hear what regard was had to your passport. “We came to Calais without being at all questioned, and there at the entry of the town I was only asked who I was, and if going over, and so we were both let pass. In the town I find they are very strict to observe how people go out, and are very jealous of granting passports, but having the good fortune of being known to the President (who is the chief of the three I was with for my passport) I found no difficulty of obtaining it for myself and valet, who was not seen by any one of the three, but what seems to conclude they have no great deference for a passport from a Foreign Minister granted to any French is that there is a French gentleman (besides some others and one that served my Lord Northampton as his *valet*

de chambre) stopped at Calais, and they say to be remanded to Paris, that came as courier from the Dutch Ambassador, and the President told me they took no notice of passports granted but to foreigners, and if a man can satisfy them that he is a stranger, as yet I do not perceive that they require any. The valet I brought with me, as he hath had the honour to receive your grace and favour, hopes you will not take it ill that he desires me to assure you of his most humble respects and service, and as your motion gave occasion for your troubles, so I hope you will pardon this liberty in one that would be glad of any opportunity to acknowledge your obligation." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 197.

—— to Dr. WYNNE, Secretary to Lord Midleton,
at London.

[No year,] December 21. Paris.—Mr. Beck came out of the Bastille, and departed hence, to leave the kingdom, with his wife, yesterday. Madame d'Auberean, refusing to catholicise herself, has through her husband obtained a passport for Switzerland. The goods of several Ministers have been seized, although they had left the kingdom with passports. More and more Huguenots are discovered.

Extract from a letter from Nîmes of 29 November.—Gives an account of an affray in the Cevennes between Dragoons and Huguenots, and that more troops have been sent there. 4 pp.; *French*. XXV, 185.

Dr. [OWEN] WYNNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686,] Christmas Eve. Whitehall.—“The declaration which the town talked of so much these 48 hours past hath not yet appeared, nor was there any read last night (as was expected) in Council, which was summoned contrary to expectation, it being so near Christmas. Yet I am told the Great Seal was open very late, so that you may still expect to hear of some such thing.

“His Majesty was pleased to blot the Lord Bishop of London's name out of the Council Book last night, and at the same time to sign a warrant for the printing and publishing a form of prayer to be used upon the 30th January, and upon the 6th February, the day his Majesty began to reign.”

I send Cornish's trial, which I find by Mr. Dayrolle you had not had.

[P.S.]—It is whispered as if my Lord Falkland were to quit his place of Treasurer to the Navy. My Lord of Ranelagh enters not upon his Paymastership till 1st January. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 198.

To Dr. [OWEN] WYNNE for JACQUES DAYROLLES.

[1686, Paris.]—The Procureur-General of the *chambre royale* at Metz assures the King that he can prove that the dependences of Bishoprics and other Manors under the King extend over the Rhine.

It is reported that the Germans have insulted the French who were working at the Fort of Huninghen and have killed some of them.

Monsieur de Louvigny, once Governor of the young Duke of Richmond when a Protestant, has been arrested at Bapaume, on his departure from France with his wife, children and mother, or mother-in-law.

Troops are still in Mdle. Bon's sister's house, and she a prisoner. Madame Brunyer, several months a prisoner and then put in a convent, has escaped. She is sister-in-law of a lady of the rue St. Thomas. If not rich, she would not have been molested. 2 pp.; *French; incomplete; seal.* XXV, 240.

Statement on behalf of Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1686.]—One of the chief things at which Sir William aimed when appointed Envoy to the French King was so to regulate his conduct and actions that there might be no cause for complaint of his wanting in respect to that King, or displeasing his Ministers or of violating in the least point the laws of his Majesty.

With this view, before leaving London he called up all his servants and enjoined upon them good behaviour in his service, especially in point of Religion, telling them that for any breach of his wishes on the point they would be dealt with by law. He made the same declaration to the servants he engaged in Paris. None of them have given cause for complaint.

To avoid quarrels in his household he engaged only Protestants, fearing especially difficulties if a sick Catholic servant required the Sacrament to be brought into the house.

But as he had to use the French language in public and personal business, he had to have some Frenchmen in his service and brought from London a secretary, a *maître d'hôtel* and a *valet de chambre*. They had left France before the King's orders to the contrary. Monsieur de Barillon was informed of this, and mention was made of it in the Ambassador's passport.

During all the Religious revolutions he has kept within strict bounds, not availing himself of the services of some whom he might have taken into his household rather than give grounds for belief that he had engaged servants with a view to their escaping from France.

It is therefore surprising that it should be wished to deprive his servants of the right of his protection, which is due to

them without distinction of religion or country. Until they prove unworthy of it (when the Ambassador would submit to their just punishment) they cannot be oppressed without violation of international law and without injustice to the King, his master.

Footnotes in Sir William's hand.—"No defence to take them before I came; Edict of Nantes contrary [?] to this. Expect prohibition of my chapel next. My Minister going to English in turn. What if I take new converts. Necessity of French secretary. D'Ayrolle's fidelity to my master's service." 4 pp.; *French*. XXV, 228.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ———.

[1686.]—You will say that I am a quick pupil as I answer your letter in French. Without having much time to spare, I have tried to get on at the language. I will come to the point and tell you in bad French the little news there is. The French fleet occupies all men's minds. It is still keeping up the blockade of Cadiz. I think the Spaniards will give way. Their fleet, which was to have been ready early last month, is still short of men. The Nuncio had an interview with the King last Tuesday to inform him of the restitution of the ship seized at Malaga, and asking for the relief of the Netherlanders according to his promise. The King's reply was that the other difficulties must first be settled. 1½ pp.; *French*; *draft*. XXV, 227.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Jan. 1. Paris.—The Duke of Mortemar is at last back here from his long stay off Cadiz, having made the Spaniards pay in full to our French traders what was due to them of the balance of 500,000 crowns settled by the treaty. Delays had been made in hope of some occurrence which might release them of payment, but the Duke hearing of the coming of two ships from New Spain which had dropped behind the others, ordered his squadron to go out and secure them. The money was paid in 36 hours.

Dissatisfaction is felt at Marshal Schomberg having left Portugal without waiting for the King's orders, under pretence of the Inquisition, also because Count Charles, his eldest son, has taken service with the Emperor. It is not known whether the Marshal will attach himself to Denmark or to the Elector of Brandenburg.

On the occasion of the King's returning thanks at Notre Dame for his recovery, there were great rejoicings, and Mr. Skelton, by illuminating his house and in other ways, gave proof of the intelligence existing between the two Crowns. The Dutch Ambassador did not even have a fire before his door. 3 pp.; *French*. XXVI, 8.

The EMPEROR LEOPOLD to POPE [INNOCENT XI].

1687, [Jan. 28-]Feb. 7. Vienna.—Cardinal Pio has sent us two Propositions delivered in your Holiness' Court by Cardinal d'Estrées by order of the King of France about converting the Truce of Ratisbon into a Perpetual Peace, and your Nuncio here, Cardinal Bonvisi, related to us your commands on that subject. In one of these Propositions we are said to incline to a Peace, in the other we are accused to incline to break it after we have made Peace with the Turk. We think we have given proofs of our disposition to the Public tranquillity. The League lately concluded at Augsburg between us and some Circles and States of the Empire contains nothing new nor aims at the wrong of any one. The number of Auxiliaries therein expressed is so moderate as hardly to be sufficient for a necessary protection, and is much too little for France to suspect any prejudice from it. Nothing hath been more usual than for the members of the Empire to correspond with it for the protection of the whole. The King of France has the least reason to be offended with us, for he not only in his own Kingdom and Territory disposes of his armies without consulting anyone, and makes leagues with foreigners, but even holds it lawful for him to draw the Princes and States of the Empire into league with him, nor would have his neighbours suspect sinister intentions by suchlike preparations for war. And he declared, before the Truce, that he would not hinder the Empire from consulting the best means for its security. It is provided by the very Instrument of the Truce that it should be fortified by any guarantee and that other Foreign Potentates should be invited into it, so that no intention of breaking it can be evinced out of the League of Augsburg.

We are still at war with the Turk, and joined with the King of Poland and Venice, and are deliberating to join with the Great Dukes of Muscovy. Our hereditary Provinces have, and still do suffer by this war, so that any unbiased person may judge whether, having ended that, we should affect another war. As to the other part of the Proposition that we incline to change the Truce into a Perpetual Peace, Cardinal Ranucci was not mistaken if he hath affirmed that we should not be averse to a Treaty for that end, according to the sense of the Westphalian and Nimuegen Peace. And the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire will be as inclinable to it as we are. But it is provided in the Truce that a meeting should be first appointed for settling the Limits, but the time for holding the same is not circumscribed to the instant month of March, but while the Truce lasted, which at the instance of the King of France was for 20 years, nor can we consent to that cutting off all discussion. The object was that France might enjoy what she possessed, and the Empire might bring their force against the common enemy of Christendom without danger of a war from any other hand, and the parties concerned

have time to examine their rights, and compose their differences. We may not without reason fear, from the impossibility of the conditions, that an occasion is sought to raise new strifes in Christendom, and to interrupt our proceedings against the Turk. But considering the generous mind of the King of France we cannot believe this. We beseech you to represent this to him, that the Electors &c. of the Empire being frightened from sending their succours, the Turks should boast that they have been rescued by the King of France. He should consent to the Commission for dividing the Limits. We never had it in our thoughts to violate our Covenants. If the King of France insists upon his Declaration, we shall lament that an opportunity of recovering unto Christ so many souls out of the jaws of Barbarians is snatched from us. But it concerns us to know the resolution of the King, and we beseech you to obtain a resolution from him favourable to the Christian Commonwealth. 2 pp.; translation. XXVI, 9.

Captain JOHN NEVELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686[-7], Jan. 29. H.M.S. *Crown*.—We shall be out of dock by Thursday or Friday next at farthest. I have several times written and spoken to the Commissioners of the Navy for their orders to build six cabins for your retinue. They expect you should apply to them, as the Duke of Albemarle has done, for their ordering. I beg you to speak or send to Sir Anthony Deane. You were telling me of 20 hogsheads of beer you had. I would know whether they be iron-bound or wooden-bound. I beg you to send what you can of your lumber in some merchant-ship, for our hold is very small. 1 p. XXIV, 41.

Sir ANTHONY DEANE to the SAME.

1686[-7], Jan. 30.—I shall not fail to look out the orders and find what was done to ships employed on that voyage and the same occasion. If we can build the six cabins without moving his Majesty, it shall be done the first day our Board meets. We being under rules cannot add to the number of cabins established without orders from above. I do not doubt but the Board will pay you all the service in their power to answer your accommodation of which I shall inform you without giving yourself the trouble to come so far that has so much business. 2 pp.; holograph; seal. XXIV, 44.

THOMAS COKE to [the SAME].

[1687?] Feb. 2.—I enclose what passed in point of ceremony in Sir John Finch's time and in Lord Chandos'. You may put it into a better form, I only laying down the

fact. I have always observed the French have endeavoured to engage us in their disputes of this nature for their own advantage and to our prejudice, as you may see it proved to our cost in that of Sir John Finch.

I have enquired concerning the ships designed for Smyrna and Constantinople; there are two, the *Arch Angel* and *Barnardiston*. Neither will be despatched before Midsummer, unless the unlucky report of the loss of those ships gone for Smyrna and Constantinople prove true.

I have enquired for Lion Dollars and Zelotts in Lumbar Street, but none are to be found.

Here follows in Sir William's hand, above the writer's signature :—

“It is humbly submitted how far his Majesty shall think fit to refer some emergencies concerning the Ceremonial to the discretion of the Ambassador. As also whether and how far his Majesty's Ambassador may receive any instructions to meddle in affairs relating to a Peace.”

Appended is the following :—

“Monsieur Nointell going to his first audience to compliment Kara Mustapha Pasha upon his promotion of being Visir Azem, found the stool set below the Visir's, upon which he returned from the Visir's palace, and would not accept of an audience; the Visir sent for Sir John Finch, who, knowing what had passed with the French Ambassador, and the reception he should have, pretended sickness. The Visir sent to him a second time, saying he had not admitted the Venetian or Dutch Ambassadors in respect to him, and desired him to come and visit him, but Sir John being agreed with the French Ambassador not to submit to that innovation of the Visir's, continued in that excuse of his indisposition. So the Venetian and Dutch were called to audience, who esteeming ceremony in that Court as a matter of small import in respect of interest, not to enter into contest with the Visir, readily went. About two months being past the French Ambassador cooled and went and received his audience as the Visir pleased. Sir John desiring to be admitted in the same manner was put off with many delays, his interpreters ill looked upon and no despatch given to any business he had depending before the Visir, and at last was plainly told, since he did not come when the Visir desired him, now he must make his way by a good present, and he was forced to give 6,000 dollars for admittance to his audience.” 2 pp.; copy. XXIV, 51.

WILLIAM SHAW to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686-7, Feb. 5.—I spoke to Sir Stephen Fox and he will move on Thursday morning for payment of some money remaining in the Exchequer that Mr. Duncombe may advance it to you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

On back is draft of reply.—My goods are on board the *Crown* which is falling down the river, and I beseech you to represent my condition, that I may have despatch for my extraordinaries either by advance from Mr. Duncombe or any other way. I am so much afraid to make the ship stay for me, as my necessities will force me to do till my arrears are paid, without which I cannot supply the occasions of so long a voyage. 1 p. XXVI, 11.

The ABBÉ RIZZINI to [SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1687, Feb. [5-]15. Paris.—I do not see Mr. Skelton so often as I could wish to fulfil my duty . . . to the *petit ministère* which attaches me specially to those who depend on your Court. He is known here to be a man of wit and ability, and his office here will be more agreeable to him than his last, and more honourable.

I have seen the Abbé Renaudot without the appearance of wishing to sound him on the subject of your commission. Sometimes from wisdom and circumspection he does not do what he would with all his heart and inclination.

The most important news turns on the demand made by this Court to the Emperor, through the Nuncio or rather the Pope, not to trouble France in the event of peace with the Turk. The Imperialists have accused the French of having infringed the Truce, to put themselves in the right in having infringed it also, as they are proved to have intended to do by the League of Augsburg.

I have paid my compliments to the Venetian Ambassador and the Abbé Vender, who show extreme desire to serve you. 3½ pp.; *French; holograph*. XXVI, 12.

ROWLAND ST. JOHN to the SAME.

1686-7, Feb. 8. Calais.—About certain claims of a lady and her children on the Grand Signor. 2½ pp. XXVI, 10.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [ROWLAND] ST. JOHN, at Calais.

1687, [Feb.]—Being appointed Ambassador to the Grand Signor, I have met the Turkey Company at the Courts, and have been informed by some gentlemen lately come home that you are in France with the children of Mr. Pentbowe, designing to carry them back to Turkey, to the dislike of the Company, in whose interest I have to execute orders. And to prevent pretensions to inadvertence or hard usage when we meet in Turkey, I advise you as a friend to return the children to their own country. I shall be extreme glad to be the instrument of retrieving any part of the Estate, towards which the children's presence can contribute nothing at all.

There is great injury to them in carrying them back to the place which it hath cost so much money and trouble to redeem them from. 1 p.; *copy*. XXVI, 120.

Monsieur PALMQUIST to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Feb. 12-22. Paris.—I have not yet seen Mr. Skelton. He is acceptable to this Court, as he speaks chiefly of the King's desire for the maintenance of a General Peace. He failed to announce his arrival here to the Dutch Ambassador because of the complaints made against him by the States-General, but on an order received later he has done so. You will have known why Mr. de Tessionières has not been to him. He has at present a French secretary, and I have heard that he got him from de Crossi or from his office.

The most important event is the proposal of peace made at Rome. The Nuncio had audience on the subject three weeks back, and the King told him that he wanted a definite assurance that the Emperor would not break with France when he had made peace with the Turks. The Nuncio and the other Ministers have since tried to discover the meaning of *definite assurance*, to which de Croissi replied that he knew none better than a peace on the conditions proposed. They no longer, however, insist on the date of March 31; on the contrary, de Croissi told Monsieur Spanheim that the intention of the King had not been *d'en prescrire*, but thinking the matter might well be settled within that time, he had opened confidentially with the Pope, and that Cardinal d'Estrées was wrong to put the matter in writing before it was settled verbally. In short, they are content with having put the hammer to the head of others. However, they seem to wish to profit by the conjuncture and the time of year. The troops are massing on the German frontier, and some believe that will mean something for the Elector Palatine, however matters turn out elsewhere. If anything is done, it will be in the name of "Monsieur," that it may be said that this business has nothing to do with the Truce. Time will show, but we may reckon that France will not eat her words till some offer has been made by the Emperor.

The Pope having abolished the *franchise* for all Ambassadors at Rome for the future, there are doubts here about sending a successor to the late Duc d'Estrées, or perhaps to send some one and insist on the *franchise*.

The Duke of Savoy's journey to Venice, without leave, is not approved, still less the conferences he has with the Elector of Bavaria.

Monsieur de Boncoeur is still in the Bastille without much prospect of release save by the door of reunion. This gives no great hopes of success for the Envoy of Zell, who has been here two months without audience of the King. The Swedish Envoy has not yet left Stockholm. 4 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXVI, 13.

THOMAS EARL OF FAUCONBERG to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1686[-7], March 21.—My stay in Florence was only three days, during which time I was so well treated that I ordered 200 pistoles to be given to such of the Duke's servants as has given their attendance, but the Duke was not only so generous to make me a present (which the other Courts had not done) but absolutely forbid the attendants receiving any gratuity, and was so punctually obeyed that not the least officer in the house could be prevailed with to receive one farthing, and this is the reason we found no mention of Florence as of other places in the account of Extraordinaries. 1 p. XXIV, 108.

CAPTAIN JOHN NEVELL to the SAME.

1687, March 25. H.M.S. *The Crown*.—Your servants and goods are arrived. I have stowed the latter as safely as possible. The cabinet and secretaire I have put into the cabin, but will never stand there, for the bodies of them are so heavy and the legs so weak that when the ship comes to work they will fall to pieces. I have done and will do all that lieth in me to oblige you as much if we were not to touch at Cadiz as we are, but will not be any advantage to me unless we go to Genoa. I have been three voyages at Genoa and Leghorn, and know there is no moneys goeth to the latter; if any, it is so little that it is not worth the trouble, but if his Majesty be so pleased as to let me touch at Cadiz it is undoubtedly designed for me to make some advantage, and to touch in there without going to Genoa will be none. If I take in money at Cadiz for Genoa and you go to Florence, then might I as soon as you are ashore go for Genoa and put the moneys ashore without any charge or prejudice to the King's service, for I must stay for your return, and it is but 27 leagues from Leghorn to Genoa, which is run in half a day, so that there will be no time lost. I have sent about the country here to see how provisions are, and find that sheep is 18s. a piece and fowls 7 groats a couple which I think is as dear as in London. I have writ to Mr. Pepys about the exchange of your servants and on the other side you will see mine and his answer. 1 p.

The SAME to COMMISSIONER PEPYS.

[1686-7,] March 22.—Several of Sir Wm. Trumbull's servants have left him and he hath entertained others in their room. I beg a line from you what I shall do in this matter by reason the order specifies their names. Here is come aboard a Moor's boy of Alexandria who was a servant to Captain Prestman whom he hath given his liberty; he liveth here on the charity of the Turks and no charge to the King. I desire to know whether I may carry him. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy.

SAMUEL PEPYS to CAPTAIN JOHN NEVELL.

His Majesty's warrant for Sir William Trumbull's new servants will be sent, when I have their names in writing from him, and you may expect his Majesty's license to carry the Moorish boy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. XXVI, 21.

Monsieur PALMQUIST to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, April 6-16. Paris.—Since the reconciliation between the Emperor and this Court nothing important has occurred. You know that in May the King goes to Luxemburg, and what de Croissy has written on that subject to the Nuncio. The Roman matter is unchanged; the King will not yield and the Nuncio says the same for the Pope. The Marquis de Lavardin is preparing for his journey next month. But it is believed that the Pope will find an excuse to yield. This is Ranucci's advice. I hear it in confidence from a friend of his. Despatches have been sent by de Bethune and Girardin, the latter, it is believed, to press this Court to contribute some way or other to a speedy peace between the Emperor and the Porte, the former that the King of Poland wishes to abdicate in favour of his eldest son with a view to his marriage with a French Princess, and to ask this Court to help to gain votes. 4 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXII, 125.

KING JAMES II to the SAME, Ambassador to the Grand Signor. Additional instructions.

1687, April 9. Whitehall.—A pirate calling himself the Marquis de Fleury has, under pretence of a Commission from the King of Poland, seized an English ship the *Jerusalem*, Thomas Daniell master, in her passage from Alexandria to Tripoly, having on board a Bashaw sent to that place with his family, servants and goods of considerable value, which ship he carried to Malta, and there landed the Bashaw and all that belonged to him, agreeing afterwards with him to ransom himself and his family for 30,000 pieces of eight, and to leave his wife etc. at Malta till the money should be paid. We thought it requisite to write to the Great Master of Malta, as well to complain of the permission he had given to bring the *Jerusalem*, and to take the said Bashaw etc. out of her in that port, as to desire him to set at liberty the Turks and Moors, and cause retribution to be made.

And whereas as we are informed that the jewels of the said Bashaw are now in the hands of Mr. Burdett at Leghorn, we direct you to take into your possession the said jewels etc. belonging to the Bashaw or any of the Turks that were on board with him.

And a considerable part of the goods being stopped at Malta, you are to proceed from Leghorn to Malta and to get

the best information you can of what goods the Bashaw was really robbed, and what part were actually landed at Malta, and demand audience and expostulate with the Great Master concerning the protection he hath given to several corsairs, and particularly to the Marquis de Fleury, and to demand restitution and full satisfaction for what you shall discover to have been embezzled there, and that all Turks, Moors etc. which were on the *Jerusalem* be freed, and the ransoms of such as have been paid returned.

You shall represent to the Great Master that we expect to receive the satisfaction we have directed.

In case you receive the jewels at Leghorn, and any considerable quantity of the said goods at Malta, you are to take care that they, together with the Turks and Moors, be put on board the frigate appointed for your passage, and carried to Tripoli to be delivered to the Bashaw on his giving such full discharges as may best secure the peace with that Government, and the estates of our Turkey Company. Since you have received your credentials to the Grand Signor and the Vizier Azem we have thought fit to write another letter to the Vizier upon the occasion of this piratical action of the Marquis de Fleury's, which said letter you will deliver at your audience of the Vizier. *3½ pp., with sign manual, initials of the King at foot, and impression of the Privy Seal.* XXVI, 31.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, April 12. London.—On Thursday last the Ecclesiastical Commissioners heard the affair of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the latter complaining that she brought 10,000*l.* portion and 1,500*l.* a year after her father's decease and had not a suitable maintenance. They made no determination more than admonishing them to cohabit, giving time till Michaelmas. In a fire at the Earl of Bridgewater's house last night Lord Brackley and another of his sons with their tutor were consumed. It is believed that it happened by the carelessness of the tutor's candles.

The Lords Justiciaries of Scotland have adjudged 22 persons, taken at field conventicles, to be sent to the West Indies, and six stubbornner than the rest to be tried for their lives.

The new Lord Deputy of Ireland has displaced 80 officers. The Soldiers' Hospital has surrendered their charter and the Lord Deputy is preparing it for his own use, and by the 23rd inst. it would be ready for saying of mass.

Sunday William Penn held forth in the Quakers' Conventicle in Gracious [Gracechurch] Street and magnified the King's mercy in granting toleration, as did some Presbyterian preachers.

Sir Nicholas Buttler, one of the Commissioners of Customs, has declared himself Roman Catholic. Mr. Lloyd, Solicitor of the Customs, is replaced by Mr. Hutchins.

The Commissioners for distributing the money collected for the French Protestants have passed their accounts; they have already paid 22,000*l.* and have 1,000*l.* more in bank besides much not returned out of the country.

Last Saturday one Captain Carew was seized by a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, but upon complaint is set at liberty, and an order sent to the Sheriffs not to molest any for the future for Nonconformity.

Sir Vincent Corbett, foreman of Grand Jury at Shrewsbury, returned a Bill *Ignoramus* upon a soldier deserting his colours; they were ordered forth again and brought in the same verdict, whereupon the Court fined him 100*l.*, and upon some words which he spoke in Court fined him 100*l.* more. 3 *pp.* XXVI, 27.

The COUNT [WENCESLAS] DE LO[B]COWITZ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, April 16. Paris.—Thanks for the watch he has sent him, and prays him to let these Barbarians [the Turks] know that they are to expect nothing from France. 3 *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXVI, 29.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, April 19. London.—His Majesty is enlarging his Chapel in Whitehall further into the Privy Garden to make several alcoves therein. The English officers convicted in Holland for seizing Sir Robert Peyton were favourably received by the King, who told them that no person did, or ever should, lose anything by serving him.

On Friday was a proof of divers new mortar-pieces on Blackheath, which threw a 300*lb.* grenade above three-quarters of a mile.

In Scotland his Majesty signifies to his Council that if the Presbyter scruple to take the oath mentioned in the late Proclamation an Indulgence is to be granted.

Irish letters say that at Mallow Lord Clincare [? Clancarty] being with his troop seized an innkeeper, terming him a Whig, and tossed him so long in a blanket that he died. 3 *pp.* XXVI, 28.

The Abbé RIZZINI to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, April [20–]30. Paris.—Your kindness has apparently secured me on the part of the Queen information of your secret commission at Florence. I have written to her Majesty that no one could perform them better than yourself. I expect, however, some difficulty, for yesterday de Croissi volunteered the information that although her Majesty had wished some discovery to be made of the feelings of the Grand

Duke as to his daughter's marriage, orders had been given from here to Monsieur du Pré, whom you will find at that Court, to make some tentative movement and even to speak to the Princess, and that she had replied that she did wish to be married so soon.

I think there must be some mistake and that Monsieur du Pré can only have sounded the Grand Duke and that the latter answered that the matter depended on his daughter. But the Grand Duke has shown some coldness. Hence the difficulty, but you will show your skill and prudence. As far as can be seen the matter is viewed favourably here in consideration for the King and Queen of England, whom we wish to oblige as far as possible, especially when there is no cause for opposition. Therefore you have only to surmount difficulties on the spot, without its being yet known whence they proceed. Moreover the Grand Duke has so far no other *parti* in view except the brother of your Queen. As for the Prince of Parma, for whom the Duke, his father, has done all he can at Florence—besides the difference between the personal qualities of the two suitors—it must be remembered that supposing the Princess married Parma, she could not be Sovereign during the father's life, and she was not the Duke of Parma's first choice, for he cast eyes upon the Infanta of Portugal, and has done his best in that direction by a Minister of his at Lisbon. The Duke of Modena, on the contrary, turned his first thoughts to Florence, and nothing has diverted him thence, so that the Princess might be very happy with him—it being a love match—and he having many good points, being brother of the Queen of England, and one of the most accomplished Princes of his century.

You may have believed your commission to be secret, but something was known of it even before you started. You know that the Abbé Melani had his suspicions even then, and later he and the Marquis Cataneo have corresponded on the subject, as I have told the Queen, to whom I beg you not mention this. Melani, who prides himself on knowing other people's business, has corresponded with a secretary of the Grand Duke's, the Abbé Gondi, who is now at Rome with Cardinal de Medici. Melani is hated at Florence and is in disgrace with the Grand Duke, but the Abbé Gondi is allowed to correspond with him for the sake of French news, there being no Florentine Minister [here] but only an agent called Cipoli.

The King has postponed his journey to Luxemburg till May on account of the *rouille* from which the Duchess of Bourbon, who is to accompany him, has been suffering. 4 pp. ; *French ; incomplete.* XXVI, 35.

Monsieur PALMQUIST to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, April 23. Paris.—De Croissy said yesterday that it must never be said that the eldest son of the Church had lost

respect for her, but there is no rumour of a settlement. The Nuncio is accused here of misrepresentation and confusing the Spiritual and the Temporal. I believe this dissatisfaction is the beginning of a settlement. 2 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXII, 126.

NEWS-LETTER.

[16]87, April 26. London.—The Duke of Buckingham died at his manor in Yorks. Lord Arran visited him, and persuaded him to make his will, but not being under apprehension of death he refused to sign it till his malady hindered it. The Duchess administers ; his next heir is Captain Villars and afterwards Lord Grandison.

The Lord Deputy of Ireland has prohibited the transport of corn and cattle, and raised the price of money, ordering the 6s. piece to go for 6s. 8d. and 3s. for 3s. 4d. The Customs and Excise are considerably abated. He has filled up the Soldiers' Hospital for his own use, Mass being said therein.

Captain Charles Middleton has quitted his office and estate and gone for Flanders to lead a monastic life at Douai. Last Saturday, part of Lord Dunbarton's regiment quartering without Aldgate, a ruffle arose between the constable's watch and the soldiers who carried away the constable to the main guard. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs &c. demanded them of their captain, who gave them insolent language. The next day the City made a complaint which his Majesty heard in Council and told the Lord Mayor that it was never his design that the military power should overstay the civil, and suspended the Commander, Captain Hodges, and ordered him to ask pardon of the Lord Mayor. Sunday night the Earl of Devonshire seeing Colonel Culpepper in the King's Chambers took him into an adjacent room, and after some words struck him over the head with his cane. The Green Cloth has ordered his Lordship into custody of a Messenger. This day the Earl of Sunderland was elected a Companion of the Garter, and invested. 3 pp. XXVI, 32.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. FALKNER.

1687, April 29. On the *Crown* in Cadiz Bay.—Sir Thomas Vernon's ship the *Terra Nova* not following us to the Downs we took out our chairs (as most likely to be broke) and left 10 parcels of them and five of bedsteads with Mrs. Bowles, the landlady of the East India Arms at Deal. I desire you to speak to Sir John Lethallier that the *Archangel* may take them in, hoping the ship will come time enough to convey us from Smyrna. 1 p. ; *copy*. *This and subsequent letters designated F.E. are in a small vellum book marked Florence Embassy.*

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD PRESIDENT.

1687, April 29. Cadiz Bay.—We anchored here on Sunday last, the 24th, being the 12th day after our setting sail from the Downs and are now weighing for the Straits. The Duke of Guastala died at Port St. Mary's on Monday last. The Spanish Felotta of 18 merchant ships and 2 Galleons are fitting out for the Indies and pretend to be ready in a month, but it is believed it will not be till the end of June. At our arrival here we found H.M.'s ships the *Sapphire* and the *Swan* with the *Lemon Tree* of Algier and a ketch they had taken off Sally. The ketch was lost on Tuesday last as they were sailing out to carry the pretended prize to Gibraltar. I wish this may not prove of ill consequence at least in case it should not appear upon examination to be good prize, by reason of embezzlements which I hear are already committed. And I humbly offer that the chief reason of making her prize was that Bostangi, her commander, had taken several of H.M.'s subjects has [*sic*] no weight in it, those English being at the time they were taken in the service of other nations. His Majesty having given leave to Captain Nevil of this ship to call here to take in some plate for Leghorn and Genoa, but his stay being limited to four days, and having orders on his return to call at Gibraltar only, I would ask you to obtain leave for him to call here in his way home, the money not being ready now. 2 pp. ; copy ; F.E.

———— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, May 3. London.—On Thursday last was a mighty performance on Black Heath of springing of mines, throwing of bombs and experimenting artificial fireworks. His Majesty, attended with a numerous train, came about 2 into the field, gave the necessary directions to the miners and viewed the mortars to see if the gunner had taken a right elevation, the mark being a fixed sail-cloth a mile and a quarter distant. The Regiment of Fusiliers were ranged in Battalia in a parallel line to the left of the King, the Horse Guards composing as angle to keep the prospect clear for his Majesty. The King from a height erected for him gave the signal for springing, the first mine charged with 11 barrels of powder and a chest of granadoes in its centre, had prodigious effect, tearing up the ground about 10 yards circumference ; the granadoes whirling like a flight of partridge through the air and alighting half a mile distant would have performed notable execution had an enemy been in their way. The second mine with eight barrels of powder was afterwards sprang and was not much inferior to the first. Then the eight mortars weighing 5,000*lb.* carrying a bomb of 250*lb.* and 300*lb.* weight were twice discharged ; two of them broke twice in the air before they flew one-third of their way, but some good shots were made.

Then a fireball was enkindled which burned furiously for half-an-hour, every minute dashing forth murdering granades, which would certainly destroy any that should come near to quench it. Afterwards a barrel of granadoes were given fire unto, and then some hand granadoes from out of a new-invented engine which had a notable effect. The King afterwards went to Woolwich, and saw the experiment of a mortar with nine cylinders throwing as many bombs at the same time.

Afterwards a fiery bullet was enkindled, being shot into a pile of wood, which instantly set the same on fire, it being designed for the burning of shipping.

Fourteen young wenches appalled in white presented a Petition for the life of the soldier convicted at Reading Assizes, and ordered to be executed at Plymouth. He will be hanged.

On Sunday the Pope's Nuncio, Monsieur Dada, was consecrated at St. James's Chapel Archbishop of Amasia in Asia, their Majesties and the Queen Dowager being present. 3 pp. XXVI, 38.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, May 13. London.—Account of the proceedings against Narratine Smith for killing Mr. Barecroft. Dean Manby of Ireland who turned Roman Catholic and published his reasons here for so doing is returning with a Dispensation to hold his Deanery *in comendam*. Sir John Morgan, Lt.-Colonel of Colonel Cornewall's regiment, member of Parliament, is displaced from his command, as also Sir Francis Edwards and Captain Herbert, elder brother of the Chief Justice. The King has ordered that all fines that shall accrue to the Crown be appropriated to the strengthening of the sea coast. 3 pp. XXVI, 39.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD PRESIDENT.

1687, May 23, s.v. Leghorn.—We arrived here this morning. 1 p.; copy.

On same sheet.—Note that the Governor's Secretary came to know in what character I would be received. I answered that my Master having appointed me his Ambassador to Constantinople, had commanded me first to wait upon the Grand Duke to return his compliments upon his Majesty's coming to the Crown. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; copy; F.E.

The SAME to ROGER, EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

Same date.—I write by the desires of the Turkey Company to repeat their humble acknowledgments (and my own) for your care and zeal in the prosecution of Marquis Fleury.

I have instructions to go to Malta to endeavour the obtaining restitution of the Turks and their effects which were

taken out of the *Jerusalem*. I have been informed here that Captain Killigrew has transacted that affair. I desire you to let me know if you have any further information of this matter. 1 p. ; copy ; F.E.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JOHN NEVELL, Commander of
the *Crown*.

1687, May 25. Leghorn Roads.—Grants liberty to go to Genoa to discharge money and jewels and return hither with all expedition. 1 p. ; copy. XXVI, 40.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, May 28. London.—Five of the East India Company's ships have arrived—the *Persia Merchant*, the *China Merchant*, the *Chandois*, the *Kemphorne* and the *Society*. The *Falcon* as she was careening in India miscarried, and the *Charles* is feared to be lost. The Company's Factories are in no very good condition ; they have removed from Surat to Bombay. The Dutch coming with some ships to Messipolam sent ashore for assistance, being leaky ; the natives supplied them with 30 boats, which they seized, came ashore, and seized the town, whereby the English are dispossessed of their Factory of diamonds, and the Indians not keeping the capitulations of trade with the English, they have declared war on them, having sent three considerable ships with 16 smaller vessels up the Ganges. Some gentlemen merrily say that Sir Josiah Child and his coachman make war against the Mogul. Their auctions [shares] are considerably abated, some of the said ships not having half their lading. 850 French Protestants within this fortnight are come over. Nell Gwin is relapsed into her former distemper, and the Physicians believe it will carry her off. Three Turkey men-of-war have seized divers Dutch merchantmen in our Channels.

The Duke of Albemarle is going to Jamaica with all expedition, several merchantmen in his service having taken in his goods and are to have 15*l.* a day demurrage every day he stays after June 9. Six soldiers out of every company are to be pressed of the K. regiment to go with the Duke of Grafton to Portugal—the tallest and properest men among them. At the Earl of Sunderland's installation as Knight of the Garter at Windsor, the King-at-Arms displaced the Lord Chancellor who had seated himself, which his Lordship was highly displeased thereat. William Penn in the name of the Quakers in England presented his Majesty an Address for his toleration, and his Majesty thanked them and assured them that what he had promised he would keep. "I hope before I die to settle it so that those of after ages shall not have power to alter it." The Mayor of Gloucester being a Roman Catholic, his priest Littleton had a *mandamus* to be made Prebendary

of that place, but the Chapter elected another. He is come to London to complain. 3 pp. XXVI, 41.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD PRESIDENT.

1687, June 10, s.n. Florence.—I came ashore the 4th inst. s.n. and arrived in the Great Duke's coach the 7th in the evening. Next day I had my public audience. My reception was the same that Lord Falconbridge had at this Court. Last night I had my private audience of the Great Duke, where I made the overture of the marriage, and presented their Majesties' letters, insisting upon all the arguments I could to induce his Highness to accept the proposal. He was extremely sensible of his Majesty's great favour and would further consider; Count de Magalotti should treat with me further. I hope it may have success, but find general report here is to the contrary. I should have had further audience of the Duchess, but she is indisposed, and desires to be excused till to-morrow. 1 p.; copy; F.E.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, June 2. London.—A frigate galley, the *Mary* of 40 oars and 50 guns, has been launched at Cuckoldshaven to be employed in the Mediterranean against the Rovers, and another of the same nature is on the stocks.

His Majesty by his Ambassador having demanded restitution for Bantam, the East India Company's stocks are abated 20 per cent.

Complaint was made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Curate of Hatton in Warwickshire that being by the Bishop put therein he had for seven years only received 20 nobles per ann. Counsel for the Incumbent objected that he was a fanatic and not by them presented, and that they were now ready to do it. The Court replied that they ought first to pay this, and the 40*l.* paid was little enough, which they not consenting to, the Court ordered them to withdraw and would do it themselves. 3 pp. XXVI, 42.

——— to Mr. UPTON, Merchant in Leghorn.

1687, June 4. London.—Three Argerines have been cruising off the Dogger Sands with a prize or two in their company, one of which is from Denmark. This hath so alarmed the merchants at Dover and other places who had laded their goods on Dutch or other bottoms that they immediately put them on English vessels.

Duke Hamilton's son, the Lord Charles, and others of the young Nobility are gone for the campaign at Hungary.

June 7.—Sir Roger Strickland with some men-of-war is ordered to sea for the security of our commerce. On the

28th past was brought into Falmouth a Dutch pink of about 70 tons taken by an Argerine man-of-war off from the Isle of Wight (the Dutchmen got ashore). They put on board her nine Moors and three Turks with orders to carry her for Sally. She came in tow with the man-of-war till separated by a storm. She had on board about 150 barrels of powder—most of it damnified. When she came into the bay, she made signs that she was in distress; some fishermen ventured aboard her, and the vessel is secured by the Vice-Admiral who pretends a right to her, and the men are sent to Pendennis Castle till his Majesty's pleasure be known. Several merchants are gone to Windsor to desire his Majesty to send a yacht after the Argerines to demand the persons taken in our seas.

June 9.—Letters from Deal of the 7th advise the arrival of the *James and Mary*, Captain Phipps, from the West Indies, who went in search of the Spanish galleons that were cast away 42 years since, one of which she found and got treasure to the value, it is said, of 250,000*l.*, having on board 32 tons of silver at 2,200*l.* each ton. The Duke of Albemarle ventured 600*l.* for which the master of the ship declared he would give him 40,000*l.* on demand. Lord Falkland, Sir John Narborough and two or three more are concerned in her, and for every 100*l.* they ventured, there will be at least 5,000*l.* returned. A great deal of coral is grown over the plate. 3 pp. XXVI, 43.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD PRESIDENT.

1687, June 5–15. Pisa.—Magalotti came to me on the 13th with this message from his Highness—that his Master when he told me he would further consider of this matter, intimated that he had thought of it before; that several propositions had been made of this marriage to him, which he had represented to his daughter the Princess, but finding it to be her constant resolution not to marry with any person in Italy, and that if she should not be a charge to her father, she desired to live with him, his Highness had intended never to have proposed this matter of a marriage with the Duke of M. any more. That in order to this as soon as notice was given to him by Mr. Teresi (his Minister in England) of the report of my commission to this purpose, he had sent him express orders to represent the case to their Majesties, that my orders might be countermanded, that he might not have to refuse any proposition made to him by their Majesties. However, as I had come with such instructions, he went to his mother (the Duchess Dowager) and persuaded her to join with him to represent (as they did) to the Princess their earnest desires to bring her to comply with their Majesties' favour in this proposal, giving her as much time to consider further of it, as might be consistent with my stay here. But finding the Princess still persist in her former resolutions, with the earnest desire that the marriage might not be forced,

he hoped I would intercede with their Majesties for that excuse. Upon this I took my leave.

At Leghorn I had information that Captain Killigrew and H.M.'s ship the *Dragon* had been at Malta and had transacted the affair to obtain restitution of the Turks and goods taken by the Marquis Fleury. But I shall go thither to be fully instructed upon the place of what has passed.

I beseech you to beg their Majesties' favour that since matters at the Court of Florence seem to have been fully resolved upon before my arrival they would not think I have been wanting in zeal for their service and impute the want of success not to my fault, but only to my misfortune. 2½ pp; copy; F.E.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to QUEEN MARY.

1687, June 5-15. Pisa.—Your Majesty will have been informed of what was said upon the marriage to Mr. Dupré, who had received an express refusal to those propositions he made from the King of France before my arrival; whereupon orders were sent to London to represent to the King and your Majesty that my coming hither to make fresh overture of this marriage might be countermanded.

I cannot find that the refusal proceeds from any objection made against the Duke of Modena, or from the Great Duke himself, but only from the Duchess Dowager, who has raised her thoughts to some other marriage for the Princess. The G. Duchess is absolute here. I came away within the usual time that so no notice might be taken and the refusal be more decently covered. 1½ pp.; copy. F.E.

——— to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, June 9. London.—The Bishop of Oxford sent a formed Address to his Archdeacon to have it subscribed by the clergy of his diocese with order to return the names of those who refused, but the Arch Dean [*sic*] and Chancellor being out of the way, it belonged to Dr. Jane, who having summoned them into St. Mary's Church gave his reasons that he knew no reason of pursuing his Lordship's letter but the dividing of the Clergy. They thereupon cried out 'No address,' except one Mr. Morehead of Bucknell Parish who subscribed it, and they have drawn up reasons for their dissent and sent them up to the Bishop, which gives great offence.

The French King is building a fort and harbour in Normandy opposite Portsmouth. His Majesty has ordered the demolishing of the Castle of Tynemouth, and resolves to build a strong fort in a more useful place some what below.

Four Bishops design to erect a free school in Lincolns' Inn Fields, and the project is afoot in divers other places, the

Protestants being resolved not to be outdone in charity by any of a different persuasion. A Chapel of wood is so artificially framed that it may be speedily put together and as suddenly disjointed which is for the service of the Camp that opened yesterday. His Majesty dined in the Earl of Faversham's tent. The Book of *Bog Witticisms* or *Irish Plums*, being looked upon as a reflection on that nation is by the Lord Chancellor's order to be seized. The King has ordered that the Captain of every Company bring once a week to the Colonel a receipt under the hands of all his soldiers that they have received their full subsistence money.

It is advised by some ships that the French since the seizing of the Hudson's Bay Factory have reinforced. The Company has been with the King and obtained some men-of-war to go to that place, but their commissions not to be opened till they are at sea. The Dutch Ambassador has told the King that the seizing of Masulipatam was not to deprive the English from their Factory there, but that the King of Golconda owed them 400,000 crowns, and the Council of Batavia having in vain made a yearly demand of it, were forced to take their own satisfaction which, it is said, his Majesty doth not well relish, but may remember them at a fitter opportunity.

The Algerines have seized a Dutch vessel from this port at the mouth of the Texel, having above 60 French Protestants and some English, and are said to have taken a Dutch ship which had on board an Ambassador from the Czars of Muscovy.

Friday last a match was concluded between the Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of the late King Charles, and Sir Francis Ratlief's son, a Romanist of a considerable Estate.

The King hath revived the Order of St. Andrew and created the Earls of Perth, Murray and Dunbarton, the Duke of Gordon, Earl of Seafort and Marquis of Atholl of that Order; his Majesty wore the habit two days, being St. Andrew's Cross in a purple ribbon, a silver cross on the breast in imitation of the Star in the Knight of the Garter. 3 pp. XXVI. 44.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to LORD CHANCELLOR GEORGE,
BARON JEFFREYS.

1687, June 9-19. Leghorn.—When I arrive at Smyrna I shall endeavour to get some good hawks sent according to your commands. In the meantime my wife sends Lady Jeffreys four of the best orange trees she could procure in these parts, but we hear the most proper for the voyage to England are to be found at Genoa only. They will be delivered by Robert Dunbar, Master of the *Alexander*, which carries Lord Castlemaine's equipage from hence.

I enclose the case of several of his Majesty's subjects detained in prison here which they allege to be occasioned by a fraud committed between one Crofte of Algier and Bowtell, his correspondent in London. 1½ pp.; copy; F.E.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Captain JOHN NEVILL of the
Crown.

1687, June 13-23. Leghorn Roads.—Statement that the Captain had stayed in this Road of Leghorn from 23 May, o.s., until the date hereof, solely in attendance of Sir William, except only the time of his going to and from Genoa, for which he had order of 25 May. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVI, 47b.

The SAME to the LORD PRESIDENT.

1687, June 14-24. The *Crown* in Leghorn Bay.—In accordance with yours of May 12 received last night after I had embarked I go to Tunis. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *copy*.

Here follows "A short Account of my Negociation at the Court of Florence, 1687," in Trumbull's hand, including a list of officials at that Court, sent him by Teriesi, and abstracts of letters from the Abbé Rizzini, dated Paris, 1687, April 30 and May 30. 30 pp. F.E.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL aboard the
Crowne.

1687, June 23, s.v. Tunis.—This morning as soon as I came ashore I discoursed with the Consul, and the letter I found was not translated, he saying he found a backwardness in the person who was to do it, until it had first been shewn to the Dey ; not to lose time we went to the Dey, and gave him his Majesty's letter, and I interpreted it in Italian, and the Drugerman in Turkish ; I told him your Excellency saluted him, and did not doubt but his Majesty's desires being so just and clear, they would find a quick compliance from him and all others to whom the said letter was directed. He is a man of few words, and answered nothing in particular, but would advise with the Bey and Divan, and we should do well to go to the Bey who is at a house of his two miles from the town to-morrow. I find the Dey is but a cipher, and the Bey is the ruling man ; he receives the customs and disposes of all. The letter is translated now into Turkish, and to-morrow by break of day the Consul and I shall go to him ; this evening the Consul says he will endeavour to find out what their thoughts may be of this business, for the Dey will have given notice to the Bey and discoursed this affair with others of the principal men. When I know their answer, I shall either come or write immediately to you what it is, and if in the interim there be anything you would have me do in the affair, I beseech you to honour me with a line. What the success may be, I can't guess, but according to the Turkish methods it will not be tedious. There is an order to the Castle to salute the flag with 21 guns. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXVI, 45.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, June 24. Half-past two in the afternoon. [Tunis.] —This morning early I went with the Consul to the Bey. His authority was easily seen by the numbers that flocked thither and by the court all the great men make to him. When we spoke of those two points, the Debts and reducing of the Customs, he answered that he had nothing to do in these things ; that we must go to the Divan, and for the Customs he farmed, the money was to pay the soldiery, and if abatement was made, how should he satisfy them out of his own pocket ? I told him this difference between us and the French made by them in the Customs was in effect bidding his Majesty's subjects be gone out of the country, for they could not trade where another nation could undersell them so much. He answered that we were welcome while we stayed and might be gone when we pleased ; he added his seal was not to the writing given for paying the debts and abatement of the Customs, he being with the Army when that was transacted ; for the debts, he seemed to be willing to assist the Consul. We then went to the Dey and told him the Bey had remitted us to him and the Divan as the Government of the country whose orders he should obey. The Bey and the Dey had, I doubt not, communicated their thoughts to each other, for the Dey said he would see justice done for the debts, but would not consent to the abatement of the Customs, upon which the writing of the Divan, given when Captain Fowler was here, was read, and the Dey's seal was to it. He denied ever to have known of such a writing, and that his seal was put to it surreptitiously, and said had his Hogia, or Secretary, wrote it, he would strangle him. I told him there were several seals of others to it, and when such writings were given as authentic from the Divan, and after denied, it was such a public fraud as could not rationally be believed, and by such proceedings any agreements could be shifted off. He said he never heard of this before. I told him such dealings look ill between private persons, but a Prince such as my master could not but resent it, and desired him to give any one reason why the French should be preferred so much before us, what their merits was, or whether we had done anything to deserve being so much below them. The conclusion was we should go before the Divan to-morrow. The Divan is but a formality and all the difficulty is with the Bey, who having the Customs, all abatement is out of his pocket. The substance of what I have discoursed with them, and shall say to the Divan, is that the subjects of his Majesty in all parts of the world, as to their Customs, are equally treated with the French ; that the Grand Signor makes no distinction, nor pay we more in his Empire than three *per cent*, it being so established by the Imperial capitulations ; that the freeing the French from, and keeping us under it, is in effect driving his Majesty's subjects out of the country. For some satisfaction of debts they are

willing to do it, that going out of private men's purses, but the other going out of their own makes the difficulty. I have spoke to the Consul particularly on the answers of these chief men, to know whether, before we go to Divan, he hath anything to desire of you.

If the thing may be managed to his satisfaction, and a boat sent to inform you, he thinks there is nothing more to be done but to expect the Divan's answer, which being done we shall come and tell you of it. I much pressed the Dey for a positive answer. I believe to-morrow will so end the affair that you may sail Saturday. I was loath to defer going to the Divan to-morrow, and am sending the boat early—to arrive before night, that if you have orders, they may come by sunrise. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp ; *holograph ; seal.* XXVI, 46.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, June 24. Tunis.—The Divan promised satisfaction as to the debts due to the Consul. They could not abate the Customs, the soldiery declaring they would not consent to it. They said that when we paid nine *per cent*, the French paid 10 ; that with nine *per cent* we had always been contented, and if we did [not] like it, we might choose whether we would bring any more goods. They persisted in their answer. We then went to the Dey who made the same answer, and that he knew nothing of the seal, and Chiaus [Kavass] was sent to apprehend the Hogia that wrote it. 1 p. ; *unsigned.* XXVI, 47.

NEWS-LETTER to Mr. UPTON, Merchant in Leghorn.

1687, June 25. London.—On Thursday evening the ship *Palistina*, Captain Salmon, bound for Turkey, on her way to Gravesend was struck by lightning and set on fire. The crew of 40 men left her. She passed the Blockhouses who made above 300 shot at her to sink her, but at the Hope blew up.

Letters from Dublin say that the day after judgment was given against their Charter the Lord Mayor waited on the Lord Deputy to deliver his sword, but was told that it was his Majesty's pleasure they should continue as they were till further orders. Judgment is passed against all the considerable Charters in that kingdom except Waterford who has time till August 31.

A French man-of-war sailing westward from the Downs for the West Indies did not strike topsails to Sir Roger Strickland who shot his top-gallant sail down, when he immediately struck.

Captain Phipps is to go again in search of silver with Sir John Narborough and three men-of-war.

Letters from Scotland say that Dr. Burnet was a second time summoned to appear before the Lords Justiciary by August.

Three miles from Glasgow a Conventicle was assembled. One hundred and fifty of them were taken by the Earl of Dunbarton's regiment. It is death by their law.

June 28.—The Chamber of London has paid several orphans some of the interest due to them. The Governors of the Charterhouse, eight of whom were of the Privy Council, met, before whom appeared a person with a *mandamus* from the King for his admission to that House. He refused the Oath of Supremacy and was not admitted, a message being sent to the King through the Earl of Sunderland that the person was not qualified. 3 pp. XXVI, 50.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Captain JOHN NEVILL.

1687, June 25, o.s. Tunis.—Certificate that the Captain had arrived there on the 20th inst. and stayed till date hereof. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. Copy. XXVI, 47b.

FRA DON GREGORIO CARAFFA to KING JAMES.

1687, [June 28–]July 8. Malta.—Has already offered satisfaction for the doings of the Marquis de Fleury. 1 p.; *Latin*; copy. XXVI, 63.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD PRESIDENT OF
THE COUNCIL.

1687, June 29.—On board the *Crown* at Malta.—We left Tunis on the afternoon of 25th, and arrived here on the 27th at two afternoon. The Grand Master refuses *pratique* but sent his Escuyer to the side of the ship, to whom I delivered his Majesty's letter for the Grand Master. To-day came the reply, with assurances of esteem &c. As to the Marquis de Fleury, he doubts not but his Majesty will rest satisfied with the account sent by Captain Killigrew, orders having been already given to prevent the like in future. We are now setting sail for Smyrna. Monsieur de Bataille has been very civil to me. 1 p.; *draft*. XXVI, 47a.

NEWS-LETTER to MESSRS. GOODWIN and MARTIN, Merchants
in Marseilles.

1687, June 30. London.—A Cornet of Horse coming into his Majesty's Chapel Tent while service was performing, and making irreverent postures and gestures, which his Majesty perceiving immediately sent for his Commission and bestowed it on another.

A mandate is said to be gone down [to] Oxford for Mr. Dryden to go out Doctor of Divinity, and also that he will be made President of Magdalen College. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp., *partly a repetition of previous letters*. XXVI, 51.

NEWS-LETTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, June 30. London.—The King has a letter from the Government of Argiere that they will keep the peace, and has dismissed the Prize they brought into Falmouth; the powder to be restored.

The Duke of Albemarle is melting his dividend of silver in his garden himself, which they say will amount to 50,000*l*. which retards his voyage to Jamaica for these three weeks. They go in search of a silver mine. A copper mine is already found in the island. Captain Phipps has been knighted and received a gold chain and medal. They are fitting him out again with two ships, and Sir John Narborough goes in the *Tiger* to convoy him.

The African Company having some of the ships arrived, their auctions are advanced 230, but the East India auctions do rather abate, and it is believed will not suddenly augment.

A gathering is making to redeem 70 French Protestants taken by the Algerines going from hence to Holland. Some English were also on board.

In Holland the Marquis d'Albeville has delivered the States a memorial demanding satisfaction for the affair of Bantam. 3 pp. XXVI, 52.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, July 5. London.—Letters from Rome of 21 June, s.n., say that the Earl of Castlemaine's servants and goods went on board *Captain Dunbar* at Civita Vecchia and some leagues at sea were met by three Algerines who put out Salley colours and it is feared he became their prize.

The French King is said to have bought 200 acres of land near Solure in Switzerland and sent engineers to mark out and survey it, on which the Evangelist and Catholic Cantons assembled and sent to the French Resident to know the design. He said that the King intended to build a fort there, and if interrupted would cover the work with 60,000 men. On which they agreed to be ready to assemble 800,000 in few days.

An alliance between England, France and Denmark is proposed, and the Prince George will further it with his brother, the King of Denmark.

Saturday last the Lord Mayor with the Heads of Christ's Hospital who have the grant and income of the City Curoones or Currs attended the King in Council and gave such reason against passing the Woolmongers' Charter that it was set aside.

The Duke of Somerset being ordered to send his coach to accompany the Nuncio to Windsor, excused the same, fearing it might bring him into a *Praemunire*. He is eased of all his employments.

The Nuncio entered Windsor, arrayed in purple with a gold Cross on his breast. He had three coaches with six horses each, five pages and twelve footmen. The coaches of the Bishops of Durham and Chester among others followed him.

A commission is passing the seal for a visitation of all the hospitals in England, to see what endowments they had, when founded, what improvements they since have made, and how bestowed. 3 pp. XXVI, 54.

Mr. EDMUND SAWBELL to Mr. GOODWIN and Mr. MARTIN, Merchants in Marseilles.

1687, July 5. London.—Duke Darcy yesterday morning was found dead in his bed.

July 9.—The East India Company is said to have given out tickets for raising of soldiers, and offer 40s. a man for their voyage. Sir John Banks and Mr. Charles Duncombe have sold most of their effects in that Company which caused their auctions to decrease to 200, but now they are advanced to 210.

In another hand : “Sir, I have received the good news of the arrival of Captain Marline, and should have been very glad of a letter how my son doth. Pray, if you see him, and that the Captain is not homeward bound, send him home in some other ship. I heard from Plymouth this day by the *Mayflower*, Captain White, for Gallipoli, that he met several Argier men-of-war at the Land’s End, which I thought fit to give you notice of.” 3 pp. ; seal. XXVI, 56.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, July 7. London.—Yesterday the Commissioners of the Navy returned from discharging the yards of Chatham, Woolwich and Deptford which were eight quarters in arrear at the death of the late King, and is now reduced to two which also will be paid by Christmas.

The King is believed to have intentions of adding three Regiments to his Army, at leastwise the compliment of men by additional Companies, and that the Officers cashiered in Holland are to be put into commands.

The merchants had yesterday advice upon the Exchange that six ships were arrived at the Leeward Islands which some months ago went from this port, having an incredible sum of money on board them, some say 200,000*l.*, suspected to have joined with the Buccaneers in the Spanish West Indies and plundered that country ; they made a proffer to land at Jamaica if they might have been protected and indemnified, which the Governor not promising they bore away for the Islands of Meevis [Nevis] and Nutego [Antigoa ?], and it is said they are landed at Bermuda inhabited only by Captain Codrington who is sole Proprietor thereof.

What was formerly reported of Sir Nathaniel Johnson's son being taken by a Sally man-of-war proves a mistake, he being safely arrived at his government of Mevis though he was in some danger of the same.

Sir Henry Tichborne has been made Lieutenant of the Ordnance which place was possessed by Sir Christopher Musgrave.

I hear a project is forming to cause the Jews of this nation (considering they give intelligence to the Turks of Algiers of the quality of all the English captives) to redeem his Majesty's subjects at their own costs, otherwise to have no benefits of this country.

It is wrote from Leghorn that a French Protestant who is made a free Denizen of England, having great effects at Constantinople shipped himself for that port, where he was no sooner arrived but was seized by the French Ambassador's orders, who making application to Lord Chandos, the English Ambassador, his Excellency sent to demand him, but the said Ambassador not only refused but sent a reflective answer on his Lordship's person; that the same letters say that his Excellency sent him an answer in the nature of a challenge the matter of which is to be determined by the Divan. 3 pp. XXVI, 55.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, July 9. London.—Divers medals both of gold and silver have this week been made upon the subject of the plate taken out of the sea. One side bears the Portraiture of his Majesty, the reverse a shoal of rocks with a vessel splitting thereon, representing the shipwreck of the Spanish Galleon and divers other ships that have been searching after this treasure; near the rocks is the ship of Captain Phipps with the device above *Naufraga reperta*, the motto of the said medals being *Semper tibi pendeat hamus*. And the Proprietors intend to desire his Majesty that all the money coined of this plate may have a mark of distinction thereon, as formerly that of the *Drake*.

The Proprietors' Patent is passed the Seals for three years fishing for more, and two other wrecks of Spanish galleons are inserted which they intend to work at, but some days ago their chief Indian diver Jonas died of a fever.

I am told that the fleet which carries the Queen of Portugal to Lisbon does after her landing sail to Argiers to affirm the peace with that Government and to demand some English captives taken on board in foreign bottoms.

A great treasure is brought to the West Indies Plantations with the particulars that one Captain Swan trading to those parts accidentally fell among some buccaneers commanded by one Eaton, whose men through hopes of purchase deserted their ship, whereby for want of hands to bring the ship home,

he was forced to join himself with them, and having landed 900 men at Lima in the Spanish West Indies they made effect as if they intend to attack the same, which caused the Governor to send to the Commander of Pisca [Pisco] to come with what forces he had to his assistance, but he, considering what wealth was in his fortress, disobeyed, upon which the Governor fetched him in custody, and hanged him in Lima, which caused so great a disorder in Pisca that the buccaneers, taking advantage, stormed and took the fort with little or no opposition and thereby possessed themselves of great riches.

A Flanders mail has brought news that the Duke of Lorraine had repassed the Danube and was in a full march to besiege Esseck [Esseg], that some skirmishes had passed between the armies, that 6,000 Turks were posted to dispute his passage, and the Prince Vizier is himself drawn down from Belgrade to oppose him. 3 pp. XXVI, 57.

NEWS-LETTER to MESSRS. GOODWIN and MARTIN.

1687, July 12. London.—The Duke of Albemarle hath left with a goldsmith at Temple-bar 160,000 crowns of the silver that he melted at his house, and hath reserved to himself 40,000 crowns to carry with him to Jamaica.

It is said the Master and Wardens of the Stationery Company are forbid to print or publish anything without licence.

July 14.—From Edinburgh of the 7th we have advice that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Justiciary had sat, before whom appeared Mr. Anderson who pleaded guilty to treason and was remanded. His Majesty's Proclamation was published there for a General Indulgence and suspending all the laws made against Nonconformity provided they do not preach anything that may tend to alienate the hearts of his subjects or his Government and that they make known to some Privy Councillor or Sheriff what place they set apart for such purpose, but the field conventicles are left to the utmost severity of the law.

July 16.—His Majesty has now 104 ships fitted out and ready to sail in 24 hours, there being nothing but men wanting, and in a short time 30 more may be ready.

The buccaneers at the Leeward Islands offer 200,000*l.* for protection and to be indemnified.

Addition in hand of Edmond Sawbell :—"I had a letter this day from Falmouth that the French men-of-war had carried two Argereon men-of-war into Brest. I am doubtful how my son will come home because of the Turks' ships on our own coast." 3 pp. XXVI, 58.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, July 16. London.—There have been disorder in Lambs' Conduit Fields occasioned by one Griffiths, a

cowkeeper, who seized the clothes of some boys bathing in his pond, and set his mastiff at them. A rabble assaulted him, and he called for soldiers who fired and killed one man and wounded others. This has gone on for several days. Verdict of wilful murder was brought in, but the soldier not known that did it. Yesterday Griffiths was committed to Newgate.

A Commission is passing the Seals for settling and reducing Hackney coaches to 400 and that the Revenue of five *per cent* be appropriated to Chelsea College. The Royal Oak lottery expiring Michaelmas is already let to farm for 4,000*l*.

An order came yesterday from the Admiralty to change the ship *Foresight* which was to have carried the Duke of Albemarle to Jamaica for the *Assistance*, which will retard his departure for a month. 3 *pp*. XXVI, 59.

NEWS-LETTER to MESSRS. GOODWIN and MARTIN.

1687, July 19.—The riots continue. On Wednesday 120 sail of Dutch merchant ships were met sailing westward with five men-of-war for their convoy.

This day the Proclamation against the exportation of wool and woolfells &c. was published before the Royal Exchange.

July 21.—The keys of the Abbey Church of St. Andrew's in Edinburgh have been delivered by the Provost to the Lord Chancellor of that kingdom, the chapel of which belongeth to the Knights of the Order of the Thistle, in which place they will be installed next St. Andrew's day. The Canon [*sic*] parishioners of St. Andrew are to have the use of the church called the Lady Eyster's [Yester's] till a new one be built for them.

His Majesty's ship *Kingfisher* which carried Sir Edmund Andrews to New England is returned; her Commander Captain Hamilton died by the way.

Addition in hand of Edmond Sawbell :—Has not heard of his son. 2½ *pp*. ; *seal*. XXVI, 60.

EDMOND SAWBELL to the SAME.

1687, July 26. London.—His Majesty's ship the *Phoenix* is arrived at Plymouth from the East Indies, having been gone almost four years, and having lost about 100 men since she went hence.

July 28.—This day the proprietors of the ship that found the silver in the sea dined at the Swan Tavern in London, where they gave the Captain a gold medal and chain, and to every sailor silver ones; the medals have the King and the Queen's picture.

Six Aldermen of London have been removed by the King—Sir Wm. Turner, Sir Wm. Pritchard, Sir Samuel Dashwood,

Sir Symon Lewis, Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, and Sir John Chapman. 2½ pp. ; *seal*. XXVI, 61.

JAMES, BARON CHANDOS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, July 28 s.v. Pera.—I congratulate your arrival at the Dardanelles Castles. I have had the happiness (in point of time at least) to serve his Majesty beyond the expectation of most that understood my circumstances, and may very well be content now to resign. I send by Mr. Treasurer Jacob the necessary orders for your being saluted at the Castles. I have six years managed the Company's service not unfortunately for them. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXVI, 62.

[The ABBÉ] RIZZINI to the SAME.

1687, [July 30–]Aug. 9. Paris.—The Duke, my master, is much pleased to hear the compliments paid to you by the Grand Duke [of Tuscany, *see p. 245 ante*] hoping that the matter may turn out well, though the Father has done nothing formal. This King has repeated his orders to our Resident at Florence, who was at Genoa at the time of your departure, to follow the matter, and like orders to Monsieur du Pré, to support the desires of the Queen, your Mistress, but du Pré is to succeed the late Monsieur d'Aubeville at Genoa.

Monsieur de Castlemain, who arrived here last Saturday, came through Florence, and saw the Princess (and speaks most highly of her) without touching on our business, but he is hopeful of success sooner or later. He is at Mr. Skelton's.

You will have heard the proposed guarantee of this King for the support of the Truce, which has been without effect, and politicians say he would have done better not to make it, but it has proved his intentions and zeal.

Monsieur d'Albeville has presented a note at the Hague, which had rather the appearance of a declaration of war. This King's intention is only to induce them to come to a just settlement.

The tour of the Duke of Mantua in Hungary is believed to be merely the result of curiosity. His Minister speaks of it as if it were only a stepping-stone to his desired visit to France.

The Venetian Ambassador [here] is appointed to the Emperor.

Monsieur Lillieroot is arrived. 4 pp. ; *French ; holograph*. XXVI, 67.

NEWS-LETTER to Messrs. GOODWIN and MARTIN.

1687, Aug. 2. London.—In Ireland it has been proclaimed that merchants may have Spanish iron at the same rates as formerly.

Duke Hamilton is empowered to be Sovereign of the Order of the Thistle in order to admit the Lord Chancellor to that Order, and the latter is made Sovereign Representative to create the Marquis of Atholl and the Duke of Gordon Knights thereof.

Aug. 6.—Sir Nicholas Slanneing is made Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth. The Lord Chancellor has committed Mr. Kirby, a Fellow of a College and Mr. Prude, Curate of St. Clement's, to Newgate, the latter for marrying a young woman to the former, she complaining she was forced. A patent is granted to Mr. Fox to furnish the Army and Navy with bullets for 15 years. *2½ pp.* XXVI, 65.

Le Chevalier DE BATAILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Aug. [16–]26. Malta.—We hear of a rupture between the English and the Dutch. The Venetians have taken the Castles of Lepanto and Patras.

Our galleys have gone to besiege a place in Dalmatia.

The French are said to have taken three Algerian ships, and to have broken with the Infidels.

The Grand Master hopes for news from you of the state of the Ottoman Empire. *3 pp.* ; *holograph.* XXVI, 72.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE's copy of the first compliments paid on Sir William Trumbell's arrival from the French Ambassador [endorsement].

1687, Aug. 17. Constantinople.—On our arrival on Aug. 10 the French Ambassador first paid his respects by his Chancellor. The Dutch Resident did the same after a few days, and then Lord Sanders [Chandos] who also paid his respects to her Ladyship. Sir William later returned a visit of the French Ambassador, and of the Dutch Resident. *1 p.* ; *French.* XXVI, 69.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Aug. 18. London.—There has been an extraordinary reception of Bishop Labourne [Leybourne] in divers places, and entering Durham he was met by the magistrates and received an invitation from the Bishop of Durham to dine with him at his Castle which he did, and he confirmed above 1,000 Roman Catholics in his several circuits.

Last week the Lady Mary Tudor was privately married to Sir Francis Ratcliff's son having 15,000*l.* portion. Lord Brandon has had his pardon.

A Commission is forming to grant licences to public houses throughout the kingdom, to ease the Justices of the Peace from that trouble. It will bring in a considerable sum yearly.

His Majesty has granted a patent to make Sir John Shorter a Baronet without fees.

The Commissioners have condemned the *Triumph*, *Unicorn* and *George*, being about 60 years old.

A tailor and a calendar of London who robbed the mail in France of 7,000*l.* worth of diamonds have been seized, and offer to restore the whole for a pardon and 500 guineas ; they will say who put them on the business.

Mr. Mordant who lately took away Madam Hide, natural daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer of Oxfordshire, out of a coach is since married to her. The relatives have received an atonement, favours being worn as trophies thereof.

His Majesty has taken 50,000 guineas with him in his progress, resolving to keep a public table and not put his subjects to the expense of treating him, and carrying with him 1,800 pieces of Angel gold to give to persons he shall touch of the evil.

Aug. 23.—On Sunday the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of Count Ca[u]nitz, the Emperor's Extraordinary Envoy, who is gone for Vienna, gave an entertainment at Wilde House to all the Foreign Ministers here on receiving the advice of the defeat of the whole Turkish army on this side of the Drave. A *Te Deum* was sung in the Chapel. The Duke of Bavaria seized the Grand Vizier's tent with above 2,000,000 of Zecchins, 500 camels laden with rich booty, almost 2,000 waggons of provisions for the re-victualling of Alba Regalis [Weissenburg], Sigeth [Szegedin], and Canischia [Nagy-Kanizsa] which must certainly fall.

The Lord Abergavenny is said to be to succeed the Earl of Dorset as Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex. The Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Chamberlain, is said to be in disfavour at Court and suspended ; occasion was for taking down a bed set up for the Queen at Marlborough, disliking his own lodging and affixing his own in that place the night before her Majesty was to have lain therein.

A pardon is ordered for one Sir Francis Drake against a gentleman of Devon who has absconded, for opprobrious words spoken against the King.

The Dutch Ambassador here has delivered an answer to a late memorial presented [to] his masters by the Marquis Albivell in Holland relating to the demand on Dr. Burnet and his printer, that if the said Doctor has committed against any of their laws, they will proceed against him, but cannot take cognizance of others.

An English ship has arrived on our coast having 40 tons of silver on board, in value 270,000*l.* ; some say it came from the Spanish wreck on the Bahama Islands, from whence the late plate ship took up her cargo out of the sea, others that it is money brought out of the Island of Barbuda, where divers buccaneers who had plundered the Spaniards, had put it.

Sir Roger L'Estrange is writing a book of 100 sheets of paper to disprove the murder of Sir Edmond Bury Godfrey.

Aug. 25. London.—Letters from Ireland give account that an Extraordinary Council was called upon the subject of the Lord Deputy's departure, the Lord Chief Baron being sent for from the circuit to assist thereat; his Majesty's letter was read that the Government should be put into the hands of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Granard, and that the Lord Deputy is already arrived at West Chester.

The Duke of Berwick, who was reported dead, is recovering.

Aug. 27.—Letters from Algiers say that three corsairs brought in a ship seized while going from London to Rotterdam having 169 Christians on board, of whom 41 were English; these they delivered to the English Consul, to keep peace with his Majesty.

There were 63 French Protestants; they put it to the vote whether they should deliver them to the French Consul, or sell them. The latter was carried, but they gave them liberty to preserve their faith.

The African Company made a dividend of 20 *per cent*, and there is talk of another by Xmas, which caused their auctions to advance 230 *per cent*.

The Lord Mordant and his lady are arrived in Holland, and have waited on the Prince and Princess of Orange, the latter profering her Ladyship to reside in her Court, and be Groom of her Stole, his Lordship to have a regiment in the States' army. The Lord Shrewsbury went yesterday to that country.

A Commission is to settle the Lieutenancy of the City of London: Sir Nicholas Butler, Sir Denis Ashburnham, Sir Edward Hales and Mr. Brent are of the Commission. Another Commission is to make Justices of the Peace, there being none but the Lord Mayor, and another to regulate and improve the City Revenue, and what shall be over and above to defray the City charges shall go towards the payment of the interest of the necessitated City orphans.

The Lord Lansdown is very sick at Madrid. Mr. Wise, Organist of Salisbury, was killed by a watchman in that city.

The apprentices in Bartholomew Fair broke open a booth and stripped the actors of their clothes.

Aug. 28.—A Dutch post confirms the defeat of the Turks. Monsieur Campricht, the Emperor's Extraordinary Envoy, delivered a memorial thereof to the States. [Quoted in full in MS.]

Prince Eugene brought to Vienna news of a victory of the Turks.

The Turkish cavalry deserted their post and saved themselves so that most of the foot were cut off. Politics in Germany are of opinion that it will conduce to the Emperor's interest to make a peace whereby he may upon this advantage justly claim all Hungary to be yielded to him by the Ottoman Porte.

The Lord Chamberlain appears daily at Marabone bowling-green with his staff, but he is suspended and forbid the Court.

The King is expected at Oxford, and an Act is appointed in the theatre.

From Lancaster we hear Lord Molyneux is gone to the King with an address from the Roman Catholics, and Lord Brandon with another from the Dissenters of Cheshire, and the Earl of Derby with one from the Church of England.

Aug. 30.—Sir John Narborough in the *Foresight* went down the river on Friday to go for more plate. The Duke of Albe-marle is still very ill.

The East India Company have advice of three of their ships from that country, *viz.* the *George*, the *Josiah* and the *Rainbow*, the first from Fort St. George, the second from the Coast and Bay, the last from Tonquin in China, the most richly laden. They have brought the most valuable commodities from those parts and news that after the Company had beaten the English at Heugly up the Ganges, the Company being at war with the Mogul, they desired a truce and are preparing to send ambassadors to the Company for a peace. Their auctions have therefore gone up 10 *per cent.*

Sept. 1.—Griffith, the cowkeeper who caused the riot was convicted of manslaughter. He pleaded benefit of clergy, but a record stood against him for a like crime, and he is now at the King's mercy.

The King touched for the evil in Shrewsbury Church, Father Griffith assisting at the ceremony.

Two master masons are added to the work of St. Paul's with a commission to Sir Christopher Wren to see the work go on with all expedition possible, the Act which gave the coal money commencing Michaelmas next, so that a few years will now perfect the edifice.

Sept. 3.—The Convocation at Oxford have nominated the Heads of Colleges and Halls, except Magdalen, to avoid giving offence to ride to meet the King this afternoon.

At the Old Bailey the disorderly prentices are sentenced to be whipped from Holborn Bars to the place of action, fined five marks and three months' imprisonment.

Sept. 6.—Sir Thomas Jeffreys, the Lord Chancellor's elder brother, has married with a lady of very considerable quality in Spain in Allicandra. The King of Spain gave him the choice of Knighthood of three Orders, Alcantara, Santiago, and Calatraria and he pitched upon the former though he must prove from the first descent that he was a gentleman: the two others the first and second would have sufficed, but before he can assume the habit, he must evidence the same, pursuant to which two of the same order were brought from Spain who went down into Wales to take the information, which is now done and sent to the Council of Spain, but there being found a heresy on the father's side, he procured the Pope's bull to indemnify it, and this week is returned to that country

with the character of Consul-General of the Kingdom of Valentia and Moriscia, being carried to Dover in the Lord Chancellor's coach.

The Duke of Albemarle set forth for Jamaica this morning towards Portsmouth where his Majesty's ship the *Assistance* lies for him. He takes with him divers, miners and refiners of silver, and has a patent to have five years' benefit of what mines of silver he discovers.

The Duke of Queensborough, who has been some time in disfavour at Court, is sent for from Scotland.

Sept. 8.—The King, passing through Banbury, was assailed by a mastiff; he drew a pistol and shot him. The noise startled the Earl of Abingdon's horse, and he was thrown.

The East India Company has granted liberty to some ships to trade in India under some regulations.

The Duke of Grafton in his passage met with an Algerine of 40 guns who showed her passport and was allowed to proceed. After three days he sailed for the Straits and will call at Argier to affirm that peace, but Sir Roger Strickland returns with the King's servants sent to attend the Queen [of Portugal].

Sept. 10.—The French King has appointed the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber to go for Hungary and compliment the Elector of Bavaria on his victory over the Turks. 12 pp. XXVI, 71.

JAMES, BARON CHANDOS, to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Aug. 20, s.v. Pera.—Though you cannot have forgot on Friday an information given you on Thursday relating to the honour of our Sovereign, I proceed to inform you again of the occasions of my great disgust at, and keeping distance with the French Ambassador, the Sieur Girardine. The first is that he refused with most insolent words and behaviour when my Chief Dragoman delivered a message from me, sent in his Majesty's name, which I will presume to say was an act of as great pride and ignorance as ever I met with in all my days. The second is that he refused to examine witnesses in order to do justice on some of his own nation that had committed the most barbarous and inhumane assault on our Master's subjects and ships in this port, nor hath he to this very day done anything like justice in this extraordinary case nor offered at excusing his almost unpardonable failing therein. I have no other dissatisfaction to the high monsieur than as he hath so saucily behaved himself *à la bourgeois* towards our Lord the King, believing in my conscience that he deserves a thundering mortification to teach him manners in future conduct with your Excellency, otherwise the honour of our King and Country will be in great danger of an eclipse from the *bienhardie* nation in these parts. It being public how that I have carried myself towards him ever since he put the above affronts on our King in his Representative, it would be superfluous to add what I think fit further to be

done in this case, because your experience of the French Court and great learning and wisdom has raised you above occasion of my advice. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXVI, 70.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Aug. 22. Whitehall.—At the Assizes at Wells one was indicted for speaking scandalous words against the Duke of Beaufort, saying “Is that rogue alive yet? I thought he had been in Gloucester Gaol before this time.” He confessed and was fined 100 marks and to find security for good behaviour.

We have no account of the progress of the Poles’ and Muscovites’ Army, though there appears not so great force as might give either of them considerable opposition, the enemy having, as if he had foreseen it, abated of his succours to those parts that he might send the more formidable army to Hungary.

On his way from Windsor to Portsmouth the King dined with Lord Dartmouth at Holt; the Queen on her way to the Bath dined with the Earl of Kildare at Caversham.

The Muscovite Ambassador is said to be on his way to England by Amsterdam.

Dr. Burnet’s wife’s mother died lately very rich, but it is not thought that the daughter will gain, having married without her mother’s consent, and for some years been in no good understanding with her.

It is thought that the Companies in London, as well as the Court of Aldermen, may admit of a reform, for an inspection is to be made into those who were not long since ejected as well as them put into their places.

The Earl of Gainsborough, Lieutenant Governor, received the King at Portsmouth, and attended him to God’s House, and treated him to a supper there and a dinner next day. On the 17th, his Majesty went aboard a yacht and viewed the dock, the new storehouse, and the works of the garrison, and touched about 400 in God’s House Chapel. He then sailed for Southampton.

There is now war between the French and the Algerines.

The Imperialists followed the Turks, but the Grand Vizier would not be drawn to battle, so the Duke of Lorraine divided his forces, leaving himself only 30,000. Then the Vizier moved on him with such numbers as caused at first some disorder, but the Duke recalled his detached bodies. In a battle on the 10th, which lasted 12 hours, the Turks were totally defeated. 3 pp. XXVI, 74.

THE TURKEY COMPANY TO SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687. [Undated. Endorsed] Received 1687, November 26.—We have understood your reception at Leghorn and

Florence, and our next expectations are to hear your good success at Malta in finishing what remains in the business of the Pasha of Tripoli, and that you may have convenient transportation from Smyrna to Constantinople.

If the business of the Smyrna tariff be not settled, we pray your best assistance for the perfecting of it. You will have understood that Consul Hobson of Athens satisfied the Vayvod for the Custom of the cloth and other goods saved out of the two ships cast away at Port Raphti, and sent the goods to Constantinople and Smyrna, expecting there would have been no further demands upon them. But this being opposed by the Customer, Lord Chandos thought fit to come to an adjustment with him, by which the Customer became obliged to see the money which was paid to the Vayvod under the notion of the Custom restored, or else to allow it in account out of his own purse, wherewith if he hath not complied, we pray you to bring him to the performance of his own agreement.

By our letters of 20 December last we gave orders that our Consulage at the several factories should be reduced from 2 to 1 *per cent*, which was done at Smyrna and Aleppo, but Lord Chandos was expecting a further order, and so continued the Custom at 2 *per cent*. We pray you to let our Treasurer know we would have 1 *per cent* repaid to such of our nation as paid 2 *per cent* since the arrival of our letter, and that the Consulage is to remain at 1 *per cent* till further directions. We have lately made a Declaratory Order of Court that no apprentice ought to be bound beyond the seas, and that if any such be, he is not capable of being employed as a Factor, nor of claiming his freedom after the expiration of his indentures. 2 *pp*. Signed by John Buckworth, D.G., John Harvey, Treasurer, and 11 others. XXXII, 93.

JAMES, BARON CHANDOS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Sept. 8. Pera.—“I am neither surprised nor sorry to hear of your Excellency’s success in procuring my dismissal from the Porta, wishing your Excellency’s future diligence in his most gracious Majesty’s service may always be attended with the like or better fortune. Whether my dismissal is brought or sent to me depends on your Excellency’s pleasure, the way you judge most suitable to your Excellency’s ease and satisfaction being most desirable to me.” $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *holograph*. XXVI, 77.

The SAME to the SAME.

1687, Sept. 12. Pera.—... “I now presume to send to your Excellency’s justice and great wisdom this my humble protest on behalf of a Character I lately enjoyed and your Excellency now more worthily is possessed of, of his most gracious Majesty’s

Ambassador and Representative at this Porta, which said character I apprehend wounded through my own sides by an excess of your Excellency's zeal to serve the Levant Company, for I do pretend for an ancient custom and claim as a right by prescription and practice of almost all nations, and good sound reason's also, that the old Ambassador should have had the honour and satisfaction to have introduced your Excellency the new to the Audience of the Grand Signor as all our noble Predecessors in this employment have for above these hundred years had, invincible accidents alone excepted.

"I do likewise with all due submission declare that on behalf of the Character and myself I did demand this privilege and right of your Excellency in due time and form both publicly before the Gentlemen of this Factory, and to your Excellency privately, both times laying before your Excellency reasons which I thought unanswerable for the gratifying and righting me therein, to which your Excellency never vouchsafed me one word of answer. I did humbly intreat of your Excellency to be heard more at large touching this matter by your Excellency before the Gentlemen of this Factory to the end your Excellency might be informed of their sense on this matter then in dispute between us, and your Excellency promised me I should, but forgot to make your word good to me in that point; your Excellency also in discourse gave me to understand you would out of hand solicit for that audience of the Grand Signor which I believed and depended on, and was provided for, but as I am credibly informed and do in my conscience believe you neither to have never made any motion towards it, and I very much fear never intended it till you had procured my dismissal which I humbly conceive is irregularly and unduly obtained, and therefore I humbly conceive is an absolute necessary bounden duty incumbent on me before I depart this place to present your Excellency this my protest against your Excellency's aforesaid innovations upon, and hardships to the Character of our Lord the King's Ambassador and most humble and obedient of his said most gracious Majesty's subjects and servants. Intreating your Excellency's justice that this my Protest may be entered and remain in the *Cancellaria* until the matter shall be heard by his most gracious Majesty in Council, to which I appeal." 1½ p. XXVI, 78.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Sept. 12. Whitehall.—The King touched for the evil at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, was entertained in the Great Hall at the City's charge, and viewed Edghill on his way to Banbury.

From France.—The Duke de Mortemar being sick has left the command to de Tourville, who will cruise about the Straits all the winter for pirates. The Algerines have written to

the Duke complaining that the French were the breakers of the peace. The Muscovite Ambassadors refused to receive the King's letter to the Czars, alleging an omission of titles. They were told they might go without it. The French seem very intent upon their trade in America, having sent several ships there under convoy.

The King "touched" at Oxford and was entertained by the University in the Library. He recommended humility and charity to the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors. He received an English Bible and gloves from the University and gold from the town, from Banbury a cake carried by four men which he sent to the Queen.

The Sieur de la Bresche who commanded three French ships is said to have taken Canary, and to have seized the ship of the Algerine Admiral and two others.

The Queen of Sweden is said to have made use of the Pope's confessor to make her peace with him. Cardinal de Aguirra has orders from Spain to make up the differences between the Court of Rome and the Viceroy of Naples. The Venetian General Morosini is gone to besiege Corinth and General Cornaro to besiege Castelnovo in Dalmatia.

The 8th October was fixed for crowning Arch-Duke Joseph King of Hungary at Pressburg, but the Hungarians are not well pleased that the Emperor still pressed to make the kingdom hereditary to his son. Count Lobkowitz, Imperial Minister to France, has acquainted the King with some late considerable acquisitions. 3½ pp. XXVI, 79.

JAMES, BARON CHANDOS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Sept. 19, o.s. Prague.—I received this day by Mr. Good a paper presented by Mr. Coke to you in opposition to my protest delivered to you against him which I entreated on behalf of the Levant Company and myself might be registered in your *Cancellaria*. Before answering Mr. Coke's paper, which was to obstruct your justice to me, I would learn first whether you intend to command me as your subject at the suit of Mr. Coke to appear before you for a rehearing of matters in difference between him and me that have long since been represented home to the Levant Company, which he was called upon to answer, and thereupon personally appeared and voluntarily waived before them in their General Court to put himself upon his justification, thinking it wiser and honester to cry *peccavi*, and submit to their sentence, which being passed upon him and his promise given to obey it, whether he is now in time to appeal from it to your authority; next if he appeals from the Company's justice, after it is passed upon him, to you, whether in this case I may not appeal before your condemnation is passed upon me with more reason and less reflection from your justice to the King and Council as I incline to do rather than venture your overruling the

Company's sentence upon their own servant who has the ingratitude to resist their justice and the inconstancy to recoil from his own voluntary promise made them. When you have indulged me an information in these particulars, I shall endeavour to pay all due obedience to your commands. In the interim I beseech you to believe it is easy for me to prove all that I have accused him to the Company of, but I do not use to play twice for a game I am sure I have won once already very fairly. I hope you will not compel the Patrons at that rate to creep to an insolent servant. It remains only that I repeat my prayer to you that my protest on behalf of the Company and myself against him may forthwith be registered in your *Cancellaria*.

P.S.—I send you the answer I this day returned Mr. Coke to his letter brought me by Mr. Hailey that you may judge how far I go to meet him in a reconciliation to him. I pray it may be returned that he may have it. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVI, 80.

JAMES, BARON CHANDOS to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Sept. 21, o.s. Prague.—You say in your letter of the 20th inst. that you had sent me Mr. Coke's petition only to refer to my consideration (as still you did) how far it may be just to enter in your *Cancellaria* my protest against him for not subscribing a submission to me which you have never seen, but if you mean that the submission I demand of him to subscribe does not judicially appear to you so far as is necessary to induce you to vouchsafe to me the same privilege of your *Cancellaria* as is always allowed strangers of all sorts (*viz.*) to enter a protest on behalf of the Levant Company and myself in your Court of Record against a mutinous and insolent servant in a cause that is now depending in another Court only *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, I very much admire how you understood my calling upon him in your presence and before this whole Factory, then at my request assembled by you, and demanding positively his answer whether or no he would subscribe a submission I had more than once tendered to him, to which he replied he could not subscribe and thereupon I presented my protest against him, so you intreating it as a record of his obstinacy towards the Company and me, it might be entered in your *Cancellaria*, which is the only Court of Record for his Majesty's subjects of this Factory.

It seems strange you are content to term the paper a petition which he delivered you in opposition to the registering my protest against him, and to summon me to a re-hearing of the whole imbroid before you, and so request of you that I might be required to prove the matters of fact whereof I accuse him in said submission etc.; whereas I presume to affirm to you that there is not so much as one word in all the long (insnaringly

contrived) address to you against me that can fairly entitle it to so modest and well-becoming an appellation, the word petition not being so much as once mentioned in it, with all due submission to your better judgment ; and hoping it will not offend you, I beg you to bestow second thoughts whether to you or me it most properly belongs to consider how far it may be just to enter in your *Cancellaria* my said protest against him. You cannot be so very uncharitable in your opinion of me as to be persuaded that I thought my desire of your permission to register my said protest either irregular or unlawful, and were I not most assured the said desire is most just in you to condescend unto and most necessary for me to importune you (how unfortunate soever I have been or may be under your frowns on my own particular account, for at least the Company's sake) I may obtain your justice so as to be allowed the privilege and benefit of your said *Cancellaria*. I am a man of more honour and better conscience than so heartily to adhere to it as I still do for a point of right.

But whether it is so obliging to one of my circumstances to be twice called upon by so wise and well-bred a gentleman as your Excellency to consider whether my demand of justice from you is just or not, I must at present submit to your more serious reflection.

The recommendations of my Lord President shall always have great weight and influence upon me when they properly belong to me, and I promise you I will never be wanting in paying all due respect to the Company in general and the particular members thereof intimated to me by you as fit occasions of serving them present. 1 p. ; *holograph*.

[*Endorsed in Sir William's hand:—*] This was brought to me by Mr. Baxter with my Lord Chandos' desire that I should trouble him no more about Mr. Coke's business. XXVI, 81.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Sept. 29. London.—Sir Samuel Barnardiston who lies under a fine of 10,000 and removed himself from the King's Bench to the Fleet, taking benefit of the new enlarged Rules, was this week by order from above made close prisoner in the House. The Duke and Duchess of Albemarle sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th in the *Assistance*. A pardon for all those in the King's Bench at his Majesty's suit, Oates and Johnson excepted, is in forwardness to pass the Seals. Some workmen digging a foundation for the west end of St. Paul's found medals of 1,000 years standing, also urns unbroken that contained ashes of the dead after they were burnt. On the 16th arrived an Ambassador from the Czars of Muscovy. The place of Ranger of St. James' Park is given to the Lord Chancellor's son. The Marshal of the King's Bench has been in the country to fetch up the Earl of Devonshire, who says that he conceives that being now under judgment, it becomes

a debt for which no Peer is to be imprisoned, but is sent down again with the Chief Justice's warrant to bring him with him.

Sir John Sparrow, returned from Lisbon, says that the Duke of Grafton's sword and cane was worth 4,000*l.*, Fitzjames' jewel 800*l.*, the Lord Obery's [? O'Brian] 500*l.* each. Each Captain had a ring of 300*l.*, their Lieutenant one of 100*l.* The King sent to the ships 2,000 hens, 1,000 ducks, 80 oxen, many sheep, 40 calves, fruit and sweetmeats in great store with 80 pipes of wine.

Letters from Dunkirk say that Lord Dunblayne's yacht bringing passengers from Holland was driven into that port, and searched. Six French Protestants therein were seized, and ordered to be hanged unless they abjured within three days. The Duke of Queenborough is arrived; Duke Hamilton and other Scottish nobles are on their way hither, having matters of controversy among themselves. The East India Company has finished their second sale and vended 339,000*l.* and has another the 25th of next month. Their auctions are advanced to 220. Griffith, the cowkeeper, has a warrant for pardon; the apprentices are also pardoned. The Earl of Mulgrave's suspension, as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, is taken off. The King sent a *mandamus* to Cambridge to elect one Blackerby, a R.C., their Mayor; they returned that the choice was over before it came; besides the person was of a defamatory reputation; for satisfaction's sake they put him to the vote, there being 86 in the negative and only four in his favour. But he came to make his complaint, and the town deputed some of their body to represent the same to the King, who is satisfied with their answer. The King in Council made order that the [City] orphans whose money in the Chamber did not exceed 50*l.* should be entirely paid off, and proposals are made to advance 150,000*l.* towards discharging the rest, having some of the City lands in pledge thereof.

The King's subjects taken by the Algerines going for Holland are returned. A *mandamus* is sent to the town of Stafford to elect a Romanist Mayor. 3½ pp. XXVI, 83.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Oct. 1 to 15. London.—On Thursday last was held a conference between Dr. Tennison, minister of St. Martin's, and Mr. Poulton, a Jesuit of the Savoy, upon the subject of a brazier's son in Long Acre who had embraced the Roman Faith, it being to render satisfaction to the parents of the lad, but it being managed with much heat, it came to little effect. Mr. Poulton has since dispersed several copies of the Conference which the Dr. says are erroneous, wherefore he will print a true copy of the same.

I believe that his Majesty at a late Council declared that upon mature consideration he found it most proper for the service of God and the benefit of his people that the Penal

Laws and Test be repealed, and required their Lordships not only to join with him in their particular assistance, but charged them to use their utmost interest to get it effected, and that none shall eat of his bread, or be his friend, who did not do the like. He asked if there were any at that board who did not join therein, and I hear not of any but gave their assent.

The new model for the alteration of the London Companies by way of Masters, Wardens and Assistants will be declared throughout by Lord Mayor's day.

A yacht is ordered to Holland to fetch the Duke of Berwick, Count Taaf and others on their way from Hungary.

Oct. 11.—The changes in the City Companies are being carried out.

On the 5th the Duke of Norfolk held for the first time his Court of Chivalry in the Painted Chamber at Westminster. The crier called a Mr. Lees and one Howell, a Herald painter, the former for usurping the arms of the late Lord Leigh, and the other for giving some gentlemen arms belonging to other families. Their cases were adjourned.

Captain Leake, Master Gunner of England, is having a mortarpiece cast with 28 cylinders throwing as many bombs at once, each shell being $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, and carries them $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, one elevation serving the whole. They are kindled with their own flash, and may be discharged eight times in an hour.

The College of Physicians are resolved to suppress quackery and that apothecaries shall not administer physic. They have sent a letter to the Court of Aldermen that if any minister of a parish testifies under his hand such sick people as are poor, they oblige themselves to visit and prescribe for them *gratis*.

The 14th the Lord Mayor in conjunction with divers inhabitants of Wapping preferred a petition to the King in Council against a patent granted in the late King's time to the Lord Clarendon for the encroachment made upon the River below bridge from high to low water-mark, setting forth the discouragement and molestation it gave to seafaring persons and trade in the Port of London; besides it took away the Lord Mayor's right of Conservatorship of the River. The affair was argued by Council on both sides. Mr. Solicitor and those for the City alleged that the Patentees set and let at their pleasure beyond all control of the City, and disquieted numbers of people in their possessions, and did not set posts, taking money of the shipping for fastening their cables, and rather furthered than abated the encroachment, and obtained the grant for 30*l.* a year when it is believed the whole would amount to 100,000*l.* *per annum*, whereby the King being deceived in his grant, it might be revocable, and it was a nuisance.

On the other side Mr. Attorney answered they had nothing in the Patent but what his Majesty had power to grant, for were it not encroached on the King's river was not cognizable

to them, and the bounty of the Crown did not lessen its right, and they were willing to regulate the encroachment where it should be judged fit, and they ascertained [?] the King's right against those that set up their own title, and that the Water-Bailiff of the City did not hinder the encroachment but took money of such who were called his tenants, and they desired to try the validity thereof against any former grantee or Lady Wentworth, who retained one of the Counsel, as Lady of the Manor, but the Ld. Chancellor mightily asserted the case of the City, telling the Patentees' Counsel that to try by way of ejectment where they brought their patent in proof was not the way to try the validity of their grant, but that a *scire facias* be brought upon it. The King's name was not to be used to the wounding himself, and besides their patent was as expressive in the close as words could make it, that they were to have the soil, wharves, docks, lands, and tenements within the encroachment, and not to redress the same, which concluded the point.

His Majesty declaring himself in favour of the City, saying that which was for the public good was for his, and his good was the public's, so ordered a *scire facias* to be brought upon the patent in order to reverse it. 4 pp. XXVI, 85.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Oct. 29. London.—The Court of Aldermen being filled up have for some time sat *de die in diem* to consult of the method of receiving and entertaining the King this day in the City. They have bestowed 100*l.* for the hanging of Guildhall and have invited to dine with them the King, the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Prince of Denmark, the Princess, all the Lords of the Privy Council, all the Foreign Ambassadors, the Pope's Nuncio not excepted. Extraordinary splendour is used and pageants, one of which is a lady sitting on her throne representing Liberty triumphant. For the dinner the Lord Mayor will be at 300*l.* expense, the two Sheriffs at 100*l.* each, and each Alderman 50*l.* They sent to the King to know his pleasure how they shall receive him. He replied that he desired no other reception than was given in the time of his deceased Majesty. . . . Great care is taken to prevent the throwing of squibs or serpents—it being death for anyone to throw them near their Majesties, the Queen being said to be with child. The City has paid off the clamorous orphans.

The Marshal of the King's Bench was lately before the King in Council to render account why he had not taken into custody the Earl of Devonshire; he excused himself saying that he always found the Earl well attended. Going later with a considerable number of his myrmidons, he was again repulsed, and made complaint to the Sheriff, who raised a *posse comitatus*, but could not find the Earl. Since which divers of the nobility,

the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Mazarin have interceded to the King, and the Earl has been admitted to the Presence, kissed hands, and given bond to pay the 30,000*l.* fine on demand. He is now at liberty.

Mr. Percy, the trunkmaker, made his claim before the Court of Honour to the Earldom of Northumberland, but the Heralds declared they could find in their Records nothing of his plea. He declared that they had torn his pedigree out of their books. They complained to the Duke of Norfolk for satisfaction.

Madam Stepkins made a complaint to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners against her husband. They find faults on both sides and order reconciliation and cohabitation.

The 26th the Lord Chancellor gave instructions to the Aldermen (then sitting) for the regulation of the several Hospitals. Sir John Peake is made President of Christ Church Hospital and Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor, of Bridewell and Bethlehem, and Sir Jonathan Ra[y]mond of St. Bartholomew's.

The King has added 3*s.* 6*d.* a day to the pay of the Brigadiers of Horse.

The Benedictine monks lately walked in St. James's Park in the habits of their order, having a file of Musqueteers to guard them, but his Majesty has now ordered that they shall walk abroad without any guard, and whoever shall offer them any affront, shall be severely punished.

He has ordered the Book of Manual Prayers to be given to all soldiers of the Roman Religion ; there are 10,000 printed. 3 *pp.* XXVI, 89.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Oct. 31. London.—Saturday last the Lord Chamberlain went into all the cellars and vaults underneath the [Guild]hall, and finding no cause of suspicion, ordered the doors to be safe-locked, and Mr. Sheriff keep the keys till after the entertainment. About 3 in the afternoon the King came to the Lord Mayor's Show. He was met by the Sheriffs at Temple Bar, followed by his first troop of Guards, and seated under a Royal canopy. The Queen through her indisposition could not afford her presence, which occasioned the Queen Dowager also to decline her coming. The Pope's Nuncio being in the Council Chamber with the other Foreign Ministers, did not seat himself at the table, till the Sheriffs in particular manner attended him thereto. After knighting two Aldermen, the King returned to Whitehall, making a particular observation of Mr. Hemming's new lights.

On Friday last his Majesty went by water to the Savoy, and was met on the stairs by the Provincial of the Jesuits who conducted him to the Chapel and Schools. He was so pleased with the boys' Greek, Latin and English speeches

that he gave them gowns, and they should be called his scholars.
3 pp. XXVI, 90.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1687, Nov. 1. Leghorn.—“Had the German army been led by an absolute commanding spirit after the battle of Esick [Esseg] they might have destroyed the whole Turkish army, . . . but the Christians being in no small confusion retiring to Buda, meeting with such an unexpected victory by chance, and meeting that night with so good accommodation in the Turks’ camp would not by any . . . persuasions be drawn from resting there that night, giving the Turks opportunity to make their escape, who, had they rallied and come back again on them, might have caught the Christians, as they once did, asleep, and buried them in their own tents, but they were both glad to be rid one of the other, nor could we believe the Turks’ weakness until the General Denialt [Dünéwald] tried them with a small army and found them so heartless as he hath taken Esick and several other small towns of importance, and we know not if he will find any opposition as far as Belgrade. The main army of the Christians undertook a strange march, we know not well for what, it is said it is to force their winter-quarters in Transylvania. They lost above 10,000 men and most of their horses, without seeing an enemy. The Emperor’s design is to secure all behind him, and next year have a better army to beat the Turks quite out of the field, in hopes of sending them into Asia, and already projects are a-foot for carrying on the war more rigorously and there’s now no more thought of peace. The King of Poland hath done nothing, finding great opposition from his own subjects; they are jealous of him. We cannot hear any certainty of the Muscovites. The miracles the Venetians have done you will hear sooner there. They are already making provisions for next campaign.”

The French have begun war with the Algerines, and taken five ships, but the Algerines have done them such damage, it is thought the French will have already repented. The Duke of Grafton has been there, and after much wrangling has adjusted all matters to content, and is gone to Tunis and Tripoli to do the same.

At present here is no appearance of any war between the Christians; great bustling there is among the Northern Princes in making of Leagues, and the French interest everywhere doth much decline, and the Dutch instead of being afraid as usually, now awe the Kings of France and England and are very powerful. Indeed at home all is very quiet and we like to continue.

The great thing the Italians concern themselves about is the coming of the French Ambassador, who is already past Florence, with a vast train, to maintain the franchise at Rome, which the Pope still denies. 2 pp.; unsigned. XXVI, 98.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [EVERHARD VAN WEEDE].

1687, Nov. 5-15. [Constantinople.]—We do not yet know how our new "Empereur" [Solyman II] will rule. He has the reputation of being skilled in their law, but inexperienced. I think he will find difficulties in changing the face of the affairs of this "Empire," which appears to be hastening to its fall, for it has neither money, nor men nor good ministers. They would be fortunate if they had some with a little of your wisdom. 1 pp.; *French; copy. Dated in Sir William's hand.* XXVI, 94.

NEWS-LETTER to Mr. HENRY HASTINGS, Merchant,
Marseilles.

1687, Nov. 7. Whitehall.—On the 30th the Court of Chivalry sat again, Sir Thomas Exton, Assistant, and some Noblemen on the Bench, when Mr. Howell pleaded by his Counsel an ancient Charter granted to the Painter Stainers and custom for many years, which Charter is to be produced in Court. A libel was preferred against the late Secondary of London by the Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh for that he had taken upon the name of that honourable family being not related to it, and his true name was Lys and not Leigh. A plaint was also preferred against Sir James Tilly for arms not belonging to him.

The Bristol merchants have letters from the Bermudas that vessels from that Island had been diving for treasure where the Spanish galleon had been cast away, and were returned with that success that they believed the Undertakers who went out lately would hardly find their venture answer their expectations.

There was formerly an account given of a very rich ship cast away near Loo in Cornwall bound from Ostend to Spain which had on board presents to that King from Germany, and of so ill an accident that the Bishop of Bristol in whose royalty the wreck happened, was then in the country, who by his diligence secured the goods and caused such as were rifled by the country people to be restored to the Crown.

Hamburg letters of the 25th say that they expected that the Treaty at Altona would be entered upon the week following, all the Commissioners being expected there in two or three days, of which good effect is hoped, the Commissioners on all sides pretending to very peaceable dispositions. They were told that Monsieur Hoppe had put an end to that betwixt Denmark and Holland.

Paris letters of the 8th report another Algerine ship taken by the Marquis d'Amfreville making the 11th taken by him. A manifesto has been delivered to the Diet at Ratisbon on behalf of the King of France, justifying his designs in making the new forts. They talk as if the foundations of the fortifications at Trarbach were defective, and that they intended to

demolish some places upon the Meuse. The Marquis de Lavardine, their Ambassador, was as far as Leghorn on his way to Rome. They confirm the taking of Posega, and the great consternation at Constantinople where they begin to mutter about setting Prince Solymán on the throne, so that the Sultan would be obliged to send for the Vizier's head to appease them.

A ferry-boat at Youghal was cast away on the night of the 12th and of above 50 persons on it, not one escaped.

The Duke Berwick has been entertained at Brussels as if he were a Sovereign Prince.

Gunpowder Treason has been very solemnly observed both in the city and in his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall. 3 pp. XXVI, 91.

ROBERT EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—The King commands me to tell you that he approves very well of your having received and returned the French Ambassador's visit, notwithstanding the differences of your predecessor with him. His Majesty leaves it to you to adjust any differences that may remain between the subjects of both Crowns in those parts, and would have you keep a good correspondence and live friendly with the French Ambassador and all other Ministers from Christian Princes or States.

The Sieur Gio. Battista Santini of Lucca, Knight of Malta, having been taken prisoner by the Turks at the siege of Bude, and his Majesty having been applied unto to interpose for his liberty, you are to endeavour for the same by speaking to the G. Vizir, Caimacam or other persons there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 59.

NEWS-LETTER to the SAME.

1687, Nov. 11. London.—At the Court of Honour Mr. Percy has prayed for the Duke and Duchess of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland to be cited. On the complaint of Lord Leigh the Court has ordered each coat to be brought into Court to see the colour of the painting.

David Fitzgerald, an official Bailiff, in a writ against Glover, the late Marshal of the King's Bench, assisted by persons in soldiers' habits, went to his house in the Mint, but the inhabitants refused him, and fought and two soldiers were killed. The next day Glover by a messenger was fetched to Whitehall, but they cannot fix it upon him being passive and wounded in divers places.

Circular letters are sent to the Lords Lieutenant of Counties to summon the gentry and freeholders and acquaint them with the King's resolutions of repealing the Penal Laws and Tests and to know positively their sentiments therein. Lord Ferrers

was by special order sent for to town and for non-compliance dismissed, Lord Aston succeeding him. The Earl of Bridgewater has resigned and the Ld. Chancellor appointed in his place of Bucks.

Sir Robert Clayton has found a will of the late Duke of Bucks, leaving all to Sir Wm. Villars. Young Lord Purbeck, his supposed heir, will be mightily embarrassed in this affair. A manuscript Bible in vellum was lately sold to a clergyman for 5*l.* which he will not now part with for 500*l.* being 990 years old, written in Latin and legible, and most Divines conclude it is real. The Lord Berkeley's house in St. Jones's[?] is sold for 1,700*l.* and will be employed for a religious use, and they are about purchasing Lord Alisbury's for the like use. Mr. Davis and Flack, an attorney in Cambridgeshire, were brought up in custody, charged by an Innkeeper and his man of Newmarket with a design of killing the King; the Chief Justice found it a malicious prosecution, Davis, a gentleman of known loyalty, having employed Flack to sue the Innkeeper for money. The accusers are to be prosecuted for perjury. The 5th was observed with sermons, but bonfires were prohibited and some persons making illuminations in their windows were bound over to the Sessions for contempt.

Father Peters was sworn Clerk of the King's Closet. Colonel Silas Titus also kissed the King's hand. Lord Charles, Duke Hamilton's son, is arrived and gave the King an account of the battle of Harsan near Mohatz. On Sunday last the Lord Mayor heard Mr. Meade, a Nonconformist minister, preach in Grocers' Hall. Mrs. Eleanor James gave his Lordship disturbance by reminding him of the breach of his oath, which being ended he went to Mark Lane Church and took the Sacrament in the afternoon, heard Mr. How, a non-con., preach, and Alderman Kisson preached himself in a Conventicle. Next day with others the Lord Mayor took the Oaths at Chancery Bar, which has given offence, it being a distrust of the King's favour and encouraging that which his Majesty's whole endeavours are to disannul. A considerable body of Nuns are said to be coming from Flanders to Ireland, being managed by Daniel Arthur, the merchant. On the 23rd of last month being kept there by the Protestants in commemoration of the discovery of the Rebellion, and making bonfires for the same, they were attacked, and some killed in the fray.

Sir Paul Jenkinson, High Sheriff of Derbyshire, has been brought to the King's Bench and pleaded to an information for not securing the Earl of Devon when Mr. Cooke came with a warrant to raise the *posse*. Lord Molyneux, Lieutenant of Lancashire, has summoned the gentry and freeholders to know their sentiments touching the repeal of the Penal Laws and Test. The Hudson's Bay Factory have been with the King to be heard how they have affirmed their right to that

place. He has promised his aid. Their auctions are at 320. The Lord Cornbury, quartering a regiment of Dragoons in Norwich, demanded the keys of the Mayor, which he surrendered; the City taxes him with breach of his trust. He is come to town to solicit for them again, and know if his Lordship had orders for the same. 3½ pp. XXVI, 92.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Nov. 14. Whitehall.—There have been great storms in the West.

The Muscovites, how little soever they have done, talk as big as the best of them, and should have done as much had they not been foully betrayed, so that now the business is to discover the traitors in which they are so very sharp that some have adventured to say there may be more lives perhaps lost at home than of the enemy during the whole campaign. But they threaten to make amends next summer and intend as great an army in the field the next year as this.

Hague letters of 14th tell us besides Peter [*sic*] Warridon [? Wardein] the Turks had also quitted Great Warridon [Gross Wardein] which latter was also in the Emperor's hands, and if bad weather did not hinder them, they might be masters of Belgrade also. Flanders letters say that General Dunwald [Dünéwald] offered to take it if he had 3,000 more foot. The Grand Signor and Grand Vizier are said to have been strangled.

From Hamburg they do not proceed so briskly toward the Treaty as was expected. It would secure them from further apprehension of the Danes, for if Schleswig should be restored, it would be a barrier between them.

From Venice General Morosini is reported gone on to Negropont, but his army is diminished by fatigue and sickness. They are sending to the German Princes and the Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland for men, and will raise a considerable number even of their own people upon *terra firma*.

The Swiss Ambassadors going to the Marquis de Croissy at Fontainebleu were told they might have audience of the King if formally introduced by the Introducer of Ambassadors, and that they speak uncovered to the King whilst he was sitting.

A mutiny which had driven off the Basha is reported at Cyprus.

At Toulon three or four ships of war are fitting out against the Algerines, before which place the Duke of Grafton had been several days and had adjusted the points for which he was sent thither.

On leaving Brussels the Duke of Berwick was presented by the Governor of Flanders with a fine Spanish horse and rich furniture. He went to Gaunt in one of the Governor's coaches, and by order was received there with the honours paid to the

Governor. From Gaunt he went to Bruges and thence to Newport [Nieuport,] but there being no Packet, went on accompanied by Lord Dungan on his way to Calais.

Mr. "Narratine" Smyth has been found guilty of manslaughter. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXVI, 93.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [FRANCIS, VIS]COUNT TAAFE.

1687, Nov. 15-25. [Constantinople.]—Introducing himself as a friend of the Duke of Berwick. 1 p.; *French*; copy. XXVI, 95.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Nov. 26. London.—Sir Andrew Horsley has been fined 100*l.* for wounding a gentleman and cutting his nose. Lady Joy has been acquitted on a charge of forging two deeds in a late trial with Mr. Neale.

Mrs. Celliere, the celebrated *quondam* midwife, is said to have obtained a Patent that those of her profession shall be incorporated and pay each 5*l.* *per annum* which shall go towards the charge of a College of Infants or Foundlings, whereby there will be less pretence for doing violence to bastards.

The Duke of Berwick waited at the Queen's elbow at dinner.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have protested, or disclaimed their giving any order for inviting the Pope's Nuncio to the Lord Mayor's Feast more than in general for all foreign ministers.

Some of the Benedictine monks of St. James's are going to settle a convent in the Manor House of York.

Father Peters was sworn of the Council on the 11th: a Cardinal's Cap is shortly expected for him.

A gentleman from Paris, much conversant at that Court, reports private whispers that that King was resolved, if the Pope will not recall his Bull and continue him the franchises, to set up a Patriarch as Head of the Gallican Church.

Bishop Labon [Leyburn] is made Lord Almoner in place of the Bishop of Ely.

The Mayor and Aldermen have written to the Commission supplying the place of the Bishop of London to appoint Preachers of both persuasions of Protestants for the Lord Mayor's Chapel.

A Commission is passing the Seals to enquire what money has been levied upon Dissenters that the Receivers may refund the same, not a third-part having reached the Exchequer.

Mr. Hebdon, often mentioned in the *Gazette* for taking away the Jews' diamonds, has surrendered, laying hold on the promised pardon and reward.

At Madame Ellinor Gwyn's funeral in St. Martin's Church on the 17th a sermon was preached on the text, "There is more

joy in heaven over one sinner" &c. She has left 500*l.* in charities, the rest to the Duke of St. Alban's, the Attorney General to be his guardian. Her estate is judged worth 100,000*l.*

The Stationers' Company have seized a book found printing at Lambeth, supposed to be by Dr. Burnet, reflecting upon the Government. 4 *pp.* XXVI, 96.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Consul RAYE.

1687, Nov. 28. Pera.—“ In these troublesome times wherein they are so straightened for money to pay off the soldiery, the Customer being much pressed . . . hath desired me to write to you, that what is due to him from our Nation may be paid to him with all expedition. I could not deny him this request, well knowing the circumstances he is in. And therefore, for what is . . . his due, it may not only be a kindness to him but ourselves to satisfy him. For the government being now in the hands of soldiers, there is no disputing with them, and till things are composed here, it is good to avoid disputes . . . the sword not the law being at present judge of controversies. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *copy.* XXVI, 97.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Dec. 3. London.—On Sunday the Lord Mayor heard one Slaughter, a Nonconformist minister, preach in Grocers' Hall. At the same time Dr. Stillingfleet preached at Guildhall Chapel. His Lordship sent a gentleman and his coach to invite him to dinner, who not having his Lordship's company at his sermon, declined going to his Hall.

The Commissioners for the Diocese of London to whom the Lord Mayor asserted his claim to Guildhall Chapel during his Mayoralty as being for a private auditory without having sepulture or Baptism administered are of a contrary opinion, and will not consent that Dissenters preach thereat.

The sermons which Dr. Doughty and Dr. Jane lately preached before his Royal Highness being misrepresented to his Majesty which has given some displeasure, they have transcribed them fair and sent them for his perusal which occasioned the dis-course of their being silenced.

Yesterday being last day of term Dr. Hough appeared on his recognizances in the King's Bench and was discharged from further process.

One Edward Gilling pleaded guilty to having called the Princess of Orange bastard and was fined 500*l.*

From Holland we hear the Duke de la Force, Marshal of France, has retracted the Protestant Religion, escaped and offered his services to the Prince of Orange. The States General, jealous of their neighbour's preparation, have taken 8,000 more seamen into their pay for five months.

In Scotland all weddings, baptisms and burials in Conventicles are to be registered and brought to the magistrates, as all collections of money for charitable uses.

In France the King has ordered 20,000 bombs, and the Bombadier-General has undertaken to destroy the whole city of Algiers in one campaign. 3 pp. XXVI, 104.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Dec. 10. London.—A dissenting minister preaching reflection on the Government in Scotland has been seized, and another for preaching without giving notice to the next magistrate. The Jews in Styria, Bosnia and Slavonia have lately consulted with the Chief Rabbi the promise made them of the coming of the Messiah and find that he might have been here already and they deceived. They have adjourned the debate till February.

A *quo warranto* has been served upon the town of Hertford for their making many honorary Freemen for the majority in the election of Members of Parliament, some of them being enjoined under their hands to vote for a particular person. The Corporation of Bembury [? Banbury] has been reformed and the Town Clerk, Downes, misplaced.

At Salisbury scarce one of the old Corporation remains.

With the writs for the Elections will be sent a declaration of the King's intent to maintain the Church of England as by law established.

The young Lord Berwick has applied to the King in Council asserting his claim to the Marquisdom of Buckingham; it will be heard at the first Council in February.

It is reported on the Exchange that one of the King's men-of-war meeting with one of Holland demanded to know what English seamen they had on board, and no satisfactory answer being returned, that of England gave her a broadside and tacking about to second it, the Dutch hung out a white flag and suffered a search.

The King has given his house at Greenwich to that of the Trinity to be fitted for the service of impotent sea Commanders and others. He has ordered six third-rate, twelve fourth-rate and nine fifth-rate new ships to be equipped against the spring, making 60 in all.

The Earl of Ailesbury is dismissed from his offices and commands.

Mr. Tempest at the Temple has bought the Protonotary's place, vacant by the death of Mr. Belvin, of the Lord Chief Justice Herbert, giving 6,000 guineas, besides a present to each Judge of that Court.

In Holland notwithstanding endeavours to obstruct the publishing of the States' orders for the banishing of Popish Priests the same is agreed to that they shall depart from their territories within a month after publication, and whoever

shall harbour them, shall pay for the first offence 200 guilder, 1,200 for the second, and to arbitrary punishment for the third. Priests found shall be sent to the Rasphouse [*sic*]. 3 pp. XXVI, 106.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Dec. 11. Whitehall.—The States of Holland have not yet come to a decision concerning the banishing of foreign Priests and Jesuits. The raising the 9,000 seamen is in no greater forwardness than for the past two years.

From Cologne it is reported that notwithstanding Cardinal Furstenburg's interests the Elector Palatine's son or the Bishop of Breslau stood fairer to be chosen Co-adjutor to the Elector, and from Vienna that Deputies had arrived at Presburg from Ragusa to desire the protection of the King and that the Princes of Transilvania, Wallachia and Moldavia have promised the Duke of Lorraine to swear fealty to him. They agree with the French letters that Giula is upon surrender and that the Duke of Lorraine was nearly taken by Teckeley [Tököly] as he passed the Theiss with 150 horse.

Paris letters dated 10th tell of the great entertainment given by Cardinal d'Estrées to the French Ambassador, that the Spanish Ambassador visited him but, when the latter sent his two Secretaries to Cardinal Cibo and the Pope's Master of the Chamber to demand audience, they both excused it, which the King looks on as a denial, and sent Monsieur de Croissy to tell the Nuncio that till his Ambassador had audience, he must expect none there.

What was said of Dr. Laban [Leyburn], Bishop of Adrimet, being made Almoner to his Majesty is to be understood as under Philip Cardinal of Norfolk, whom the King has made Lord High Almoner, empowering the Bishop to act till he shall receive a deputation from the Cardinal.

The Treaty of Altona has got no further than the porch.

The Duke of Lorraine of late gave a narrow go-by to Teckeley, who had watched him with 3,000 horse and at Giula was on the point of surrender, having sent out the Under Basha and the Aga of the place hostages, in exchange of whom two Captains of horse were sent into the town. It was said that Teckely's Lady had made interest for a pardon for him, and had prepared a jewel for the Archduke at his Coronation which was thought a time so proper that if he mediated, the Emperor would give no denial.

Sir William Trumbull having had his first audience, Lord Chandos went for Smyrna and is to embark for England in the *Crown* frigate, the captain of which lies very sick.

The Envoyé from the Czars has had his audience of congé from his Majesty. They are a chargeable people and they have hitherto lived at the cost of the Princes to whom they are sent. This here, though he has not a suite of about 20 persons,

had an allowance of 50*l.* a week for his entertainments. He goes to Italy.

From Denmark they tell of a pretty new *divertissement* at that Court ; everyone was to represent some sort of profession ; these were chosen by lot, and it fell to the King to make fireworks, and to the Queen to be a quack. At the Banquet given by the King they wore their habits and took places according to the rank of their profession. 3 pp. XXVI, 108.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687, Dec. London.—The Lord Dartmouth is returned from on board the *Salamander* in Long Reach where he had been to experiment the shooting of bombs out of mortars, casting one shell 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and some 2 miles.

Mr. John Trenchard is pardoned for treason and rebellion.

All the Sheriffs are to have a *non obstante* from taking the oaths and tests. Sir Robert Sawyer has received his *quietus* from his employment, and is succeeded by Sir Thomas Powys.

Last week 1,500 miserable French Protestants arrived in so despicable a condition that they were not able to pass from Dover and Canterbury till they had assistance. The Earl of Thanet sent 1,000*l.* for their relief.

The King has lately surveyed with Sir Christopher Wren the ground of the Mews at Charing Cross, considering it to be an ancient and incommodious building, and intends to erect a noble structure for his coachhouses and stables, and an apartment for a Court of Horse and Foot Guards.

A school for maidens in St. Martin's Lane erected by the Queen will be opened on St. Thomas's Day under four women in the habit of nuns. No religious distinction will be made ; poor and rich to enjoy the benefit provided they come in clean and decent habits.

On Friday sennight a hearing was before the King in Council being the answer Mr. Spelman, who sat upon the Friendly Society for insuring houses from fire, made to the proposition of Dr. Barebone [Barbon] to join the two projects, by either Spelman relinquishing his for a consideration to the Dr., or the Dr. parting with his to Spelman on having the fund and security disengaged. Spelman urged that the Dr. had promised that he should look into his books to see profit and loss that he might know what to buy, yet when he came to peruse them, his clerks refused a thorough search, so prayed they might stand as they were. It was referred to the King's arbitrament.

A project is forming to bring the Sedan or Chairmen under some regulation as that they have a Captain, to assemble them on occasion, they being strong and lusty men ; none to be admitted but such as are of respectable life.

A discourse happened between the gentlemen of the Middle Temple, some being for keeping a private, others a public Christmas, and the latter claiming it, as they say, by his Majesty's mandate, began gaming in their Hall, hiring divers with halberds, and the others coming forcibly upon them, one or two had a hurt though not mortal.

The Earl of Macclesfield is preparing for England, being assured of his pardon, but one is denied to Sir Robert Peyton. Pardons are granted to Slingsby Bethell, late sheriff, and Dr. Lock, a physician belonging to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Mary Goff of East Smithfield is committed for repairing to ships when they come from sea and learning those dead in the voyage, forged wills and took out letters of administration, and received their wages. 3 pp. XXVI, 107.

[1687.]—The King in his progress through Cheshire visited St. Winifrede [torn] formerly restored the Devotions usual anciently there. The [torn] Mulgrave, who was at Bath, ordered away from Court in displeasure, returned into favour again. Sir Robert Holmes is gone with a squadron of frigates against the [buccan]iers in the West Indies with full commission to pardon all such as [torn] themselves, and punish others with death. The Duke Hamilton, the Earl [of] Castlemaine and Sir Nich. Butler of the Customhouse are sworn of the Privy Council. Nineteen of the 26 Aldermen have been changed, and Fanatics put into the room of those Churchmen who were turned out. The Lord Mayor and new Aldermen have addressed his Majesty to return thanks for the Declaration concerning liberty of conscience. The Queen hath presented to the Lady of Loretto an angel of massy gold holding a heart set with precious stones, valued at more than 50,000 crowns in performance of a vow made by her mother, the late Duchess of Modena. Dr. Molino, the Quietist, or rather author of them, notwithstanding his abjuration, is sentenced at Rome by the Inquisition to perpetual imprisonment. In Hungary General Dünewald hath taken every place between the Drave and the Save, except Camisia and Sigeth, both which may fall in the winter. 1 p. XXVI, 116.

NEWS-LETTER.

[1687, Dec. ?]—The King designs to raise two troops of 400 young gentlemen Musketeers *du Roi*, who are to be exempt from duty except attending his Person. They are to be of unspotted reputation, to have each a horse worth 50*l.* richly caparisoned, and to be habited in blue richly laced, to have 5*s.* 6*d.* per day, besides the benefit of each a servant. The Duke of Berwick is to command them.

Yesterday was a trial at the Exchequer bar between the King, as plaintiff, and some merchants defendants about the

customs of Musquevado Sugar, it being set at three farthings a pound, but Counsel for the defendants made it appear, it not being fit for the common use, it ought not to pay above one farthing. The jury found for them, by which it is said will accrue 50,000*l. per annum* detriment to the King. "The Queen is so certainly with child that my Lady Lynsey is Madam Governante to the young Prince or Princess and divers of the other offices are supplied." 3 *pp.* XXVI, 122.

Sir CHARLES COTTRELL.

1687 [*endorsement*].—Sir Clement Cottrell served King James and King Charles I in the office of Groom-Porter, near 20 years, till he died in his lodgings in Whitehall.

His son, Sir Charles Cottrell, hath served King Charles I near 50 years, was in the two expeditions against the Scots, serving in the Privy-Chamber Troop; and from the year 1641 in the office of Master of the Ceremonies; was summoned by the King (amongst his other servants) to attend him at York, before the setting up of the Standard, at which he was present, at Nottingham; went from thence into Wales to raise men, and brought a company of an 100 to Shrewsbury, where they were put into the Lord Macklefield's Regiment, whereof he was Major, and served his Majesty through the whole war, both in the Court and Army, having been in four battles, Edgehill, the two at Newbury, and that at Alresford, and in the siege of Oxford (where his present Majesty then was) till the surrender of it. During all which time he never had any pay, either as soldier or courtier; he translated Davila there by the King's command, and suffered here with the Royal Party till that execrable murder on the 30th of January, 1648, which made him resolve upon a voluntary banishment with his wife and family, passing within three months after to the Hague (where King Charles II then was) to shew his loyalty and tender his service; was left by his Majesty, when he went from Breda into Scotland, in the service of the Queen of Bohemia, and called from thence by the King to Cologne to be put to the Duke of Gloucester in the place of nearest trust, for the care of his person and affairs; and after 11 years' banishment returned with the three Royal brothers to London upon the 29th of May, 1660. From that time he began to receive the first advantage of an office which he hath held 10 years by patent and yet never had any grant in recompense of his long service and sufferings, but that of Master of Requests which was before of very little value; the business thereof, and by consequence the profits, having been diverted into another channel, so that there remained nothing but the salary of 100*l. per ann.*, which his present Majesty hath thought fit to retrench, though the patent for it be under the Broad Seal for life.

That he bred up his eldest son, at great expense in travel, to fit him for his Majesty's service, into which he was received, in the office of Assistant Master of the Ceremonies ; and having to his great grief most unfortunately lost him in 1672 when my Lord Sandwich's ship was burnt, into which engagement he was drawn by waiting upon his present Majesty in that expedition against the Hollanders, the said office was conferred upon his second son now living, who hath discharged the business of it ever since with general approbation.

That having a grandson, whose father is Mr. Dormer of Oxfordshire, a youth of very good parts, who hath served his uncle Lrd William Trumbull lately in France as a secretary, and may be very fit to be an assistant to that office, he hopes that now being himself 72 years old, and very full of infirmities, . . . that this his last request to his Majesty will not be thought unreasonable if in consideration of all the premises he shall humbly beg that resigning the office of Master to his son, he may also resign that of assistant to his said nephew, and he shall ever pray *etc.* 2 pp. ; copy. XXVI, 119.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687[-8], Jan. 7. [London.]—On the 21st ulto. the Spanish merchants attended his Majesty on account of the memorial delivered by the Spanish Ambassador for satisfaction for piracies committed upon Spanish subjects in the South Seas, as also for the silver taken out of the sea by Sir Wm. Phipps, but the King will not send a force thither as intended and has assured the merchants that he will be answerable for any damage to them on that account. Mr. Trindar, a Romanist, is ordered to go for Ireland to be one of the Commissioners for Customs. Mr. Culliford returned hither to fill the vacancy of Sir John Buckworth, deceased. The Earl of Carlingford's brother, Count Taaff, is to go for Hungary to compliment that new King. The King has given the dissenters the use of Skinners Hall, being the Farthing Office, to preach in. The Council have ordered a day of thanksgiving for the Queen being with child. Prayers composed by the three Bishops who manage the diocese of London are already published for this. The like will be observed in Scotland and Ireland. The Irish gents. of the Middle Temple being dismissed the Hall by the Lord Chancellor's directions, upon complaint of the rest of the House, complained to the King that that was done for the sake of the Religion, so had an order for a hearing before the L^d. Chancellor, who tenderly handled the matter, but it appearing that they were manifestly in the wrong, the English gentlemen were left to continue their possession in keeping an innocent and merry Xmas. The Queen is now quick with child. The Earl of Salisbury, on his return from some yearly travel, was very favourably received by the King and accompanied him to High Mass and was very devout. The Dukes of Beaufort and Norfolk have made no great

progress with the people in having their consent to the repealing the Penal Laws and Test. The Bishop of Oxford has published his reason for repealing the same laws, with some reflections on the rest of the clergy, which has taken up the whole discourse. Divers answers were about appearing, though the Press is narrowly watched.

The King, by the Marquis d'Albeville, has made a fresh demand for satisfaction for Bantam, Masulipatam and Sumatra, and demands the States to banish Dr. Burnett and his printer. The Lord Coote, a peer of Ireland, commanding a troop of horse in the States' service, is ordered to return home or be prosecuted. The School for Maidens set up by the Queen, having the mistresses in nuns' habit, is opened in St. Martin's Lane, rich and poor being taught *gratis*. The Lord Chancellor, who has stone, is not to be eased of office, and received 2,500*l.* in new year's gifts. About 40 corporations are new-modelled. *Quo warrantos* are ordered against all those that do not surrender. Paris letters say that the French King has ordered 7,000 horse to march for Italy and seize the Duchy of Castra, near Rome, taking Avignon in the way, but some think his design is on Geneva. Lord Bruncker left all his estate, except some legacies, to Charles Littleton, though not a relation. The Earl of Dorset has been deprived of his commission as Lord Lieutenant of Sussex for not persuading the people to the Penal Laws, being himself of their opinion. 3½ pp. XXVI, 2.

NEWS-LETTER.

1687[–8], Jan. 26. London.—The Court of Honour debated the plaint of James Percy, who claims the Earldom of Northumberland, and dismissed the cause if he does not shew sufficient reason by next Court day. Sir James Tilley escaped from their messenger. Croome, the printer of a false succession of the Kings of England, was taxed 40*s.* and his stamps and press destroyed. The King has granted the town of Bombay a patent to be a Corporation with Mayor, Aldermen &c., and the Company has sent them a mace, sword, cap of maintenance and a silver oar to hold a Court of Admiralty with. On the 12th the Comptroller of the Inner Temple treated the Dukes of Berwick and Norfolk and other of the nobility. The Pope's Nuncio and Father Petre were invited, but came not. The Court of Aldermen debated whether the Lord Mayor should have Guildhall Chapel for his private use. It was negatived by five.

The said Court has considered proposals of paying of orphans 16*s.* 8*d.* in the *l.* and to mortgage the city lands, but cannot agree. The King found a libel about the Queen's being with child behind his looking-glass in his bedchamber. The parson of Wendover is turned Roman Catholic and a dispensation granted him to hold his living.

All the members of Parliament last time for Wales are appointed Sheriffs to debar them from being of this. Scarce

a Churchman is left in any of the Corporations in England. The French King has let out great numbers of Protestants that were shut up in monasteries. A book was yesterday published by directions of Monsieur Barillon of the proceeds the Parliament of Paris has done against the Pope which amounts almost to a separation. A *quo warranto* is ordered against the Dean and Chapter of Paul's for taking felons' goods, notwithstanding they were pardoned by the King. Before the Court of Chivalry the cause of the Heralds against the Herald-Painters was argued the 19th; no decision given. Sir James Tilley surrendered and is fined 200*l.* and costs. Percy's cause is dismissed. The Ecclesiastical Commission sat last week and concluded the affair of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk as to the allowing her Grace a settlement which they desired should be 1,500*l.* during the separation.

Friday last the two projects of insuring houses from fire was debated before the King in Council, and it was agreed that that of Dr. Barebones [Barbon], being the first contriver, should have priority, and the Friendly Society stand still for 12 months.

Sir William Coper and Colonel Titus have gone to Hertfordshire to enquire what money has been levied on Dissenters and not returned into the Exchequer.

One Thompson, a pardoned rebel, pleaded guilty to having said, when the Lord Chancellor was sick, that he would not die yet, there being more work to be done, and that if he did not live to be hanged, he would be hanged for him. His Majesty is so displeased with the States General for denying him to banish Dr. Burnet that he has ordered all his forces to return out of their service, and the Dutch Ambassador here, delivering a memorial to desire him to recall his orders for searching their ships for English seamen, had answer that his Majesty would maintain his right of Sovereignty on the seas, and Albeville, the King's Envoy in Holland, has new instructions to demand the banishing of Dr. Burnet and the printer of the libels. 3 pp. XXVI, 6.

THOMAS METCALFE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687[-8], Feb. 3. Aleppo.—Some Frenchmen at Acre will not allow us to take consulage on our own ships there. I communicated to the Factory your warrant prohibiting our nation to lade on English ships that have put themselves into Turks' service; some enquired whether it was only for those that should transgress after the date thereof; others were of opinion that an English ship might very securely take in Turks' goods provided their whole value was insured by Englishmen. Therewith I also received two commands, one for taking the Metasyp duties at Tripoli, the other that neither Carrabolat nor his successors molest us at Scanderoon. Carrabolat, understanding the disgrace of his patron the Kisler Aga returned back again. The Aga, I now hear,

is cut off by the Pasha of Adineh, which I hope is true, and that his successor, terrified therewith, will not give us the like disturbance. Against our present Customer I have no reason to complain, but had Sheik Ogli succeeded, I presume he would have been able to have kept the roads in a much better order, they being betwixt this place and Scanderoon infested with robbers, notwithstanding till of late our caravans partly by force and partly by friendship have passed securely, but one was lately robbed by them. Our Musalem cannot control them, nor the Aga of Killis, who is fled into Aleppo, so that we hope you will procure a command that we, our Malems and caravans, may defend themselves. I cannot procure the Arz for the Company's house at Scanderoon. As to your desire for some medals, I dare not pretend to any skill in them, and few or none are now presenting in these parts.
On same sheet,

THOMAS METCALFE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1687[-8], Feb. 21. Aleppo.—I understand from Mr. Alexander Jacobs that you have discoursed the Acre business with the French Ambassador, who is in our favour. I have obtained the Hogett for the defence of the Company's house at Scanderoon. It was built according to the liberty granted by Ali Aga, then Customer, and so far from being a castle, it was not strong enough to keep out rogues who some time since broke it open. 3 pp. XXVII, 5.

PER. WHITCOMB to the SAME.

1687-8, Feb. 25. Galata.—Harnadar brings over a bridle which I esteem too inferior for your Lordship's acceptance makes [*sic*] me not accompany him as I intended; he excuses it and says 'tis the very best he dares present, and depending on your great goodness he's resolute to go and offer it. I have told him the French Ambassador had two purses of the Tripoli Pasha for the very thing which he now desires, and many more arguments I have used, telling him I am ashamed and dare not appear with him while he makes so mean an acknowledgment, but all to no purpose, which I have thought fit to let you know that you may be prepared to treat him hereupon as shall see fit. 1 p. XXVI, 16.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to the SAME.

1687-8, March 15. Smyrna.—With my Lord Kingston I left Gallipoli on the 11th and got to the Dardanelles before noon, and in a few hours we were under sail. The *Friendship* cleared at the same time. When we got to the lower castles, that on Europe side fired two guns and sent off a boat, which taking no notice of, they fired shot and all, and so did that on Asia. My Lord, thinking they might have occasion to speak with us, ordered the captain to lay his sails to the mast. All their business was to enquire after news; when told who was

Vizier, they were surprised. My Lord wondered to see them so ignorant when they might have intelligence in three days by land or water. We were but 48 hours between Gallipoli and this place. We sail this evening. The Consul has behaved to my Lord's satisfaction. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVI, 132.

Order of the LEVANT COMPANY.

1688, March 29.—For the better security of the estates of the members it is ordered that the collectors of the Company's duties at the Custom House shall not pass any entries for cloth upon any ship until the Commander have covenanted with the Company, obliging himself during the whole voyage to carry 15 men for each 100 tons his ship is in burden, and so *pro rata*, as shall be settled between the Company and the Commander, under penalty of the forfeiture of half his freight to be paid to the Consul or Treasurer at the port whither he is bound, and that it shall be lawful for the Consuls and Treasurers to stop, detain and receive this moiety of the freight in the hands of those persons of whom it shall become due, any bill of lading or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that all ships may return from Turkey so manned, all goods upon ships less manned shall pay at all places double as much consulage as goods upon ships so manned. And Captains, when giving in their manifests, are to declare upon oath the burden of their ships and the number of their men. And that Commanders of ships so manned may have their full freight, it is ordered that no Factor shall make any particular benefit to himself on the freight of any goods he ships to England for his principal's account and each Factor is to declare under every entry that he makes no such benefit. 1 p. Examined, Edwd. Goodwin, Secy. XXVI, 133.

The French Ambassador GIRARDIN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, April 2-12.—I have written to the Dragoman of the Porte to press for a positive answer. You will see by him whom I have just received that the matter is at last settled to our satisfaction, and we have not to press further.

Endorsed by Sir William, with Mauro Cordato's second note about the said Envoyé. 1 p.; *French; holograph*. XXVI, 102.

The SAME to the SAME.

1688, April 15.—The Vizier has yesterday declared to Mehemmet Aga that the Porte no longer intended to send him to the Princes, his allies, and being advised by him who was charged with the business, I have thought fit to send you the Sultan's letters, with the result that you can, as being uninformed of what has been arranged, demand by your

Dragoman, either the departure of the Envoy, or the letter of the Grand Signor for the King your master and undertake to forward it to his Majesty, and on this demand you and I and also the Dutch Resident might be summoned to audience with the Vizier, or the letters might be handed to us. I await your answer to end this matter. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXVI, 102.

The Chevalier DE BATAILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, April [12-]22. Malta.—The Grand Master has been much pleased by your letter, and will be pleased to have your news. The Duke of Grafton's fleet has been here with Mr. Fitz James. The fleet commanded by D'Estrées is to leave Toulon and Marseilles in May or June. It may go to bombard Algiers, or to Genoa or elsewhere in Italy. Encloses the letter next following, and some letters for the poor Christian slaves. 2 pp.; *French*. XXVI, 135.

CARAFFA, GRAND MASTER OF THE KNIGHTS to the SAME.

1688, April 22. Malta.—Expresses gratitude and consideration. 1 p.; *French*. XXVI, 136.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1688, April 24. Whitehall.—His Majesty is satisfied with your account of the transactions and resolutions in those parts, and would have you send the best informations you can of the State, revenues, expenses, and of the forces as well by sea as land, of that Empire. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 60.

Mrs. [ANNE] DORMER to her son JOHN at Constantinople.

[1688], April 30.—Though my often want of sleep has kept me from writing to you many times, when I would have repeated those assurances I gave you here of my affection, yet my kind thoughts and prayers for your happiness every way follow you to all places, and the hopes I receive both from your letters and the account your excellent uncle and aunt give of your improvements, adds many comforts to my life as it does to your father's, who loves you so well, that he receives great joy every time you write to him, or that he reads those letters that express your gratitude to your . . . grandfather, who is himself so pleased to see you apply your mind to do yourself good that he never fails to acquaint your father with all the improvements you make, that as you increase in virtue and knowledge, so may the affections of your friends still grow. You have a considerable advantage of all your brothers in being born before them and so first loved, and by the favour of your worthy uncle and dear aunt

were early put into such a way as none of your brothers can have, and therefore if you go on and pursue, as you may, those advantages you will every way find the benefit of it, to whom much is given much will be required, both in this world and in the other. Therefore . . . observe the advice you daily receive from the affectionate friends who have no design upon you but to make you considerable in this world, or happy in the next. One great hindrance to young people is they are hard to believe upon the experience of others, and grow old before they begin to grow wise, whereas those few that fix right at first, and lose no time, but add to the strength and vigour of youth . . . are sure to enjoy all the world has of happiness and secure what is eternal too. . . . When you were a child, I remember you . . . would never lie, . . . hold fast that integrity. . . Your father sends you his blessing with all affection. 3½ pp.; *endorsed*: A letter from my sister Dormer to her son when he was with me at Constantinople. XXVI, 159.

JOHN MOUNSTEVEN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, May 4. Whitehall.—Both my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Treasurer retain the same friendship for you that they had before you went hence. Your predecessor has been here for some time, I do not mean at Whitehall, for he seldom comes hither, unless upon Sundays to the Princess's Chapel. I cannot hear that he has either said or done anything to your prejudice. If he had, he would have had but few seconds. He has let fall all his prosecutions against Mr. Coke. This I had from some of the Turkey Company, who assured me that Mr. Coke's suspension would be taken off the first Court-day. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVI, 137.

The LEVANT COMPANY to the SAME.

1688, May 11. London.—The Lord Chandos has let fall his disputes with you. Otherwise we should have vindicated your honour. He has done the same as to Mr. Thomas Coke. We have therefore again admitted him into his office of Cancellor. He will be very careful to behave with all dutiful respect to you, to whom he is not a little obliged for the recommendation you have given of him.

We wish your audience with the late Vizier could have been avoided, but are content to bear the cost of it. We wish your audience with the Grand Signor deferred if possible.

Although we desired you to forbid the lading of goods by our nation upon such ships as have been employed in carrying Turks or their goods, on further consideration we do not absolutely prohibit their lading, but impose a Duty extraordinary of double consulage; as is payable by other ships not under that transgression, and they are only to be subject to this penalty till they have made one voyage into Christendom. But as to our intermeddling with the trade of Alexandria,

we have had so many costly experiments of the desperate hazard which attend it that we have resolved that nothing shall tempt us to engage in it.

You should use your best card to bring to a conclusion the business of the average on the *Bretton*. Consul Hobson is to make full returns of the balance. If you are satisfied therewith, he is to have such gratification as in concurrence with the Factors you shall judge him to have deserved. You are to employ your interest that the money paid at Athens for the Custom may be returned according to Ali Agha's promise.

The Consul of Smyrna had brought the Custom of cloth to that pass that it was to be paid in Lion Dollars, and we wish Lord Chandos had been satisfied with it; we leave it to you to get it established in the same manner. We, the chief friends of the Empire, should at least be upon equal terms with the Dutch, in whose capitulations we are informed it is expressly inserted that they pay a Lion Dollar and a half for Custom of all English cloth.

We wish the coming over of Metefar (? Mustapha) Aga might have been prevented, but he shall be received with all due respect. 3 pp. with 18 signatures, the first torn. XXVI, 138.

NEWS-LETTER to Messrs. GOODMAN and MARTIN.

1688, May 15. London.—A patent is past the Seals and a great stock raised for carrying on the copper mines in New England, which are better than those of Denmark or Sweden. It is now resolved that her Majesty shall lie in at Whitehall in the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodgings. Judgment is obtained against several Charters for want of pleading in time, but Buckingham and some other towns resolve to dispute with the King. The Scottish battalion is arrived at Portsmouth, Lord Dumbarton's begin marching up for the camp. All the Officers of Customs below stairs but old Mr. Clarke and four more have subscribed to repeal the Test. The Watermen's Company are said to be framing an address where they assure his Majesty of 10,000 seamen. Madame Bromfeild is put out of her place for frightening her Majesty by telling the Duke of Modena was dead of a fever, which is false.

May 11.—The Duke of Brandenburg's Garter will be given to the Duke of Berwick.

The Earl of Perth, Chancellor of Scotland, is returned thither with a pardon more full than the last, there being few or no exceptions in it. The King, it is said, means to have two Roman Catholic Bishops in Scotland, Father Ennis and Father Lomar. The order for reading his Majesty's Declaration is brought to each parish by two Apparitors from Doctors' Commons. The Bishop's Commissioners for the Diocese of London have this week met to send the King's Declaration to the several ministers, and have attended the

Archbishop at Lambeth about it, some hesitating to obey. Yesterday the Charters of Hertford, Dorchester and Monmouth were argued at the King's Bench, further time being desired, which will not be granted. Divers other towns have surrendered, others suffered by default.

A regiment of foot is ordered to quarter at Rochester and Chatham this summer, and reinforcement will be put into all his Majesty's forts.

May 19.—His Majesty's ship the *Swan* has arrived at Plymouth from Bermuda with 1,500*lb.* weight of silver and 12 brass guns that were taken off the wreck, which is his Majesty's for the 10 *per cent* that was recovered by the people who went from Bermuda.

Last night the Bishops of St. Asaph, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Ely and Bristol presented a petition signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and themselves, setting forth their reasons why they cannot order his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience to be read. His Majesty intimated that the order, unless withdrawn, must be obeyed.

It is said that Wm. Penn and others are to farm the revenue for tea and coffee, which it is thought may be improved.

[*In another hand.*].—The substance of the Bishops' answer was, "We are not averse to the publishing of your Declaration for want of a due submission to your Majesty's commands as also a tenderness towards Dissenters, in relation to whom we shall be willing to come to such a temper as shall be thought fit when the matter comes to be considered in Parliament and Convocation. But the Declaration being founded upon such a dispensing power as may at pleasure set aside all laws Ecclesiastical and Civil appears to us illegal and did so to the Parliament in '62, '72, and now since your Majesty's reign ; and is a point of such great consequence that we cannot so far make ourselves parties to it as the reading of it in the churches in the time of Divine Service."

Yesterday the Declaration was read at the Princess of Denmark's Chapel that was his late Majesty's Chapel Royal, and at Westminster Abbey, and at five or six churches more. Other Bishops are likewise come to town and are of the same mind those were of that declined the petition. Great expectations are of the issue thereof. 3 *pp.* ; *seal.* XXVI, 139.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, June 1. London.—"Whilst I was envying your happiness, dear Sir, for living in so much a quieter country than that you left, and enjoying the luxury of a kinder climate, I was disturbed with the news of the great disorders that of late have happened ; and as such things are always aggravated, it gave me some fears that you, living upon the place, might be so far involved as to feel your part of them ; but by the

accounts which have since come to us, I am put at ease, and by that means my thoughts are at liberty to consider and admire the understanding of the Musslemen; I see they are a discerning people, and by a right way of judging can distinguish between Embassadors and Christians. They are sensible that Public Ministers are a sect by themselves and have nothing to do with the religion of the State that employeth them. It would make them unuseful to the ends for which they are sent abroad if they were tied up in their faith like other men, and therefore their Creed is to be so fitted to their character that it may never interfere with their interest or their safety. This being so well understood at Constantinople, I shall never fear your being made a martyr, which though the highest perferment ambition can pretend to, hath no such charms in my humble opinion as to make me desire it either for myself or my friends. The man you mention, as I hear, sayeth things very different, and useth another style than you seem to intimate he did before he came away; but it is to be expected that one who hath been so long abroad should use more than one language. I cannot say we are here just as you left us; there must be a progress in all things that are set on foot, as long as the wheels will go; in order to it, you may easily believe, every day produceth something new, and we are now so used to it, that though we cannot altogether cease to fear, yet we cease to wonder. In the meantime, when I pass by your little house at E[al]ling, I remember you with a sigh, and lament to see it generally so fall out, that whilst we are afflicted by the daily company of those we could very well spare, those whom we love and value, and that would contribute to the joy of our life, are by some accident or imployment separated from us at an unconvincible distance. I cannot be more sensible of this in any one particular instance than I am in yours, and therefore if I live till you come again to us, your return will not be welcomer to any man in England than to”

[P.S.]—My poor brother is a lover to you as well as to his other friends, for I am sure he loved you intirely. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVI, 142.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, June 15. London.—We thank your Lordship for procuring the Lord Chandos’ dismissal, which is very satisfactory to us, and we think your Lordship in those proceedings needeth no further vindication, seeing that his Lordship, since his arrival in England, hath not thought fit to mention or make any complaint of them. As to your audience of the Grand Signor, as we have formerly, so we do still refer that matter wholly to your prudence in full confidence that as your affections towards us will incline, so your great wisdom will at all times direct you to do what may most tend to the promoting our interest as well in this as in all other concerns.

We take notice the coming in of a new Vizier hath occasioned

to you and to us the expense of another audience; however, we are well pleased to understand that a person of such abilities is now placed in that office, so that we hope changes will not be so frequent, and that matters will tend to a settlement, that so you may live in peace and quiet, and our estates remain in security, and we cannot but repeat our hearty thanks for the pains your Excellency is pleased to take in keeping us advised from time to time of the public affairs of that country.

We approve the methods you have taken to bring the average on the *Bretton* to a conclusion, the objections made by the Factors of Constantinople to Consul Hobson's action appear to be reasonable, and you have done well to transmit them to Smyrna, where; Consul Hobson being present, we hope an end will be made betwixt him and the Factors. But if they shall not fully agree among themselves, we pray you to interpose, and to make a final determination in such matters as you shall judge most agreeable to reason and equity. We believe that the insurances are generally accommodated, or if any remain, it is for want of a final end made there, so that it is the desire of all that the average may be fully perfected. And to Consul Hobson's desire of having the Consulate of Salonica conferred upon him, it is a matter we do no ways approve of, especially in these times so full of trouble and uncertainty.

It is no little trouble unto us that so many ships are concerned in the hazardous trade of Alexandria. You will have understood by our former letters what discouragement we have thought fit during the present conjuncture of affairs to lay upon such as are employed therein, which if it be not sufficient to cause them to desist, we must then pray you to be very vigilant and careful to prevent any inconveniences that may at any time happen thereby. We thank you for your care to secure us from *Avaria's* by occasion of the buildings at Scanderoon.

Your method of causing a Register Book to be made for the entering all the principal business of your time relating to public concerns, we do very much like of, apprehending it may be of great use not only during your residence, but to succeeding Ambassadors, and we return our hearty thanks for the same, and for the great care you are pleased to take in that so necessary a work the education of the *Giovani* that so they may prove fitting for our future service.

Your obtaining the Grand Signor's and Vizier's letters, and thereby putting a stop to the coming over of Metifar Aga, we thankfully acknowledge to be a very great piece of service, easing us not only of the trouble but the expense that must have attended. And according to your directions we have waited upon the Lord President, from whom we have received the copies to which we have drawn forms for answers, which are laid before his Majesty, and we question not will be sent to you by this conveyance.

We have ordered you a gratuity of 2,000 pieces of eight, which will be paid by our Treasurer at the expiration of the year from your arrival, which we pray you to accept as a grateful testimony of our sense of your services.

P.S.—We have now received his Majesty's letters, which we have put into a small box, and recommended to the care of Captain Mortimer. 3½ pp., signed by William Hussey, Deputy, and 15 others. Endorsed: Received 21 Sept. XXVI, 143.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, July 25. On board the *Angel* in the port of Smyrna. —The Factory will continue here at least till they have despatched the goods they have saved and those they may expect by the *Smyrna Factor* and *Levantine*. "I am not in a capacity to give you so ample satisfaction to your queries concerning our late sad calamity, as I desire; what I can say at present being only this: that the first earthquake seemed to come from the South-west, and continued not to my observation above half a minute, though I find most others of opinion that it was twice as long. It cleft the earth in many places, near the shore especially, in such manner that the water gushed up through them. I am informed . . . that some of the clefts still continue open the breadth of a man's hand. The earth near the marine, according to the observation of the height of the sea in the late northerly winds we have had, is sunk about two foot, and the castle at St. Jacomo's Point (which is ruined) twice as much. It was discoursed at first as if by compute 10,000 souls perished; now the Turks say 15,000, but admitting there were 120,000 in Smyrna, which is the most usual compute, to reckon one-sixth part perished is a very moderate computation; nay, I find a great part inclining to believe that a fourth-part were destroyed. Of Turks are mentioned 12,000, of Armenians 2,000; the number of Greeks I have not heard guessed at, though probably they were double the Armenians, and of Jews there have been found and buried above 350 and it is thought as many more remain under the ruins. It was well for that nation it happened on their Sabbath and at that time of day when they were retired at home, for I do not hear of one man who escaped who was in the streets, the walls from each side generally falling into them. Many houses standing furthest from the sea continue in indifferent good condition, but the rest either wholly thrown down, or so shattered as to be unserviceable. The Bazar was wholly thrown down, and most of the Franks' street, but some houses being not quite destroyed, and we having sundry ships in port and the help of many mariners, sundry of our nation had the opportunity to save something and adventured to do it before the fire reached them. It burnt violently about 48 hours and consumed about half the city and in the first 12 most of our houses. The most part of the upper rooms in

the Vizir's *Chand* were burnt, but the lower rooms, the *Besesteen* and the Custom-house escaped. I find the great men of the town on discourse with the Dragomen of the three Frank nations had given out that our nation lost 300,000*l.d.*, the French 150,000*l.d.* and the Dutch 600,000*l.d.*, but I believe the loss of our nation may be 300,000*l.d.*, there being 3,000 cloths burnt, besides many other goods, and about 2,000*l.d.* saved. I believe the loss of the French and Dutch is no ways proportionable, unless the Dutch reckon the bad debts they may suffer by, which is likely to be very considerable. Mr. Barnardiston's house, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Onslow and Mr. Cater have suffered most, and for my own part, except the Turkish writings and some money I had by me and three or four suits of clothes saved for me by the care of Signor Paolo the Dragoman, I lost everything I had in the house, save a very small part of my plate; and so barbarous were the mariners of some French and Ragusean ships that they feasted on our misery, not only plundering men's houses during the time of the fire, but afterwards searching the ruins for things of most value, and though we set guards ashore to prevent it, yet they found times convenient to serve their ends. The money out of the French Consul's iron chest was taken out, and mine which had things in its till of some value, could not be found; besides a neighbour of mine told me he himself saw mariners dig plate out of the ruins of my house and carried it away; so that when some Ragusans were on departure, the Customer on my request would not give them their despatches, till were visited, by which means were recovered 8 or 10 half cloths and other goods, besides what belonging to the Dutch, but that nation being most concerned and not one enabled to stir against the French, would not be persuaded to make application to the Ambassador of that nation that their ships might be searched, by which means all are like to sit down by their losses. What damage the earthquake may have done in other places I can give no certain account of, but it is not reported great. They felt it at Scio and Foggia [? Yenidje Focha], but I hear of no houses thrown down; at Magnesia, Durgutly [? Dikeli] and Philadelphia they had it somewhat stronger and some few houses tumbled down, but no great damage spoke of, so that probably its violence was only here. I do not hear there have been any this 24 hours, but we have not been free from them one day since the first direful one. The earth seemed then in a continual trembling and before the fire got head or that four hours were past, it is probable there were 20 earthquakes which caused so great terror and on the 8th instant there was another dreadful shake which destroyed about 150 persons, but God be praised those which have been lately are but small, so we hope they will soon cease, which God grant.

"Two days since there arrived at the castle the Dutch convoy and yesterday they came into port. There had been a terrible earthquake at Naples and adjoining parts

about 35 days before that here." 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 27.

NEWS-LETTER.

1688, [July].—"With the last letters from Holland they advise us that Admiral Herbert was arrived there in disguise, and was offered a place of command; that the fleet was on the coast and our ships on the coast of England watching one another and supposed they only stay for the safe arrival of the India ships; though the Dutch have assured his Majesty they set the fleet to seas only to keep peace, yet some flying news from Rome says they have called home their Ambassador, and were very strong both in their land and sea forces. At Amsterdam the Consul could find no musicians at that time to make allegria for the Prince of Wales' birth, but the rabble put out the fires and drove away the guards and with insolencies caused the Consul or Envoy to hide himself, and reported very scurvy things of the Court of England which at long run they may suffer for. The French have abandoned Algiers after the charge of some thousands of bombs to no purpose and report they had no orders to take the town, only to destroy it. The Duke Bavaria's brother is made Elector of Cologne much to the displeasure of the French King, and which is still in dispute, but it is supposed the Pope will stand it out as in the matter of the Ambassador at Rome, which and the enterprize of Algiers makes the French laughed at in these parts. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXVI, 156.

NEWS-LETTER to Consul HOBSON at Venice.

1688, Sept. 1. London.—Yesterday the anniversary commemoration of Judge Alibone was celebrated at St. James's, and all good Catholics were desired to pray for his soul. The Town Clerk at York declared himself a Roman Catholic; the new Regulators sat there by virtue of their commission to restore Dissenters' goods levied on account of religion, but the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder refused to subscribe consent to repeal the Penal Laws. The preparations of the Dutch slacken a little, but ours are carried on with diligence, six third-rate frigates being ordered to be manned and fitted, 300 hoys and small vessels are taken up. All talk is of war. the insolence of the Dutch being scarcely to be endured, Our seamen are not backward of coming into his Majesty's service, for the drums beat up at the *Old Swan* and in one day 60 seamen listed themselves.

Lord Dartmouth is made Admiral of the Fleet and Sir Ri. Haddock and Mr. Sotherne Commissioners of the Navy.

The son of the late Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded, is created Earl of Stafford.

Sept. 4.—The Lord Mayor is dead, and Sir John Iles [Eyles] recommended to take his place.

The Duke of Berwick will have his own Company in his Regiment Roman Catholics, and has chosen three out of each Company of his Regiment for that purpose.

The Duke of Albemarle and his partners have a new Patent to fish on the wreck for a year. The French Protestants have obtained a charter to incorporate themselves in a Company.

Sept. 6.—From Dublin we hear that many Tories have been executed, and the Lord Deputy was resolved to spare none of that sort of cattle.

Judge Allybone's corpse was yesterday carried into Essex, accompanied by the Queen Dowager's coaches besides divers other persons of quality.

His Majesty is said to have ordered a pardon to all the Macdonells concerned in the rebellion if they will come in. The Duke of Berwick has committed his Lt.-Colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, brother to Lord Yarmouth, and the other Captains of his foot Regiment at Portsmouth for refusing to draw out four from each of their Companies and place four Irishmen in their rooms, and it is said they are still in custody.
3 pp. XXVI, 146.

BARON NILS LILIEROTE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, Sept. 8-18. Paris.—France, whom everyone thinks unwarlike, has awoken and is making great preparations. She has gone from one extreme to the other, and she can hardly draw back without dishonour. Natural jealousy of the aggrandisement of the Emperor has contributed to her resolution, as she wishes for a diversion to render the Peace between him and the Turk less advantageous to the former. But this would have been overlooked, if she had not heard that the Emperor meant to shift his army towards the Rhine at the conclusion of the Peace. The actions of the States-General and the Prince of Orange have also given offence here. It is believed that they are eying England and Cologne, and that the Prince wishes to begin the attack and to oppose French designs in favour of Cardinal Furstemburg. This King is also piqued at the general opposition to the Cardinal, especially because of his friendship for the latter and the inflexibility of the Pope. He has therefore raised 48,000 men, and has told the States-General that if they attack the King of England or oppose the Cardinal, he will invade them. No answer is yet received. The declaration is made at Skelton's request, but the last news from England would have it that he is disavowed. France has also made a declaration to the Government of the Spanish Netherlands that if they attack England or interfere at Cologne, it will be regarded as a breach of the peace, and that not doubting that Spanish is with the others, he will invade her Netherlands. But this is only a diversion, as France cannot hope to contend with Holland and the Germans. Monsieur Genlay [*sic*] has been sent to Rome to treat secretly with the Pope, but he has not yet

been allowed to deliver his letter, being unable to communicate its purport to Cardinal Cibo. This has irritated this King.

As for Dutch preparations, they were inevitable after the English and French threats. Their commerce too has suffered in this country. The Prince of Orange, who is master there, may have other views—possibly desiring to encourage the Protestants in England and to prevent the assembling of a parliament well disposed to the King. The Prince has made engagements with the Princes of Zell and Wolfenbüttel. He has also the support of Brandenburg, and is forming a camp of 23,000 men near Nimuegen, and will shortly have a fleet of 30 ships. I have never seen the Dutch so resolute. They wish to wish for war rather than to fear it. Sweden has a defensive treaty with them, but they must first be attacked to have her aid. Sweden has also the Holstein matter in view, and if not settled to the Duke's satisfaction she will appeal to arms. England and Denmark are the only friends of France. The former has her hands full at home, and the latter is powerless. Brandenburg remains cold. Hanover will not act without the restitution of the Duke of Holstein. Once all the world trembled when France armed, but not now. I regard her decision as fatal. She may do her best to stop the Peace between the Christians and the Turk. There has been a dispute between Louvois and Croissy in the King's presence, each blaming the other for the present state of affairs. The French will say their action is due to designs against them. 12 pp. ; *holograph ; French.*

NEWS-LETTER to Consul HOBSON at Venice.

1688, Sept. 15. London.—The King has given a Captain's commission in the Duke of Berwick's Regiment to Capt. Fletcher, who was turned out by the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and promised Capt. Brookes and other indigent officers to prefer them. The East India ships are come into the river. Letters from the West say that within these few months almost 20 large meeting-houses for Dissenters are built in Somerset and Devon.

The Duke of Ormond is chosen Governor of the Charterhouse in the room of the late Duke.

Sept. 18.—There having been proofs made of a 1,000 weight of silver got at the wreck and converted to the use of the gunner and four other officers of the ship *Mary and James*, they are now in custody.

This day the King goes to Chatham to see his fleet. An experiment will be tried near Woolwich of a sort of granados that are made so as not to pass a ship but stick so as to fire her.

Sept. 20.—On Tuesday at a Cabinet Council Mr. Skelton, his Majesty's Envoy, being come from France was sent to the Tower.

The Bishop of Chester has taken a great house in St. James's. He declares the Test to be illegal because it was never passed in the Convocation.

It is said our fishermen are ordered not to stir out of their harbours on pain of death.

Captain Woolseley is come to town with a great many gentlemen and resolves to justify his proceedings against the Mayor of Scarborough.

Mr. Penn is made Chief Commissioner of the Excise of coffee and tea, and pretends to advance the revenue. 3 pp. XXVI, 147.

NEWS-LETTER to Consul HOBSON at Venice.

1688, Sept. 20. London.—Yesterday at a General Council at Whitehall a Declaration was read and approved, the contents of which is that there shall be a free election and that all members of Corporations be fairly returned, and a letter will be writ to all the Lord Lieutenants empowering them to take in such of their Deputy Lieutenants as have been removed. The writs for the election of members of Parliament went down last post night to several places. There was yesterday attending his Majesty at Whitehall a great many gentlemen and persons of honour of his loyal, old friends.

This day was published his Majesty's Declaration that he will protect the Church of England and confirm the Acts of Uniformity, repealing one of the clauses imposing penalties for nonconformity thereto, and to avoid suspicion of engrossing the Legislature power into the hands of the Roman Catholics he is content they shall remain incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, commanding a free election and fair returns. All the Justices of the Peace that have been turned out may be restored into Commission if they will by the Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 25.—On Sunday last arrived here a courier from the Marquis de Albeville, who brought advice that the Dutch fleet were ready to sail with some thousands of landmen on board them, and the Prince of Orange among them. It is thought he designs to invade us. Orders are given here for recruiting of the regiments, both horse and foot, and a new regiment of horse to be raised. Lord Dartmouth had his commission signed yesterday of Admiral, Sir Roger Strickland Vice-Admiral, and Sir John Berry Rear-Admiral. My Lord goes in the *Resolution* and this day proceeded for the fleet, and takes with him all the men-of-war and fireships that are now ready to sail. Yesterday his Majesty acquainted the Lord Mayor and Aldermen that the Dutch were at sea with a design to land, bid them not trouble themselves but every one in their station take care of the public and he himself would take care of them. This day the Lords of the Treasury sent a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs that his Majesty having advice that the Prince of Orange designed

to land, that was to direct them to send letters to their officers to the several ports requiring them to make a constant residence and to look out, and if they observed the fleet they should immediately send an express to one of the Secretaries of State.

A great many of our forces are ordered to the sea coasts. The drums beat up for the recruits of the foot regiments and 20*l.* is advanced for every trooper for horse and arms, and 2*s.* 6*d.* *per diem*. This being his Majesty's birthday, the great guns from the Tower were discharged.

Sept. 27.—The press warrants are ordered not to press any seamen that are outward bound, his Majesty being unwilling to hinder trade. Upon Lord Dartmouth's being known to go Admiral, a great number of seamen offered their service to his Lordship. A train of artillery is getting ready in the Tower in case there should be occasion. Some of the Hackney coachmen have offered to furnish the King with 400 horses if his Majesty will include them in the License for Hackney coaches. 3 *pp.* XXVI, 148.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, Oct. 13. London.—We do not think fit as yet to make any alteration in the orders relating to goods of Turkey shipped for sale from one port to another, nor about goods laden on ships carrying Turks or their estates.

We thank you for your great care to prevent the mischievous designs of the ungrateful Pasha of Tripoli, which we hope will be obviated by the authentic certificates from that place, and his Majesty's letter upon that subject. Whereunto your Lordship having obtained of the Vizier to return an answer, we shall endeavour to procure his letter and transmit it to you to be kept there in case of accidents as you suggest.

We approve of your resolution of taking audience before the departure of the Grand Signor, although the times being so variable, we are not without suspicion there may be some occasion of repeating it.

We thank you for giving advice of the public affairs and particularly about the Embassy to the Emperor of Germany. But as to your proposal for our petitioning his Majesty to give you order to be assistant in bringing a peace to a conclusion, it being a matter of State, and not relating to trade, we have put your letter into the Lord President's hands, and we do not think it convenient for us to proceed to petitioning unless some intimation be given us from above so to do.

We are extremely afflicted with the deplorable calamity befallen the City of Smyrna, and thank you for your care in despatching a person with the Grand Vizier's authority to secure the remaining Estate. We since understand by letters from Consul Raye that the majority of the Factory had resolved to remove to Scio, for which we cannot blame them, yet Smyrna being a place so conveniently situated for trade, we

would by no means have it deserted, being resolved to continue it as our Scale of Trade, and have accordingly ordered the Consul to remain there and to prevail with the Factors to return as soon as with safety they may, which we recommend to you to promote. And as we are very loath to relinquish any of our ancient settled Factories, so we are absolutely against erecting any new ones. Whereof we pray you to take notice and not to grant any commands or procure barrats for the establishing any Vice-Consuls elsewhere than they now are.

We have received information that Mr. Jenkins, late Factor Marine, was at Leghorn, intending to return to Scanderoon, who, being a very dangerous person, we have cause to suspect he may attempt some mischief. We pray you to direct your warrant to Consul Metcalfe empowering him to send him back for Christendom.

A general stop is put to all matters of trade by the expected invasion, whereunto we pray God to give a good issue. We trust by your interest and good conduct our Estates may be secured notwithstanding the many ill successes the Turks have met with which may be apt to occasion tumults and insurrections.

P.S.—We shall take care to send a supply of money to prevent running at interest. 2 pp., signed by William Hussey, Deputy, and 16 others; seal. XXVI, 150.

Le Chevalier DE BATAILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688, Nov. 10. Malta.—We have had no letters from Lord Sunderland either on the visit which you made here nor on the subject of the Duke of Grafton and Mr. Fitz James who were here a year ago, though his Excellency and all the Religion did all possible honours to them. This surprises us.

Our galleys have returned from the siege of Negroponte with 600 sick; we have lost there 23 knights, four from wounds, the rest from disease. The Doge is still there. 2 pp.; French. XXVI, 153.

The LEVANT COMPANY to the SAME.

1688, Dec. 14. London.—The revolution here may occasion a speedy breach with France, and we pray you to write to the two Consuls to advise all commanders of ships to be very cautious, and not to trust the French nor any other nation unless it be the Dutch. And therefore if opportunity of a Dutch convoy offer, our ships should embrace it. We suppose the *Loyalty*, the *Anne*, the *Asia* and the *Barnadiston* will now make some longer stay, but within a few days we shall have a General Court and will advise you.

Dec. 17.—Yesterday the King returned to Whitehall, and we hear hath invited the Prince of Orange, who is at Windsor, unto St. James's. 1 p., signed by Wm. Hussey, Deputy, and 14 others; seal. XXVI, 155.

RUPERT BROWNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688[-9], March 17. [London.]—The breaking of the succession and the making the Convention a Parliament is not agreeable to the judgment of many of the Bishops, nobility and gentry. Several of the Bishops do not appear at the House because they will not take the new Oath of Allegiance, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Gloucester, Ely, Peterborough, Bath and Wells, Norwich and Chichester, and some of the temporal Lords have not yet taken it, but summons are gone to all of them that have not done so to attend to-morrow. The King leaves all to the Parliament, but that does not do, for whereas our former fears were of Popery and Arbitrary Government, now it is of a Commonwealth and the pressure of the Church by the Dissenters, but as we have been miraculously preserved from the first, so I hope the same gracious God will preserve us from the latter. There is a Bill of Comprehension brought into the House of Lords, and as it was first drawn, it was very severe against the Church, but that did not take, and now upon its amendment it meddles with little more than leaving some of the ceremonies indifferent, as reading the prayers in a surplice, and the cross in Baptism; yet some of the more leading men that is feared counsell the King, as Major Wildman, the Honble. Wm. Harbord, Esq., for he is lately made a Privy Councillor, gives great jealousy and discontent to the Church of England men, but the dissatisfaction is not alone in them, but in most of the English soldiers, who do not only desert but mutiny, for in the beginning of this week about 700 of the Lord Dumbarton's Regiment about Ipswich seized the money that was come to pay them and bound some of their officers and made others in their places and declared for King James the Second and made their way towards Scotland, the news whereof being sent by the King to the House, they were put into great fright, but yesterday an account came that most of them relented and were returned, so that the dragoons and foot that were sent after them are most come back. Tyrconnel is very strong in Ireland, having disarmed almost all the Protestants saving those in the North. There is 20,000 going to be raised in England, most of whom are going to reduce that kingdom, which I doubt will be bloody work, and the rather if the late King be got thither, for he hath layn at Brest this four night for a wind, having, as is reported, a great many French officers and arms on board to supply the wants of the Irish, for they have men enough, being, it is reported, 80,000 and upwards, and 200,000*l.* which the French King has procured him. It is believed that if he gets into Ireland, he will after settling affairs there, go from thence for Scotland. The Convention met there on the 14th instant and if the Scotch are to be believed, they say the elections are very good for King William's interest. But many wise men fear disturbances there, and matters will not go so well

as is expected. It will be very happy if they make the same choice, otherwise this nation's hands will be full to reduce Ireland and defend ourselves against Scotland, and supply the Dutch with the 8,000 pursuant to the Treaty at Nimwegen, the old soldiers refusing to go for Holland or anywhere, for it was the finest army in the world for show and the worst for action, though some of them would have it believed to be conscience, for of late they have made it a scruple to fight against the late King though they deserted him. Many of the old officers resigned up their commissions soon after the late King's leaving the nation, and others have been since discharged and new officers put in, and the like in the Navy. The Lord Dartmouth is out of all. There is a Committee of Grievances inquiring into the transactions of the Government for 10 years last past, but they have been chiefly taken up in the affairs relating to the City of London about the election of Sir Dudley North and Sir Peter Rich, Sheriffs, and the affair of Sir John Moore, the Lord Mayor, but I believe this is rather to gratify the private piques and animosities of some of the Dissenters than the public good.

Sir Thomas Exton died in November : his heart was broke through cowardice, for he never looked up after he was put forth of the Admiralty and reprimanded by the Commissioners ; the places falling by his death were only filled last week. The Archbishop has made Dr. Oxindon Vicar General, and would have given the Arches to Sir Richard Raines, but he rather left his Grace than he would accept it, and there is now good understanding between them two, and now Dr. Oxindon is made Dean. The Bishop of London has disposed of none of his. The candidates are Pinfold, Oldis, Hedges and Newton. Hedges is the most valued [?] for parts, but his going to Oxford upon the Visitation of Maudlin College (though he did more service for the College as the President and Fellows have all certified and well known [*sic*] to the Bishop himself), yet it is a rub in his way and Newton, I believe, will be Chancellor ; he will make a good figure in that place. I find by Sir Thomas Vernon that there are some things that you seem to cavil that the Company have not complied with your desire in. I dare say he is your friend and I perceive him as well as others of your friends advise that you press not too many things that are denied, for a Company is never to be wrought on thereby.

I have made it my business since this King's accession to enquire if there was any distrust of you at Court and whether if [*sic*] any had designs on your employ, but for what I can discover you stand both at Court and amongst the merchants in great esteem.

Sir Charles Biggerstaffe would have put a trick on your agent Mr. Woodson, but Sir Charles Cottrell has set it right. Your brother Binnes is gone with the late King into France. 5½ pp. XXVI, 140.

——— WOHNER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1688-9, March 18-28. Adrianople.—I am glad to have your recommendation of Mr. Alexander Jacob. I have never met a more "gallant man." The death of Teyhen has improved affairs at this Court, merchants who were afraid to go to Nissa and Sophia now flocking there. Tekeley's action has been vigorous and he has taken of Priljita on the Timok, three leagues from Widdin, using boats which he carried on carts. The Albanians have been sent to Belgrade and their place supplied by Tartars under the third son of the Cham. 2½ pp.; *French*. XXVII, 12.

ALEXANDER JACOB to the SAME.

1689, March 27. Adrianople.—I gave in another Arz to-day that justice may be done us in the Beghs of Cara Mustapha's affair and if not I was satisfied your Excellency would be forced to resent it and consequently thereon letters come from the King to the Grand Signor and the Vizier that might not be pleasing to the authors of so great an act of injustice. Thereon Mecktapji is sent for me and before several persons of quality swore that he had severely reprehended the Begh for not giving due compliance when the Vizier had prevailed with you to abate them 3,000p. He was confident they would comply and begged me to have patience for a week. Then I should have order from the Vizier for payment of all the 10,000p. The proposition is sensible, otherwise this bad man's favour with the Vizier might be of greater prejudice to us. 2½ pp. XXVII, 7.

CARAFFA, Grand Master of the Knights to the SAME.

1689, [March 31-]April 9. Malta.—Regrets the loss of Monsr. Girardin, French Ambassador. 1 p.; *French*. XXVII, 16.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, April 6. London.—On the 5th Mr. Papillion reported the summer and winter quarters; resolved to be considered with the revenue by a Committee of the whole House on Monday. A petition of several merchants and traders of London and other ports complaining of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Customs referred to a Committee. The Bill for naturalising Prince George and his precedence before the Archbishop of Canterbury read and committed. The House resolved into a Grand Committee for abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, resolved it be further considered of to-morrow. This admitted of five hours' debate and several hot speeches made on both sides on the question whether the Bishops and Clergy should take the Oaths, which was carried in the affirmative.

At Edinburgh the 30th a Committee was appointed to examine such persons as were imprisoned by order of the

Convention and to inspect the revenue of the Customs and to require all Custom-house officers to bring in what moneys they have in their hands. The Duke Hamilton had received another letter from the late King since his being in Ireland, but the contents not public.

A Bill for exporting beer read a second time. The Bill for abrogating the Hearthmoney read a third time and carried to the Lords, as was that for naturalising Prince George, and a message from the Lords that they had passed the Coronation Oath without amendment.

April 9.—Yesterday three Lords took the Oaths and subscribed the Declaration. The Bill was read a third time for uniting his Majesty's Protestant subjects and sent to the Commons, who sent a message to desire a second Conference upon the Bill for removing the Papists from London, to which the Lords agreed. The Commission of the Treasury is dissolved and a new granted. They are Lord Mordaunt, Lord Delamere, Lord Godolphin, Sir Hen. Capell and Mr. Hampden, with William Jephson, Esq., Secretary. Of the Customs Sir Richard Temple, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir John Wotten, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robt. Clayton, George Both, Esq., and [Thomas?] Pelham, Esq. Of the Excise Sir Hen. Fane, Sir Humphrey Edwin, Sir Hen. Ashurst, Mr. Frankland, Mr. Parry, Mr. Danvers and Ald. Wilcox.

Letters from Scotland say that on the 2nd the Convention ordered the Collectors of the Customs to suffer all Protestants' goods and horses that come from Ireland to enter Custom free. The Committee appointed to administer the Oath to the Magistrates of Edinburgh reported that only four had taken it. They have ordered the election of new Magistrates by poll, and have appointed a Committee of three Earls, three Lords, three Barons and three Burgesses to consider the state of the City.

This day arrived an express from Chester that a vessel came in there the 7th inst. that came from Dublin the Friday before. The master and passengers say that the late King James came into Dublin the 24th and on the 25th published a proclamation requiring all persons that had quitted that kingdom to return in 40 days on penalty of having their estates forfeited and deemed as rebels.

Letters from Edinburgh the 2nd say the Bishop of Glasgow moved in answer to the reasons mention[ed] in the *Gazette* by the Convention that it being a thing of that importance it might be put off for some days, but several others urging the Committee had very well considered of it, to which every member might have had recourse, they ordered it should be deferred no longer than the next day, during which time summons should be sent to all the members about the town to be there that day, and resumed the debate the next day. Seven Bishops were present, some of whom acknowledged that the reasons of the vacancy were such as might infer a conclusion

if they were competent judges of such a thing, which they denied and proposed that the whole debate might be reduced to three heads, first whether many reasons for the vacancy which were faults of his evil counsellors could be charged on him, secondly whether the fit remedy were not to send Commissioners to him from the House to call him back and to take such security from him who of his innate goodness would not refuse to redress all those grievances, if this were refused to consider whether they were competent judges of the King's right would fall under their cognisance [*sic*]. To these reasons it was answered that the last ought first to be considered, for if these things fell not under their cognisance, the other need not be debated. Several reasons were urged on both sides, but at last resolved, except the seven Bishops and six or seven Barons, that the throne was vacant.

Letters from Liverpool say that a proclamation is out in Ireland for calling a Parliament the 7th of May, and another to prevent robberies, and that the Duke of Berwick is gone to the North with a regiment of foot, that Colonel Sarsfield had Colonel Russell's Regiment of Horse and that the late King intended to march to the North the 8th inst., that the army consisted of 80,000 men, that the Marquis of Powis was made a Duke and that the Bishop of Chester had received the Sacrament according to the Church of England at St. Patrick's Church. Six companies of Col. Kirke's Regiment came to Liverpool yesterday. The King has knighted the Lord Mayor of London the same day a Committee met at his Lordship's house about delivering a Bill to Parliament for the Orphans' money. This day the King and Queen were crowned in great state. 3½ pp. XXVII, 14.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, April 13. London.—Advices from St. Ives in Cornwall of the 8th inst. say that a vessel arrived there from Cork with 300 Protestant passengers, some of quality, who say the late King was gone from Dublin to the North with a great army, that the inhabitants of Dublin were very quiet, that our fleet was still at Plymouth. A Bill for granting an Aid by a Poll Bill ordered a second reading.

Mr. Auditor Done reports from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty for his gracious Declaration to maintain the Church of England and for calling a Convocation and after some amendments ordered to be sent to the Lords for their concurrence. Then the House resumed consideration of the Bill for abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and the amendments were agreed to. Mr. Speaker acquaints the House with his Majesty's answer; ordered that thanks be returned Mr. Speaker for his speech and that he be desired to print it with his Majesty's answer. Major Wildman is made Governor of the Post Office in the room of Philip Froude, Esq.

April 6 [? 16].—Yesterday a Bill for naturalising Henry de Nassau and others read and ordered a second reading. A Committee appointed to consider of a way to relieve the French Protestant Ministers and such others as are fled out of France for Religion and cannot maintain themselves other than by charity. A Bill of Indulgence for the Protestant Dissenters read and ordered a second reading.

A Committee appointed for the relief of the Protestants fled out of Ireland.

A Bill for abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance read a third time with amendments and sent to the Lords. The Poll Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On Sunday the Spanish merchants and others were sent for to Whitehall and told by the Earl of Shrewsbury to take timely care of their effects in France.

Several mails from Ireland agree that the late King was to part from Dublin on the 8th to the army in the North, where the Protestants have kept the Irish army at a stand at Ballymoney, six miles from Coleraine. The late King lay the 8th at Drogheda and the 9th at Dundalk and on Wednesday at Armagh, being conducted there by several troops. Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Richards' Regiments sailed from Highlake the 10th for Ireland. There is an embargo come down here upon all shipping and they begin to press seamen.

Letters from Scotland of the 8th say that the States having notice that Lord Dundee was raising men had referred it to Duke Hamilton and General Mackay to take measures for securing the peace of the nation and to call in as many English troops as they think fit. The Committee have already abolished Episcopacy. This day the order for considering the state of this kingdom and our allies abroad was read and the House resolved into a Grand Committee. Mr. Hampden reports from the Committee a vote that by Address upon the present debate it be humbly represented to his Majesty that if he think fit to entertain a war with France the House will give him all such assistance in a Parliamentary way as shall enable him to go through with it, to which the House agreed *nemine contradicente*.

April 18.—This morning about 4 the late Lord Chancellor died in the Tower.

This day the States of Scotland proclaimed King William and Queen Mary King and Queen of Scotland and have ordered this following Declaration: "I, A.B., do solemnly swear and promise in the sight of Almighty God to bear faith to William and Mary King and Queen of Scotland, so help me God." They further agreed that Prelacy shall be abolished and inserted in the Instrument [torn] these words "that Prelacy and the superiority of any office in the Church above a Presbyter is and hath been a great and unsupportable grievance

to the nation and contrary to the inclination of the generality of the people ever since the Reformation." They declared torture where there was no evidence or in ordinary crimes to be unlawful. Twenty or thirty cannon which came from England and Stirling Castle are preparing to be mounted to attack the Castle of Edinburgh. A Committee of each State is ordered to appoint places, oats and straw for the horses coming from England. The Committee for settling the Government having drawn up their reasons for the late King's forfeiting the kingdom, and being read twice they all agreed that the word "forfeit" in the resolve should imply no other alteration in the succession to the Crown than the seclusion of King James II and the pretended Prince of Wales and the children that should be procreated from either of their bodies.

A message from the Lords that they had agreed to the amendments of this House to the Bill for abrogating the Oaths with some amendments. Another message from them that they had passed the Bill entitled "An Act for exempting his Majesty's Dissenting Protestant subjects from the penalties of several laws" and to desire the concurrence of this House. 3 *pp. and margins*. XXVII, 18.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, April 15. Whitehall.—There being reasons to expect a rupture between us and France, this is sent by his Majesty's commands and at the request of the merchants here trading into those parts to advertise you thereof, as you will the merchants and factors of our nation, to provide for the safety of their trade, by ordering all ships to attend for convoys. You are to send notice to Naples, Messina, Venice, Turkey and other parts in the Mediterranean where our countrymen may be. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. Misc. 111.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, May 11. Leghorn.—From London we understand our convoy may depart by all May and would be 30 English and 20 Dutch men-of-war with 10 or 12 smaller frigates and 12 fireships, and the King hath given notice to the State of Genoa as to this Duke, that he understands they treat them well. Admiral Herbert was some time since gone westward from Portsmouth with about 30 sail, and some have advice that Sir John Berry was gone on some private design, it is thought with about 15 men-of-war and 12 fireships; the French advices say as if our fleet had been seen on their coast; at Brest were in a manner ready about 22 men-of-war, whereon the French give out would be embarked 6,000 men, two millions of money and great quantity of arms for Ireland, but they will now be well watched, for we may have and are getting ready near 80 men-of-war, and as yet there hath been no need of

pressing, nor will be, the King putting in captains such as are real mariners.

It is said this French fleet from Brest will go under English colours, as freighted by King James, so as if possible if they should be met, to avoid a rupture, which the King of France is so afraid of as he treats us with very unusual kindness ; meeting our ships going home, they supply them with all necessary, taking no money, and it is certain will not quarrel with us without forced to it.

The Venetians and Spaniards and all Northern Princes have acknowledged the King and Queen by their public Ministers, and already we are become the arbitrators of all Europe ; even the Italians universally desire prosperity to King William, who only can save them from the French devastations ; out of Toulon are coming about 20 men-of-war, fireships *etc.* with 30 galleys from Marseilles, and we daily expect them here, much to the terror of our neighbours. The French Ambassador from Rome is gone away without obtaining audience.

The plundering of the *Swan* by a French corsair under Portuguese colours you will have heard of. They had a despatch from Toulon that war would immediately be declared with England, which made them venture on her. Coming off Malta they understood there was no war, so they restored the ship. She is here now lading for England ; the corsair went to Villafranca and took protection as a Portuguese, but the Duke of Savoy commanded him out, so he is gone to Toulon ; Consul Burrows is gone after him, and now writes the Intendant was very severe upon him, saying he could not tell if he could protect him to-morrow, expecting every hour to declare war with the English. He saith order was come to put all the Turks taken out of the *Swan* into the galleys, but this we can hardly believe, though they have so great need of men as well as money as they can hardly fit out their ships and galleys ; if she had a Portuguese commission, we shall have a good Dr. [*sic*]. If she prove French, we shall soon have a war with them, and if we can beat it out of it [*sic*] the Turks will have right, if not they must right themselves there of this unjust nation.

With the Algerines, notwithstanding all the talk, we as yet in appearance and by the solemn promises of the Government stand firm, and the French with all their cringes have not been able to make a peace.

The French have declared war with the Spaniards ; the Switzers alone of all Europe stand neuter. The French have abandoned great countries and are reduced to stand on their own defence, and have not dared to undertake any siege ; they are forced to keep a very great army to keep their own country in quiet, and many motions are made to call in the Protestants again, but now it is too late.

Scotland is entirely ours and are more expeditious in settling their government ; our Parliament are so slow as people begin

to complain. The true reason why matters have gone thus in respect of Ireland was the unsettledness of the Government, and that none of the standing forces could be confided in, but now by way of Scotland the business may soon be over-come.

After a great deal of ado the Treaty with the Turk is come to nothing, the French having given them to understand doubtless strange things, wherein they will assuredly be deceived, for the Emperor will have a great army likewise against them, and he will speedily in all appearance have little need of forces against the French; the Colleagues likewise are very firm in carrying on the war and the Venetians will have a very good army again. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXVII, 20.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, May 18. Leghorn.—Yesterday arrived an express from the Earl of Shrewsbury of April 15 that war would be suddenly declared with France. The courier's departure was hindered by want of convoy for the packet-boat; he brought letters for Holland, to the Spanish Governor at Brussels and to Sir Thomas Deerham or the English merchants here. Five couriers were despatched, the King only waiting to declare war till the merchants abroad should have been warned. Advices from Holland of May 2 (n.s.) say war was declared two days after the express was departed. It is thought the King and Queen may go to Scotland to be crowned; Edinburgh Castle still resisted, but was blocked up. In Ireland the Protestants are divided into four squadrons of about 40,000 men and secured the passages so that they can unite. The French fleet was not departed Brest; ours with the Dutch will be 150 stout men-of-war. None of the Lords in the Tower brought to trial yet.

This express is one Collins that bought his place as messenger and came by order from their Majesties. 3 pp. XXVII, 21.

GIRARDIN [French Ambassador at Constantinople] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, May [11]–21.—Requesting the return of some manuscripts. $\frac{1}{2}$ p., with list of the MS. in Sir William's hand. XXVII, 23.

DE VEIL to LOUIS XIV.

1689, July 1. Warsaw.—A very full account of the attempts of the French King to secure the support of Poland. 5 pp. French; partly in cipher, undeciphered, copy. XXVII, 24.

W. FARRINGTON to the Rev. WILLIAM HALY.

1689, July 19. On board the *Reward*.—I will "give you a brief relation of what I were eye-witness. This sudden judgment of God Almighty happened about a quarter of an hour

before 12 at noon on the 30th ult. ; which day being a Saturday the Consul and near two-thirds of Station were gone on their *Spasso* in the country ; myself and about 18 of the Factory, Mr. Adams and Mr. Husther's scrivani were in town, of whom were killed Mr. Samuel Barnardiston, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Peirce, and Mr. Adam's scrivani his thigh broke, Mr. Husther's both his legs, but are in a fair way of recovery, one of Capt. Cork's sailors and Doctor Guppi's boy also killed ; the great escape all the rest of us had is admirable. At our house we were three of us at table with two servants attending : as soon as we felt the earthquake we began to run towards the sea, but ere had got a dozen paces, down fell our house and ourselves amongst the stones, timber and rubbish, but God be praised none of us had hurt ; the dust was so great at first that I was forced to lie close for fear of being smothered, but the imbatty [?] soon cleared it, when I immediately got up and ran to the Scale ; it was doleful to hear the great cries of all people as well the living as those who lay half buried and wounded, nor did we who escaped on the Scales think ourselves secure for greatly feared the earth's sinking, which cracked and opened in sundry places, insomuch that in the French Consul's gardens a 60 paces from the sea the water boiled up and overflowed the upper part of the yard ; you must think we made great haste to get into boats and then began to look about, and miserable was the sight to see all lie in heaps of rubbish which in a minute or two before was in a delightful condition ; while we lay by the Scale it was a sad spectacle to see how many people was brought crying for help, some their legs broke, some their arms, some their heads bleeding, without clothes save just the garments they had then about them ; amongst whom was brought Mr. Stephens dead, whose limbs and ribs were all broken ; several people was immediately dug out of the ruins, others lay buried, whom could hear crying for help, which could not be had, for the fire began so immediately about two hours after, which made those that were living to endeavour to save what they could, but it increased so furiously that there was little time to save any the effects but what were most remote ; numbers of people were burnt that could not be relieved, for the earthquakes continued so frequently that it was presumption in anyone to venture himself amongst the broken walls which often fell and killed some that went to help others, and in this confusion for service of our friends' and our own estates you must think we ran no great risk of our own person for no sooner got aboard but when got help of the captains of these boats and men, returned ashore to save what we could in the little time, and as well as we be stood upon our guard to secure what we had saved, and had more fears and loss from Venetian and French sailors than from the people of the town, whom [*sic*] should have rather have been a help, but the latter took this liberty from their

Consul's death. It is thought in this great calamity are perished *circa* one-third of the inhabitants of the town, two-thirds of the houses laid in rubbish and the other third so shattered that it is not inhabitable; at present all people lies abroad because the earthquakes still continues, but we hope they are now almost over for they happen not above once or twice in 24 hours." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 28.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY, to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Aug. 10. Whitehall.—Sends his Majesty's commissions for his continuance in the Embassy at Constantinople, with instructions to promote peace between the Emperor and the Turk, to consider the case of Mr. Hampden, a Privy Councillor and Commissioner of the Treasury, that to the loss of a son be not superadded the loss of his estate. 2 pp. Misc. 112.

Dr. OWEN WYNNE to the SAME.

1689, Aug. 12. Whitehall.—After a long interruption of our correspondence and those unexpected changes you have seen there and we here, I am cast near the place you left me in, and congratulate your deliverance from those storms that so often threatened your quiet there. Dr. Oxenden is Dean of the Arches upon the death of Sir T. Exton and Dr. Hedges Judge of the Admiralty. We have had hitherto some apprehensions of disquiet from the North and Ireland, but the chief of the disaffected Highlanders being taken off, and Londonderry relieved, we hope our peace among ourselves is nearer. I am glad you are like to have a hand in restoring peace between the two great Empires of the East and West, and wish you all success, though I am afraid you will meet with opposition from our great neighbour, but I hope the Turks will be of your side and willing to embrace peace at any rate, since our relations give but sorry accounts of their beginnings this campaign in Europe and Asia too. They may believe their great ally has his hands full and will have yet more, so that he will not be able to look much abroad, and the inhumanities acted in the Palatinate and upon the Rhine will yet make revenge more winged. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVI, 68.

VANDER MANDRE, a Jesuit, to the BRITISH AMBASSADOR at CONSTANTINOPLE.

1689, Aug. 15. Erivan.—This is my third letter to you since I left Constantinople and I am surprised to hear from Father Bernard that none of the letters I gave to the Consul at Erzurum have reached you. I gave him a detailed account of my voyage, particularly of what I saw on the Black Sea. We left Platana on the 12th November with a fair wind, but after two hours were forced to put back to port for several days. We then did half our journey in three days. The

night of the 21st a severe gale lasted some hours, but to the surprise of the sailors did us no damage. Then we had five days dead calm. The sixth day a favourable wind brought us in. We landed five leagues from Trebizond in small boats. I cannot see why the largest boats should not come to Trebizond, for the roads are good and there is as much water as where the ships stop. While I was waiting for a caravan going to Erzurum a large ship arrived laden with wheat which was landed by a chaloupe. After this voyage I cannot understand the dread felt of the Black Sea. It is no worse than the Mediterranean; it is deep; you can sail with any wind and there are no pirates. It is the best route for merchants, it being eight days caravan journey. We took ten on account of bad weather. It is not to be compared with the journey from Aleppo to Erzurum which is usually 40 days in winter and much more dangerous. After four months at Erzurum I was sent here. It is the first town reached in the Persian Empire. It is open and built like our villages. Since all Armenians have extensive vineyards round their houses, it is not populous, but fertile, growing all kinds of fruit. Here is the strongest castle in Persia; a flying squadron would take it in a few hours. 2 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXVII, 29.

THOMAS SAVAGE and EDWARD STAFFORD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Aug. 23. Galata.—Apologies for what proceeded “merely from passion and inconsideration.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; two signatures; endorsed, They came the 26th to render personal sub[missio]n. XXVIII, 30.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the GRAND VIZIR.

1689, Aug. 25.—About the French threatening and endeavouring to take our ships in the G. Signor's port. *Note*.—The Vizir took hold of the word “corsairs” (which is not in the capitulations, but “against all persons whatever”) and would not grant a command to hinder the French. V. Sgr. Jann . . letter. [*Endorsement*] translation of Italian letter of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXVII, 31.

JOHN HOBY to his WIFE [ELIZABETH] at Bisham.

[1689, August.]—“We sat at the House yesterday till 8 a'clock at night so that I could not do all the business. I am much concerned that you have not a good stomach. I have sent you by the Maidenhead carivan a dozen of the very same sherry I think that you drank where you was in town, and if you like it I'll send you more. You had best set it in water for it must needs be very hot a coming. If anybody wants sweating, I would have them but come to the House for it's as good as a Bagno now, we are almost melted. Dundee is totally routed and there is several persons taken in Derbyshire

with more letters of K.J.'s, which they say have made a large discovery, and will make a greater, if they can get a pardon. I have sent this letter by the wagoner, so you must pay for it." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 187.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, Oct. 5. London.—Mr. Steward, son to Lord Mountjoy, arrived here on Thursday night from Duke Schomberg with an account that 5,000 Irish were detached to attack Sligo in which were 600 Inniskillen men who on notice of their march drew out 500 and fell on them with that fury that they routed them, killed 500 on the place and made 300 prisoners among were Colonel O'Kelly, Colonel Dillon, the Lord Butte[vant?] Colonel Burk and 11 commissioned officers. They also took 8,000 cattle, and this news arriving in Duke Schomberg's camp he immediately ordered three royal salvoes to be discharged and the men-of-war to do the same. The Duke was entrenched about Dundalk, having received five companies of foot and a troop of horse brought to him by Sir Thomas Newcomen. Several letters say that the French in Duke Schomberg's camp had laid a design to betray it to the Irish, but it was discovered by some deserters, on which some of them were seized who had letters in their pockets of the design for which some of them were immediately executed and 150 of them sent to Carrickfergus to be sent over hither. On this it is said the late King dispersed his army into Drogheda and other places, and withdrew from his entrenchments.

The Commissioners for revising the Liturgy met on the 3rd inst. and adjourned to the 14th.

Oct. 8.—The City of Edinburgh has again chosen Sir John Hall Lord Provost for the year ensuing. Major-General Mackay is in the North viewing the forces and garrisons. Lord Dumferline is seized by the Highlanders who were jealous that he was inclinable to accept the indemnity.

It was reported that Dublin was taken by some forces sent by sea under Count Schomberg and that on the motion of the Irish to secure the place Duke Schomberg fell on them and killed 6,000 of them. Sir Andrew Coldwall was sent express with the news and went to Newmarket to tell it to the King who intends to be in London next Friday.

Oct. 10.—From Edinburgh the 3rd we hear the Council have ordered a considerable quantity of bread to be baked, part to be sent to the garrisons in the North, part to be laid up for the arrival of the Danes who are to march to Galloway and embark there, 25 ships being sent to Kirkcudbright for them.

A ship has arrived at Chester with oats and shoes and stockings for the army. Ships come to Highlake from Carlingford and Dundalk say that the armies are encamped three miles of one another, the English on the north side of Dundalk, the Dutch and Inniskillings entrenched on the south. The

late King's army are entrenched, having fortified the passes, with a river on one side of them and a bog on the other. The Irish, being apprehensive of what might befall them if the succours from England, Scotland and the Danes should arrive without trouble at Duke Schomberg's camp, have burnt all houses and consumed everything along the sea coasts and five miles into the country towards Drogheda, and yesterday arrived an express from Plymouth that the French fleet were at sea; it is said only to be their winter guard, letters from France saying that all their great ships were laid up, and our French letters yesterday say that the Sieur Humfrevill had received orders to hasten to sea the squadron of 30 men-of-war that were commanded by the Sieur Gabarett and the 10 that were designed for Dunkirk.

Several of the Scotch officers that formerly mutinied at Ipswich pleaded their Majesties' pardon at the Sessions.

The Justices of the Peace have had an assembly to put the laws in execution against Papists and a strict enquiry will be made after such as remain incognito. 3 pp. XXVII, 34.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Oct. 16. Whitehall.—New credentials were sent to you as it might have been your choice to continue longer abroad, it being left to you to consider what your inclinations lead you to. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Received from Smyrna 23 May, '90. Misc. 114.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur FABRE.

1689, Oct. 23. [Constantinople.]—I am distressed at the thought of exposing you by communicating with me. This is why I write to say that anything you wish to communicate to me you can do to Monsieur Dayrolle as to myself. I propose this to spare you, for I have no wish without this to see the Dutch Ambassador. However, if you think that I can see you to-morrow anywhere without danger to yourself, I am willing, leaving it to Monsieur Dayrolle to make arrangements. 1 p.; *French; copy*. XXVII, 35.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Nov. 11. Whitehall.—The Turkey Company pretend not to be without hopes that the condition the affairs of that Empire are brought into will put them upon all ways of seeking a peace, and that as a probable way of attaining it they may have recourse to his Majesty's mediation, which happening they believe there could not be a more favourable opportunity both for the reputation and advantage of our nation, and that a fitter person cannot be employed in such a negotiation,

wherein I easily agree with them, but these are but the considerations of private persons in which his Majesty has given no directions, but leaves it entirely to you to dispose of yourself as your own inclinations leads you. You may come home with this satisfaction that you will find the King disposed to receive you favourably from the opinion he has of your abilities, and the remembrance of the service you did him in your former stations. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *endorsed*, Received per *Loyalty* 22 Novr., 1690. Misc. 116.

Monsieur LE PIN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1689, Nov. 15.—I am to tell you that all the Danish forces arrived at Hull by stress of weather, but however they may very well land in that part and go by land to Chester and so for Ireland. The letters received from thence this day tell us that King James's forces have taken Sligo and Jamestown which has occasioned (as it is said) the Duke of Schomberg's retreating to Carrickfergus.

The Lord Preston being arrested for debts produced a Patent from King James, signed and dated at St. Germain the 1st January last, whereby he made him a Peer of this kingdom of England and consequently not to be arrested in Parliament time and the House of Lords being acquainted with the whole matter did damn the Patent and sent the Lord Preston to the Tower, committing him for High Misdemeanour.

The Dutch Ambassadors are gone home and before they went there was a regulation agreed on and signed about salvage during this war. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 37.

JOHN HOBY to his WIFE "BETTY."

1689, Nov. 18.—"I received your kind letter this afternoon and give you thanks for it, but am very sorry to find by it you are not well. I pray God you may not be ill in that nature I am afraid of. If you continue ill, pray send me word, and altho' we have great business before us, yet I'll leave all things to come to my dearest. I find by your letter you have agreed with Readaway and truly I think pretty near the matter. I think you have sold the yewes [ewes?] very well. I wish you had so for all the rest. I have not spoke to my Lord, nor don't know when I shall. He is so uncertain. As for the seeling [*sic*] the church I do not think it convenient now as at spring, because I must buy all my lathe [*sic*] now, and then I shall fell oak and make it, which will be cheaper. I will go to the Temple to-morrow and see for Mr. Stevens and will bring you his answer, which if I hear that you continue ill, will be sooner, or else I must stay till Saturday. I have sent you by Will a black silk bolandine fringe; it cost me 2s. an ounce for all silk is excessively dear; there is no gold and silver fringe worn nor made unless it's bespoke. I have

sent you a gold fringe, which cost me 5s. 6d. per ounce ; if you dislike either, they may be changed for others. As for your head attire, it will be done commode and I'll bring them with me. I am just come from waiting on my aunt Hoby ; my cousins were with Harry Colt's assistance gone to a play, so that I did not see them. My aunt is very brisk and coltish still and asked very kindly for you. Sir Nathl. Napier's eldest son died suddenly on Saturday. We have no great news to-day. I have sent you the *Gazette*. We have committed a member to the Tower to-day ; his name is Capt. Churchill ; he was captain of a man-of-war called the *Pendennis*. It was proved positively against him that he took 201l. for convoying 21 merchantmen to the Downs which he ought to have done for nothing. I have sent you a wig for Thom ; but I doubt he is too big. If he don't fit, he shall be changed. I have a cruel cold and long to be with my dear Betty, whose company ever will be delectable to her ever loving husband. "Thank you for my grapes." 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; *part of seal*. XXVII, 38.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1689,] Nov. 20.—The Leicester Militia refused to obey Popish Officers. Sends a cheese [to Constantinople]. 2 pp. XXVII, 40.

L[AURENCE] STANYAN to the SAME.

1689, Nov. 25. London.—Thanks for kindness to his son Abraham. Cannot supply Usquebagh, Ireland not being yet reduced, but sends four bottles of his own pittance. 1½ pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal* ; *endorsed*, Received 1690, Oct. 25 ; *for reply see p. 367 post*. XXVII, 41.

JA[MES] VERNON to the SAME.

1689, Nov. 29. Whitehall.—Such another Patent [as Lord Preston's, *see p. 318 ante*] was attempted to be procured by my Lord Griffin which together with a discharge of his accounts as Treasurer of the Chamber and several letters to the late K. and others was seized in a false bottom of a large pewter brandy bottle, for which the Lord Griffin is now in the Tower by order of the Lords, his lady under a guard in her own house being sick, and the Lady Elizabeth Hatcher who was formerly de la Vall is fled.

My Lord Preston having since made his submission and asked pardon of the House is discharged from further prosecution.

Our army in Ireland is all in quarters except those troops that are employed to take in Charlemont. Several good officers and colonels are dead there, and many men. The Danish troops which have been landed this fortnight are now on their march for Ireland by way of Chester. They are a

very good number of men, and such preparations will be made this winter that we shall take the field early in the spring with our forces joined together, which was wanting this last year.

The House of Lords are almost wholly taken up in examining who brought the Lord Russell, Colonel Sidney and others to their deaths and who had the chief hand in taking away Charters. 2½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXVII, 42.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, Nov. 29.—It is writ from Weymouth that the French banker which the Dutch privateer sent in thither belonged to Havre de Grace and was of 12 guns and laden with fish. She was taken coming into the Channel after some dispute in which the French captain and two or three of his crew were killed and the Dutch lost two and some wounded.

On the 16th arrived at Barnstaple one of the Newfoundland ships of 11 guns and well manned who meeting on the coast of Ireland a French privateer with Dutch colours was slower in the preparation, but coming to it they had an hour's fight in which they so disabled the privateer that brought her upon the lee and so left her, hearing a great cry amongst them as they thought because they could not stop the leaks received between wind and water.

By the last letters from Milford there remained four of the Duke of Bolton's Companies who are to be called for there by the fleet from Plymouth, whither on the 17th marched six companies from Barnstaple where some soldiers discovered to be Papists were disarmed and secured. Some ships were already gone and others going for Ireland with corn and other provisions for the army upon the late encouragement given to merchants to that purpose.

By letters from Hull of the 23rd the Duke of Würtemberg with most of the Danish officers came thither on the 20th and were every day landing horse and men. Most of the horse were ashore and marched into quarters. The horses are very good and the men likely and proper and demean themselves well, the smallest offence being punished with great severity.

The Chester letters of the 23rd give an account of the arrival of Major-General Scravenmore the day before and of Colonel Lumley at Holyhead from Carrickfergus. The army are in winter quarters. Lt.-Colonel Barrington and Sir John Davis are dead. The Earl of Roscommon and Lord Hewitt may recover. The garrison at Sligo had benefit of the articles.

From Scotland the Lords of the Privy Council are sending Captain Kenedy to attend the Duke of Schomberg and receive from his secretary what his Grace from time to time shall impart of the state of the army and the progress of the enemy. The Lords having disposed the forces as may best secure the subjects against the excursions of the Highlanders have issued a proclamation appointing all heritors and others in the

Northern shires to fire the beacons upon their approaching and to join his Majesty's forces for suppressing them, otherwise to be reputed as disaffected.

On Monday Dr. Jane was presented Prolocutor of Convocation by Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church.

Lord Berkeley was still at Plymouth on 22nd, the wind being contrary.

On 23rd was taken into Barnstaple a French prize taken off the Northern Cape by the *Resolution* of London, Captain John Storey commander. Her lading iron hoops, barrels and hogshead staves. No men were aboard. It is supposed they were either taken or forced ashore by the *Sally* man-of-war.

From Cowes the 25th the pretended Brandenburger carried in thither was sent to Portsmouth. A Flushing privateer had sent in a banker of 14 guns laden with fish.

The Danish fleet was driven by storm into many ports, but at Hull were landed on 25th 3,569 foot and 975 horse.

From Scotland the 21st the Earl of Arran had arrived and they expected all the nobility and gentry from London in eight days. It is said the three ministers who came with an address to his Majesty had satisfied the Brethren that as soon as Parliament meet the Presbyterian Government should be settled among them as being most suitable to that kingdom. 3 pp. and margins. XXVII, 43.

THOMAS HOBSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 1. Venice.—We hear by way of Holland that Lords Castlemaine, Salisbury and Peterborough and Justice James Hailes were with others prosecuted by the House of Commons for High Treason. Lord Griffin having correspondence with King James is fled to France. From Germany that the armies are retired to winter quarters, having taken Mayence and Bonn, and there was springing up dissension between the Houses of Hanover, Saxony and Brandenburg about the State of Sax-Lauenburg which unless composed by the Emperor would produce a rupture between those Princes.

This State's forces have done nothing considerable this campaign. They surprised Terbigni near Ragusa, but were again beat out by the Turks and Ragusans. Other three ships from Constantinople are at Zante terrified by the French; their delay may bring them into more danger than otherwise they had reason to apprehend. 3 pp. XXVII, 44.

Sir AMBR[OSE] PHILLIPPS to the SAME.

1689, Dec. 5.—In behalf of his son sent by his masters to be resident in Mr. Lane and Mr. Wood's Factory at Constantinople. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph; seal; with three lines from Sir John Holt sending on his brother Phillips' request. For replies see p. 367, post.* XXVII, 45.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, Dec. 6.—It is writ from Scotland that the rents of the Bishops there for one year shall be distributed among the suffering Presbyterian ministers, their relicts and orphans.

From Edinburgh the 26th past that the Laird Lanton junior, the Duke of Gordon and Lord Belcarras are made close prisoners on a discovery of holding correspondence with Colonel Canon, and 'tis said that 500 Highlanders had driven away many head of cattle within three or four miles of Dumbarton Castle.

At Portsmouth they have launched the *Plymouth* out of the dock and put the *Warspite* in her place which the next springtide may be ready to make room for another. There remain still a squadron of stout Dutch ships of 15 or 16 sail.

The master of a vessel arrived at Chester on 25th past says that when he left Belfast on 24th Duke Schomberg had his headquarters at Lisnagarby [*sic*] and the rest of the army disposed into several towns. The sick are to be brought to Belfast. Captain John Giles to be Governor of the town. As soon as our ships are come from Carlingford that place and Dundalk may be quitted and Newry made the utmost guard. The Earl of Roscommon died on 25th and was to be buried in Chester Cathedral.

Four more Danish ships are arrived at Hull with 1,200 men. Four Dutch men-of-war are convoying some merchant ships for Amsterdam.

The Count de Solmes lately came over from Ireland and is going to Germany on private affairs.

From the Downs it was writ on the 1st that the *Duke Berwick*, *Suffolk*, *Montague* were still there, but like to sail that day for Holland to the Queen of Spain.

The King has granted a commission to the Bishop of London to act as President of Convocation, an office usually held by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The *Jerusalem* of Bristol arrived from Londonderry, whither she took provisions for his Majesty's service; the master says things there were in great plenty. They confirm the gallant deportment of Colonel Codrington in the West Indies, who going from a plantation of his at Antego to another he hath at Tabago found the French had landed many men there, upon which getting his slaves together he attacked and forced them to the ships, killing many, with the loss of only 20 slaves.

In a storm at Plymouth the *Dover* frigate going into Cutwater fell athwart the *Charles* and *Henry* ketch and it was driven ashore on the rocks and sunk, having a company of soldiers aboard who with the seamen were all saved.

All the Danish horse were marched from Hull, some by York and others by Doncaster, to embark for Ireland, leaving a good character behind them.

Major-General Scravenmore with several ships laden with clothing and provisions for the army were at Highlake waiting a wind.

On the 5th the Judges brought in two Bills to the Lords, the one for a triennial Parliament, the other against *Non-obstantes* and Dispensation; both read a second time. 3 pp. and margins. XXVII, 47.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 13. London.—For fear of miscarriage of our letter of August 14, with a small addition of September 11, sent through Lord Paget, his Majesty's Ambassador to Vienna, we procure copies of the King's letters to the Grand Signor and Vizier, of your Commission and Instructions, and the Vizier's letter in answer to that of the late King James about the Marquis Flori, and the copies of the *Bretton's* accounts, and send them by the commander of the *Loyalty*.

We thank you for the assistance given to the Factory of Smyrna, and your endeavours to secure for us the same privilege enjoyed by the Dutch and French of paying the custom of our cloth in Lion dollars, and if the money paid at Athens be retrieved, we shall acknowledge your service therein.

We thank you for your narrative of the taking of the *Swan*, and for the Addresses you made to the Vizier and Caimacam to prevent inconvenience, and for your relation of public affairs. We hope, when this comes to hand, you may find the Turks disposed to peace with the Emperor.

His Majesty, in conjunction with the Dutch, is sending a considerable fleet into the Mediterranean, and under their convoy we send the *Virgin* for Constantinople, the *Loyalty* and the *Anne* for Smyrna and Constantinople, the *Reward* and the *George* for Smyrna, the *Asia*, *Barnardiston*, *Aleppo Factor* and *Concord* for Scanderone. We have put on board the *Loyalty* 5,500 pieces of eight and 8,500 Lion dollars, provided some time since, and hope they may arrive in time to prevent you taking up the money at interest. Consul Henry Hastings goeth out by these ships to Aleppo, and we pray you to support him in his office, the expense whereof is to be paid by our Treasurer. It will be a great advantage to our trade to have the weight of silk at Aleppo brought to an equality with the weight of all other goods.

Mr. Charles Nicoll complains to us of having upwards of 9,000*l.* owing him by Mr. Lane and Mr. Wood, sending his accounts, which we send you, requiring you to send any objections of theirs thereto to England, and what money they owe they should pay to Mr. Harry Wrottesley of Smyrna. We have left the trade of fruit from Smyrna open to the members of the Company, who may at any time ship currants and raisins (not exceeding the yearly quantity of 5,000 quintals

according to the Imperial grant), paying double as much Consulage as is payable upon all other commodities.

The *Loyal James* is since laid in for Smyrna with the other ships. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; signed by William Hussey, Deputy, and 14 others; endorsed, Received from Smyrna 25 October, 1690. XXVI, 111.

RAPHAEL ROSEILLON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 15. Majorca.—From Toulon we went on a Genoese barque bound for Majorca. Off Cape de Quies [*sic*] we were taken by the Spanish galleys commanded by Prince de Plombins [*sic*] and kept for about three months and then arrived at home. We thank you for your kindness. 1 p.; French; holograph. XXVII, 47b.

[LAMBERT] BLACKWELL to ———.

1689, Dec. 20. London.—The discourse of having a Chancellor, Treasurer and Lord High Admiral is now laid aside.

Fifteen Dutch and 17 English men-of-war are to convoy the Queen of Spain.

It is said the Earl of Pembroke will return to Holland to be present at the conference of the Confederate Princes' Ministers.

From France they write that 7,000 or 8,000 men are marching towards Brest to be shipped for Ireland to be ready to sail as soon as our fleet has passed the Channel.

Colonel Langston being dead in Ireland, his regiment is given to his brother, who was Lt.-Colonel.

The votes telling you that the Princess of Denmark is to have but 50,000*l.* a year immediate, that she is to have 20,000*l.* more when the war is over; but I do not find that the pension is to be fixed hitherto upon a certain fund but to be paid out of the Treasury, as other pensions be. 3 pp.; holograph. XXVII, 49.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 20. London.—Letters from Smyrna to several of the Company complain of the great interruption given to the trade of that place by Consul Nightingale and others of our nation intercepting the caravans and buying up great part of the silk at Irzuroone, and diverting the remainder to such of the Factories as their inclinations prompt them to. If a stop be not put to this, we are sensible the consequences must be not only of great prejudice to our trade in general, fatal to the Scale of Smyrna, and in some measure to that of Aleppo, but destructive to our ancient rules for bringing the trade of Turkey as near the sea as possible. The forestalling the main Scales of our trade by some few of our nation and thereby setting a price upon all or what goods they please, for the body of this Company at the established Factories, will by

degrees necessitate a removal of our trade to Irzuroone, which in its aspect carries ruin to this Company. We therefore recommend you to reinforce your injunctions to the Factories, for the observing the orders we have already made against that trade of Irzuroone, and if that bring it not to an end, to write to Consul Nightingale and the rest of the English there to withdraw themselves within six months. And if they do not comply, make use of your authority to remove them, provided only that if Consul Nightingale declare upon the oath he hath taken to this Company, that he carries only for the recovering in his own debt (without further negotiation) we shall be content with his stay for six months longer. And we order that none of the Factors, directly or indirectly, with English or strangers, trade to or at any other place within the dominions of the Grand Signor than at such established Factories upon penalty of 20*l.* *per cent.* to be levied on the whole trade. *Signed by George [Earl of] Berkeley, Governor, and 12 others ; seal ; 1½ pp. XXVI, 110.*

NEWS-LETTER.

1689, Dec. 20.—The 9th arrived at Newcastle one of the Danish fleet with 52 horse and men. The foot marched to Ripon, but no orders had come for the horse.

The 10th Admiral Russell in the *Tubbs* yacht went from the Downs for Holland to meet the Queen of Spain with the *Newcastle*, *Assistance*, *Hampshire*, *Guernsey*, *Salvados*, *Mary* yacht etc., the *Duke Berwick*, *Suffolk*, *Montague*, *Mary* etc. remaining still there.

An English ketch, the *Unicorn* of London, in ballast bound for the West Indies taken by a vessel of Dieppe, whither they sent the master and men, was retaken by a Flushing privateer and sent into Cowes. On the 12th a small French privateer on the coast of Weymouth chased three or four vessels bound thence for Poole and Portsmouth, but a Dutch privateer who was somewhat bigger rescued them and chased the Frenchman till both were out of sight.

In two actions near Charlemont and the Newry two captains and a lieutenant with six or seven private soldiers were killed, but the enemy were beaten off though they exceeded. Their forlorn consisted of 60 men, of whom 30 passed the ford and 30 made their way over the bridge whereon stood two sentinels, which they killed and entered the town with a huzza, but were so warmly used by the guard, the soldiers in the town quickly running to their assistance, that they fled in great disorder, breaking upon their own men upon the bridge. However they made shift to carry off some of their officers, though they left a fine laced cloak upon the bridge.

Duke Hamilton arrived at Edinburgh on the 10th ; some of those said to be of the design to fire Glasgow are brought prisoners thither. The Highlanders still carry off cattle from their neighbours.

Count Schomberg took Edinburgh on his way hither and was treated by the Provost and had the Freedom of the City presented to him.

A ship from Belfast on the 10th arrived at Liverpool, saying the sick were most on recovery and provisions were so plenty that good beef was then at 12s. a *cwt.*

From Chatham the 17th the *Britannia* is in repair to be fitted against the spring, the *James* galley was to be launched that day and the *Woolwich* designed next day to be put in her room and the *Ruby* to be launched out of the other dock. A new frigate was to be launched, built in another sort of make than formerly, carrying her guns, which will be 32, upon her upper deck so that she will have the use of them in all weather. She is to be called the *Experiment*.

There is a discourse that the Dutch have taken two other ships of the French from the East Indies with a great quantity of saltpetre.

His Majesty having made the Earl of Inchiquin his Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica hath also given him the command of the seas as Vice-Admiral there that his command might be more absolute in those parts.

On the 18th the rabble taking the advantage of the day carried pageantry representing the Lord Jeffreyes, Jenner *etc.* and hanged them and then burnt them in Fleet Street before Temple Gate.

The 19th the Lords read a Bill for ease of Papists. 3 *pp.* and *margins*. XXVII, 50.

NEWS-LETTER to Mr. HOBSON.

1689, Dec. 24. London.—The merchants of this city attended his Majesty in Council, to whom his Majesty declared that all the ships now ready should go their voyages with the convoy for the Queen of Spain, which will consist of 51 English men-of-war; the fleet of merchants are 400. Monsieur Delaveere was seized on Sunday last in Somerset House and is now in custody; he is suspected to return many by way of France to the late King James. It is said the Duke of Ormond with several other noblemen, knights and gentlemen are resolved to go for Ireland, their presence being desired by their Majesties' Protestant subjects in that kingdom. Captain Harboard, Paymaster General of the Army in Ireland, is arrived here to give the King an account of the state of the army there. The following Bills have been passed by his Majesty:—A Bill to punish officers and soldiers for mutiny, a Bill to prevent doubts and questions in collecting the revenue, and a Bill to enable Viscount Hereford to make a jointure on his marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Norbourne notwithstanding his minority.

Dec. 26.—Yesterday their Majesties in the Royal Chapel at Whitehall received the Sacrament from the Bishop of London according to the exact form of the Church of England.

It is said his Majesty hath ordered the Duke of Norfolk to Portsmouth to compliment the Queen of Spain on her arrival there. Lord Cornbury goes on the same errand from the Prince of Denmark, Captain Berkeley from the Princess, and Mr. Seers from the Queen Dowager.

Mr. Stannop goes to reside as Envoy Extraordinary at Madrid.

Lord Inchiqueen and Captain Kendall go to Portsmouth to go to their Governments of Jamaica and Barbados; the *Mary* goes admiral, and under her the *Hampshire*, *Bristol*, *Foresight*, *Jersey*, *Assistance*, *Tiger Prize*, *Antelope* and *Guernsey Swan* with two fireships, on board whom goes the Duke of Bolton's Regiment to recover St. Christopher's, lately taken from us by the French, and other places in the West Indies. It is said his Majesty intends to form Marine regiments who shall constantly sail on board our coal fleet in order to bring up seamen to serve on the ships of war. It is said the King will go for Scotland on 26 February. The Lord Pembroke is ordered to consult the Ministers abroad about the operations of the approaching campaign.

Dec. 28.—From Edinburgh Sir John Southwell and Sir John Cambell, the two last Lords of Session, are added to the Privy Council. Lord Neil Campbell, uncle to the Earl of Argyle, is made Governor of Edinburgh Castle. It is said 300 Danish horse are arrived there. Lord Pembroke is Commissioner of the Admiralty in Lord Torrington's place, also Sir Richard Haddock; Sir Michael Wharton and Mr. Sacheverell are left out. Mr. Johnson is Envoy for the Elector of Brandenburg.

Letters from Plymouth say that on 25th the *Dover* brought in the *Charles* of St. Malo, a French privateer of 20 guns and 160 men, after a fight of five hours. The *Dover* lost her foremast. Our fleet is still at Spithead expecting the Queen of Spain.

1689[–90], Jan. 2.—On Monday Parliament resolved into Grand Committee and laid an imposition on coffee, tea and chocolate and another of a quarter-year's full value on every house erected on a new foundation within the Bills of Mortality since June 12, 1660, to be paid by the present occupier.

Letters from Scotland of 26th say that expresses are sent to the Earl of Monteagle [? Menteith], Lord Murray and Lord Ampire [*sic.* ? Ancrum] to appear before the Council on 14th January.

Jan. 4.—On the 30th the *Mordent* man-of-war came into Plymouth, having been cruising on the coast of Ireland; she re-took the *Lion* of Topsham from a French privateer and sent her into Falmouth; most of her men were carried prisoners to France.

Yesterday the House resolved that a further supply of 12*d.* in the 1*l.* be laid on all persons and estates for one year.

From Scotland the Highland Clans have entered into an association upon oath never to accept an indemnity without

the approbation of all the Clans, but the Privy Council fear no incursions of them into the Lowlands. 3 pp. and margins. XXVII, 47.

RUPERT BROWNE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 26. London.—Some blame the Duke of Schomberg's conduct (but it is believed without reason) in this year's expedition, for he would not let his men fall on as they desired, but though there has been no fighting, yet more of his army are dead than if they had fought—seven or eight colonels, *viz.* Lord Roscommon, Lord Hewit, better known as Sir George Hewit, Harry Wharton, Langston, Sir Thomas Gore and Sir Edward Deering; they say King James's army hath had the same fate.

"The King is very gracious and submits all to Parliament; I wish he may not find it to his own and the nation's prejudice. The spirit of a Commonwealth, I fear, is too much amongst many who have now great offices of trust; we are too much a divided people—the Papists and the Interest of the late King on the one hand, and the Dissenters on the other . . . will ruin the kingdom, for each of them are licentious in their discourses, and false news runs up and down which I wish are not preludes of sedition to come; the Government is so mild that none is punished for talking nor indeed for acts of rebellion.

"The King wrote a gracious letter to the Convocation . . . and sent them a commission with power to alter the Liturgy, to enquire in the Ecclesiastical Courts and Commons and to make provision for the punishment of the immoralities in the clergy and the people. There was great division in the Convocation; Dr. Jeane was chosen Prolocutor, who is of the party not to alter anything in the Common Prayer; they are most of that mind, to the great grief of Dr. Burnet, now Bishop of Salisbury, and the Bishop of St. Asaph and some other few London ministers and the Bishop of that See I should have said first, who are very zealous for an alteration, though when they have done all they can, it is believed it will not bring over one Dissenter, but lay open the Church to the censure of mutability."

Reports here speak the French King to be in a very bad condition, his subjects being reduced to great extremity for want of a vent for their wines and other commodities, there being a forbidding amongst all the confederates trading with France. The King has sent out edicts for all people to bring in their plate, which he has ordered as well as his own to be coined, and has raised the coin to a greater value than before it went at both in gold and silver, which is no good sign.

At Doctors' Commons your friend Dr. Fish is now the topping advocate upon Sir Chas. Hedges being made Judge of the Admiralty. We are very barren of advocates, but those that have any brains get very well. Sir Ambrose Phillips

has a son that comes with these ships to stay in Turkey [see p. 321 *ante*]. It is a very pretty young gentleman.

Nothing has happened in your own affairs since my last letters, wherein I gave you an account how ill those of the Company that know of your coming home have took it, yet for your own sake kept it as private as possible. Endeavours had been used by some for your recall, that they might succeed you, and I amongst the rest of your friends made interest for you, and the good success there was to prevent it, but it seems, seeing it was your desire to come home, that it was a disservice to you. 3 pp. ; *endorsed*, Received 20 Nov., '90. XXVII, 155.

FRANCIS LANE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689, Dec. 26. Glendon.—I thank you for the favours you have done to my brother at Constantinople.

“No doubt the hand of God joined with the wishes of the generality of the people in the late revolution, and though both of them were so remarkable in several circumstances of it, yet so various are the humours of men that there are very great dissatisfactions arising. The times are very bad as to all sorts of trade. Taxes are growing high, and the Churchmen and the Dissenters will never be friends and forgive each other: for both would be uppermost and will admit of no equality. Episcopacy is abolished in Scotland, and the right of the Lords in the Articles they would have renounced as a grievance; but the King, hesitating at that and some other demands, and having also made some frank declarations of late to Parliament and Convocation of his resolution to stand by the Church of England, the Dissenters of that kingdom have resumed their wonted sourness and aversion to government and their affections are very much doubted here. But the King has some trusty friends and a pretty good army there that is thought will be true to him and keep the Lowlands out of open irruptions. Neither our army nor fleet in Ireland have had the expected success this last summer, which we believe proceeded from the great avarice of some and treachery of others that have been employed. These men are some of them discovered and others in finding out. There are new victuallers for the Navy and new providers for the Army. . . . If the French King does not break the Confederacy this winter (which I don't hear is likely) the next campaign will be very bloody and I hope more successful than the last to the Protestant interest. The Parliament have already given the King three taxes, that is 400,000 and odd pounds, a Poll and one penny in the pound out of every man's annual estate, which were computed at more but do not amount to above 1,100,000*l*. The Commons have now voted him two millions, and there is a Bill now passed for the raising 2*d*. in the *l*. upon the yearly value of land, which may perhaps raise about 1,100,000*l*. The funds for the rest are not yet fixed. These charges not being attended with all the wished-for success,

trouble impatient minds upon which there are instruments daily at work ; and if King James were not a person of such remarkable misfortune there might be some appearance of hopes for him, but I cannot think that the fear of Popery and arbitrary power which sent him away will ever be able to bring him back, for the people are almost unanimous against that, and I believe would be so in the greatest confusion." 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXVII, 51.

JOHN EVANS to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated [? 1689].—At Scanderoon the *Royal Mary* was allowed 600 *l.d.* per month to continue in that Road till arrival of the convoy, and her goods ordered to be landed and the fine part of them to be sent up to Bylan [Beilan] ; the *Lion's* goods were also to be sent ashore, though she would not be allowed any demurrage. Two corsairs were plying near the Road, and are discovered to be French ; a merchant ship of that nation lately departed Scanderoon and drove in again by contrary winds, pretending to come to an anchor near the *Royal Mary*, Captain Caseby fired two shot at her (the last of which went through her side and did some damage) to make her lie at a further distance for fear she should have had a design on her. Mr. Cheslyn and I are taking possession of our old house, where we are unfurnished of wax or wafers, so send this open. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXVII, 54.

STATEMENT OF EXTRAORDINARIES FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

1689, Dec.—

				<i>Per annum. l.</i>
<i>Ambassadors.</i>				
To Spain, France, Holland	..	..	..	1,600
To Sweden, Denmark etc.	..	..	..	1,200
<i>Envoys or Residents.</i>				
To the Emperor, Spain, France, Holland	..	..	..	600
To Sweden, Denmark, Venice or Florence	..	..	..	400
To Portugal, Savoy, Flanders, Hamburg, Ratisbon, Brandenburg, Lunenburg or any other Electors or Princes of Germany or Switzerland	..	..	..	300

"No others to be allowed except such as shall be made by particular directions signified by one of the Secretaries of State, or such expenses as shall appear absolutely necessary for their Majesties' service, in case there be not time to send to receive his Majesty's directions therein." 1 p. XXVI, 112.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689[–90], Jan. 3.—At Plymouth on Christmas Even a Holland man-of-war was blown upon the *Centurion's* cable, so that both were driven ashore, the former losing 100 men,

the latter 10. The *Henrietta* was driven from her anchor in the Sound twice on to the rocks and off again, and forced into Catwater and sunk, losing 190 men of 300. The prize lately taken by the *St. Albans* and made a man-of-war, and that brought in by the *Dover* were both driven ashore and spoilt, but the men saved. Several ships had to cut their cables and were driven in amongst the ships of the harbour. The *Hampton Court*, Lord Berkeley's ship and the rest of the fleet are since gone into Hamoaze and Catwater.

The 28th came into Humber a ketch of Selby laden with lead and tobacco designed for the war, but driven to Norway, and putting thence to sea she was caught by a Dunkirk privateer who took out the master and the rest of the men to the mate and a boy, and put nine Frenchmen and a boy aboard. This was on the 7th, 12 leagues off the Norway coast, but meeting with a storm on Sunday last were forced to cut down their mast, and the French going all down supposed to search the hold, the mate and boy nailed them under hatches and brought the ketch into Humber. The French are in Grimsby gaol.

The *Eagle*, *Burford* and other men-of-war were in the Downs on the 1st.

There are lately come into Holyhead four men taken in the *America* of Bristol by an Irish privateer, who escaped on the 30th in a small boat from Dublin. One of them says the Sunday before he saw the late King and Tyrconnel there; their main strength was at Drogheda; the Protestants traded again at Dublin, where were five ships laden with hides and tallow for France, and 19 expected there from Bordeaux.

From Chester the 28th they write that of the 60 sail sent thence to Scotland for the use of the Danes some were arrived at Highlake already, and the rest daily expected. A vessel that left Belfast on Sunday last says the discourse there was that Charlemont was in our hands, Sligo re-taken by some of our French, that seven counties had offered each to raise 1,000 men and the general had accepted the offer, that several deserters had come in from the late King's army who had liberty to live quietly at home. 3 pp. XXVII, 2.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689-90, Jan. 3.—The wind has been so stormy that the Queen of Spain is not yet arrived.

From Scotland they write that some of their standing forces are to go to Ireland, some to be disbanded.

The Earl of Portland is gone to Holland and the Earl of Pembroke is to go there in a very short time. 2 pp. XXVII, 56.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689-90, Jan. 10.—On the 2nd the report to the Lords from the Committee of Subornations was finished, and the reading of Cragg's narrative put off. Then came on Lord Russell's trial, when they pitched on the proceedings of Sir

Dudley North as illegal, and it being moved that the papers relating thereunto might be sent to the Commons, debate arose, and a precedent produced in the time of Charles II, when a plot was communicated to the Commons by the Lords, which was ordered to be inspected and the Clerk to give the House an account thereof.

From Edinburgh we hear that Lord Neil Campbell is made Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and commissions ordered in Council to West Country gentlemen in the shires of Stirling and Dumbarton to draw out the fencibles upon all occasions to oppose the incursions of the Highlanders. The garrison of Inverness is reinforced. The Danish horse are expected there and quarters provided for them. Sixty of their horse were at Musselburgh. One of the ships which went for Holland with recruits is returned and in exchange of the private soldiers has brought officers, which were greatly wanted.

There have been many wrecks off Dorset, and at Cowes the *Joseph and Our Lady* of Lisbon was split on the rocks, and the captain and his priest drowned. At Plymouth the *Centurion* was more broken than was reported.

The Earls of Pembroke and Carbery, Sir Tho. Leigh, Sir John Lowther and Sir John Chichely are made Commissioners of the Admiralty Court. The Earl of Pembroke is appointed Plenipotentiary to the Congress to be held at the Hague, and James Johnson, Esq., Envoy to Brandenburg. It is said that the King will go to Scotland in March and thence to Ireland.

New regiments are to be raised by the Earls of Pembroke and Torrington, each of 15 companies, to be called the Marine regiments.

From York on the 4th we hear the Prince of Würtemberg was to set out for London on the Monday following, having hitherto been stopped by floods. The moneys for the Danish horse were to be there that day, and the Oldenburg and Finnish to march to Leeds, and Prince George's to Selby and Cawood. In Scotland they are said to be disbanding, and are to send some to Ireland in the spring. Col. McDowgal, hearing of another incursion of Highlanders, fell upon them. General Mackay, the Earl of Leven and Sir George Monroe are to visit all garrisons and take account what of the new raised horse are fit to be continued and what to be broke up, and to report to the Council. From Milford they say that seven companies, the remainder of the Duke of Bolton's Regiment, were marched towards Portsmouth. The *Sapphire* of Bristol, a man-of-war of 30 guns, who lately came from Carrickfergus, gives an account that he left there 200 sails of ships with provision which had brought them a very low rate and that prices were set upon them, so that the army was plentifully provided. The sick of the army were at Belfast. Commissary Chales was under custody to come to England to give an account of his department.

Dr. John Herne is made Prebendary of Windsor, in place of Dr. Peter Scott, lately deceased.

On the 9th Francis Cholmondley, a member of the House of Commons, who had continued some time in town and not appeared in the House, was summoned before them, when refusing to take the oaths he was sent to the Tower. 4 pp. XXVII, 3.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689-90, Jan. 17. Smyrna.—I wrote to you at Adrianople a relation of the French Consul's proceedings which puts the Dutch Consul and myself on resolutions of procuring commands that what goods come consigned by French ships to our nation may be delivered according to the *Arz* and then sent up; since which time I have not heard any discourse what Consul Blondell designs, nor has he mentioned to me aught more concerning Signor Gio. Targioni's business. I also gave an account of the Chevalier Dugouon de Freville's being assisted by the Dutch Consul and myself to escape to Scio, whence he is since departed for Andros and Syra, but his conduct since his departure has been such as gives me doubt we may have been deceived in him.

With regard to the medals of Sir Charles Laxton, I have not named your letter to anyone, concluding that Messrs. Henshaw and Betton will not dispose of them without order from England, they being sealed up by the *Cancellaria* with my seal.

Two Algerine ships are arrived at the Dardanelles with presents for the Grand Signor. They desire a Pasha in the room of Mezzomorto. Our peace continues firm with them.

On October 22 Signor Cartabon renounced the protection of France. I assured him of mine, for which he thanks you in the enclosed.

Captain Shovell with the general consent of the officers and men of the *Smyrna Factor* took possession of that ship on 10th inst., which I doubt not will be satisfactory to the Company. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 58.

NEWS-LETTER.

1689-90, Jan. 17.—A ketch arrived at Liverpool from Belfast, reporting that Major-General Macarti had made his escape.

The *Grace* and the *Dogger* arrived at Highlake on the 9th, from Belfast on the 7th, and brought over 20 French officers sick of a fever. They say the mortality was much greater among the Irish army at Dublin, and especially at Drogheda, and that they were in want of bread and that there was a disease among the horses. Some officers at Belfast quarrelled with two masters of ships and killed them. The officers were found guilty by a Council of War and three were shot. On

the 8th a considerable sum of money was sent by Chester and Highlake to Ireland.

From Dover on the 10th we hear that four Dunkirk men-of-war took and carried in there a flyboat bound for England with 400 soldiers, of whom 100 were taken to Calais, to be sent further inland, and the rest to follow them—all lusty men. Of three other vessels with them one was blown up and another sunk after a brave defence.

On the 10th Lord Berkeley set sail with his fleet, except the *Darmouth*, *Success* and one or two more, and the 11th arrived at Portsmouth with some merchantmen that took advantage of the convoy.

That night about 40 trees were blown up by the roots in St. James's Park and 20 in Moorfields. At Deal much damage was done to the ships in the Downs. The *Sapphire* and *Henry*, hired ships, the *Cadiz Merchant*, a fireship and others parted from their anchors and the *Antelope* lost all his masts.

His Majesty has given his assent to the Additional Bill of 12d. and the Bill for laying a duty on coffee and tea.

They write from Scotland that the Highlanders from the Isle of Mull plundered an island belonging to the Lord Neil Campbell. The silenced clergy began to stir again. The Council sat on the 7th to determine what should be done with them.

His Majesty's 1st Troop of Guards have orders to be ready for the march and every four upon their own charge to find a man and horse *etc.* to attend them there, and three squadrons of his Regiment of Foot also ordered to go over into Ireland, whence an express came on the 15th that the soldiery had been very sickly. Nothing is known of the taking of Charlemont or retaking Sligo.

Mr. Bolles, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was removed and Mr. Southern put in.

The Earl of Pembroke will soon go for Holland.

Two days ago the *Kitchen* yacht stopped a ketch bound for Ireland with 14 or 15 men going over for Ireland for King James with plate and money. 4 pp. XXVII, 4.

Sir WILLIAM HUSSEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689-90, Feb. 1. London.—The daily expectation when our ships might sail from September in King James's reign to this moment has procrastinated me in my duty to your Excellency. I have not neglected all the good offices I could perform in the various scenes of our late transactions. There were several pushed in King James's time, but they were very fast riveted with my Lord Sunderland and that office. 'Tis a very kind and great trust, but a task impossible you offer me to become your monitor in any miscarriages might happen in your conduct, when you hear any resentments from the Company; *quot homines, tot sententiae*, you must consider we are also men subject to infirmity.

I have moved your request for your gratuity quarterly, but the Company are very tender of old customs, finding that whatever their sense of good services might induce them to bestow upon the truly meriting is a big nail into a precedent for all future, deserving or demeriting. Our relations return most humble services for your sympathising in the loss of Sir J. Buckworth. Lord Chandos has offered at Governor for Jamaica, but carried by Lord Inchiquin. We are highly sensible of the happy exchange and the very ill and ruinous consequences of gaming which only threw out Mr. Neale in his competition with Lord Chandos. The Company have looked upon all new Establishments, Consuls or Factories as suckers that draw sap from their main body, pretending that the trade there would go to the greater Scales where they live with more honour, reputation and safety. Mr. Hobson has often wrote to have Salonica, but the gentlemen of Smyrna upon the reason before positively oppose it. The French in many places have such mean persons and trade as rather makes them contemptible and we have too often found that persons having a public character in those out-places create debts which become charged upon the public, and they are the only *caveats* I know. But you will be put upon a more difficult task by the Company, to remove Consul Nightingale and the Establishment at Erzurum, of which hereafter.

I received your letter by Captain Willie, whom I shall be glad to serve in respect to your recommendation.

Shipping is become very losing and most ships are devoured in the Company's service. The freights are so low, men so dear and time so long.

You have had the Company's answer allowing the charge in celebrating the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales. I did use it as an argument that if you had order from the Court it was not to be disputed; besides, had King James continued, who would have objected it, and 'tis past. However, what we have to plead is that the King pays all other Ministers, and the charge upon that account spent in all other Courts, as it might be done by his order, so it was at the King's charge, and that the Turks take no cognisance of congratulations, condolence, births, deaths, rejoicing or mourning for the occurrences in Franks' Courts, and therefore a charge better saved where never expected, or any precedent to colour it.

When the present King came to the throne we were early in our petition for your confirmation; as I think (without exception) all other posts were changed, so there wanted not many to solicit hard, but our concerns were very tender and his Majesty consented. You had a very good friend of Dr. Wynne, who was first clerk under my Lord Shrewsbury, but he was very quickly removed. I have not heard any reason but to let another in. By good providence Mr. Vernon succeeded him, who shews the same kindness for you. He acquainted us that you desired to return, but we requested

that might be waived till you had received your new letters of confirmation, and I hope being now re-established with the favour of his Majesty, my Lord Shrewsbury, and the Company very zealous for your stay, sensible of your great integrity and endowments, you will keep your station till affairs are more settled here and abroad, and now that his Majesty has empowered you to interpose a peace between the Grand Signor and Germany, we all wish it may succeed, both parties well inclined, that you may enjoy halcyon days, which after a peace now will hardly be interrupted in our age again, *quod faxit Deus*, that we might have some good effects of it upon our trade.

I am very sensible of Mr. Evans' merits and the more that you find him deserving so good a character; he is fairest for Treasurer next election. I thank you for recommending Consul Nightingale after the death of Mr. Medcalfe; he had some friends here, but Mr. Hastings was elected by a very great majority. I can only pity him that after his many misfortunes he still meets a violent stream against him. The diverting the trade from Smyrna and intercepting or forestalling both markets of Smyrna and Aleppo has thrown his adversaries into a flame that nothing less than his removal will satisfy. I am not a penny concerned with him. I have done my utmost to persuade him to remove to avoid any harsh proceedings from you. I must concur that the trade at Erzurum must be ruinous to the Scales of Aleppo and Smyrna, and for remedy freely consented to a mulct or imposition of 20 *per cent.* to be levied on all goods or moneys sent thither, and this I thought hard enough to a freeman, for I do not know but that any man unfree may live and trade in Turkey, paying that charge which I am sure must quickly tire and consume them, but this was thought too mild and I very much censured with hard language, and I presume next election they will please themselves with one more flexible and agreeable to their tempers, which will be very pleasing and easy to me, for let the success or opinion of me be what it will, I must and will keep steady to principles of justice and honour, but perhaps I am in the mistake; however, it is on the right hand, inclining to mercy, but lest my opinion and my station run counter, I will leave the argument.

When his present Majesty was settling his Court, I heard that Sir Wm. Temple had proposed to call you home and to make you one of the Secretaries of State. I pray God the times may grow quiet here and abroad. But at present we labour under very great difficulties, high taxes, great losses, stop and decay of trade, fall in rents, great ferment and animosities at home, besides potent enemies abroad. You keep a good correspondence with the Secretaries' office by your frequent letters wherein your talent is wonderfully adapted and charming, and I dare be confident you are absolute master of your stay as long as you please.

We now send out a great estate as per the enclosed cargazoon. God prosper it. I fear we shall meet but indifferent markets.

Mr. Hampden, who is now one of our prime Ministers, father to Mr. Hampden lately deceased with them, has enjoined me to write to Mr. P. Whitcomb and Fairclough and to desire you in his behalf to move them to despatch and clear the account, his complaint being that now about a year since his son died, he has not had any account what his son left. It is a rule of the Company, and practised to my knowledge at Aleppo, that when any person dies, his chamber, books, cash, warehouse, *etc.* are all sealed up till his interment, and then an exact inventory taken by some deputed, entered into *Cancellaria*, and the trust then delivered over to his assigns, which is a great justification to him, for people here are too apt to be jealous of foul play abroad. 6 pp.; seal; followed by list of ships with details of cargo.

For Scanderoon, the *Asia*, *Barnardiston*, *Aleppo Factor* and *Concord*. For Smyrna and Constantinople, the *Loyalty*, *Anne*, *Reward*, *George*, *Virgin* and *Loyal James*.

CARGO OF 10 SHIPS FOR TURKEY to 3 January, 1689[-90].

Bales of cloth	5,967
Bales of serges and carpets	93
Stuffs	90
Barrels and chests tin	1,632
Tin in 100 bags	120 cwt.
Fodders lead	330
Barrels Lattin plates	98
Wrought iron	34
Sugar	1,013 cwt.
Pieces canvas	120
Cochineal	770 lb.
Chests steel	40
Rabbit and coney skins	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
Zelotes	20,933
Lion dollars	113,217
Pieces of Eight	45,959
Telescopes	20
Barrels red lead	75
Do. white do.	10
Tons Brazilletto wood	62.9 cwt.
Tons lead shot	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bags ginger	82
Bags pepper	9
Shaven Lattin	6 cwt.
Lattin wire	3 cwt.
Barrels Pimento	2
Sea Morse teeth	350 lb.
Ounces foreign silver	622
Tons iron	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The details carried by each ship are given. XXVII, 62.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689-90, Feb. 13. Smyrna.—I am sure this Factory will render obedience to your order about Erzurum. I am much obliged for the gratification made me by the Company of 250*l.p. per ann.* for five years towards my house rent in consideration of our late misfortunes and the high rates demanded for erecting new houses in the Frank street. I have given the best advice I could to Messrs. Henshaw and Betton concerning recovering in the money due from Absalom Levee, wherein the Jew designs to give them trouble, he being about 10 days since slipped away for Scio, probably to confer with the Pasha to whom the goods belong. He owes 2,180*l.p.* to Captain Peter Wall for cheese. As to Consul Blondell the shamefulfulness of the action in retaining Signor Fontaine's ring and the general censures at it caused him to send it to Consul Hochpied. I suppose we shall see soon what he intends to do about Signor Targioni. His brother, Signor Domenico, having delivered to Mr. Laxton the copy of the will which had some remarks affixed on the witnesses, and he informing me that Mr. Laxton sent it to you and he being desirous to have it again, he desires you to return it to me.

Some time since there was a report as if two ships from Scanderoon had been taken by the French. The Customer continues to collect 12½ *per cent.* on tobacco. We should only pay according to our capitulations. The Dutch Consul fears that during the stay of their men-of-war without the Castle their commanders may stop French vessels from coming in or going out, or take them at too near a distance from the Grand Signor's Castle, so told me he intended to write to their Ambassadors for directions. I am sensible that it is a very nice point and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships will act as they think their orders will bear them out. Perhaps you may give some hint as a means of preventing trouble. On the 23rd past I troubled you on the request of many chief Greeks on behalf of their Archbishop, since which time the commonalty of that nation have in a body petitioned the Cadi for his *Arz* that the three Consuls of the Frank nations give protection to all the chief Greeks, rendering them by that means unable to pay the Grand Signor taxes. They gave in a list of 16 protected by the French, 14 by the Dutch, and seven by myself, but the account was very erroneous, though those two nations protect many. It is thought that Zachariah Ulaco was a great instigator of this business and the Dutch Consul and myself taxed him as an underminer of our privileges, but he denied it. However, the Consul promised he would enquire into it and we sent to the Cadi and he was satisfied that each Consul ought to have five or six Dragomans. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXVII, 63.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to the SAME.

1689[-90], Feb. 14. London.—“I have not had the good fortune to receive the letters you mention in your last for

which I return my thanks, with the assurance that next to the pleasure of seeing so good a friend the welcomest thing to me is to hear from him. I do not wonder that after the stay you have already made in Turkey your thoughts begin to lean towards England, which with all its faults is your own country still, and though whenever you come, you will find the scene changed in one kind, yet you will not find our nature altered, which still continueth to dispose us to resist with all our might everything that would bring us to a perfect peace and settlement. I could entertain you with my adventures in Plt., where I live in a perpetual state of hostility with some public-spirited men, who out of their abundant zeal thought fit to direct the greatest part of their anger against me, which after I had resisted in such a manner that they could fasten nothing upon me and that I had shewed the world that their powder was spent in vain, the Plt. being prorogued and afterwards dissolved, thought fit to deliver my seal up to the King, to shew first how little I valued a place for its own sake, and then to prevent any prejudice to the Govt. by any objection men might make to my being in it, so that when you return you will find me at more liberty to enjoy your neighbourhood at Ealing, except, which is not unlikely, that you should be engaged in some employment that will not allow you the entertainment of your garden. I find the King disposed to gratify you in what you desire as to your return, and my Lord of Shrewsbury, I do not doubt, will promote it, so that a year hence, if it is lawful in this uncertain world to look so far before us, we may hope to see you, and I hope you will believe that in all your list of friends none will embrace you with more satisfaction than etc." Received July 11. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 64.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689[–90], Feb. 25. Smyrna.—I observe your sentiments of the pretended nephew of Duke Schomberg. I gave an account to Signor Toffietti of Captain Smith's business, and that he was ready to declare on oath, and desired him if he had any proofs against his allegations or any other of his words to free the Turks from paying Consulage, that he would forward them to me, but to this I have had no answer. I recommended Signor Toffietti to procure the female antelope you desired, though was informed that there were none on the island of Scio, but that many were to be found on Naxia, so desired him in the most intelligible manner I could to get me one from thence. I say in the most intelligible manner I could, in regard I could not by any Italians here find any name in their language for an antelope, but supposing the species is the same which in Arabia and Syria is called Gazel and in Greek *Zareathi*, I expressed my desires to him accordingly. I received your kind present of two flitches of bacon, but am ashamed I have been unable to beg your acceptance of anything from hence,

for though I made some Muscadine, it proves so ordinary I had not confidence to send it. I have advice from Scio that Captain John Barrington, bound for Alexandria with 170 Turk passengers, struck off the Lanthorn and was in great danger, the Consul trying to get help to recover her off it.

The French Consul at Scio having by Monsieur Blondell's order, on the request of the mother, seized on Signor Targioni's son and carried him to his house, denotes some new design for possessing himself of the effects; but Consul Blondell having not yet given any answer to the last writing delivered him by the assigns, no certain judgment can be made of the matter. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 66.

The ABBÉ DE CHEVREMONT to Monsieur WOHNER.

1689[-90], March [2-]12. Venice.—I have heard where you are through a friend. At Vienna I obtained permission to print three volumes of my works. The Sacred Society, being unable to answer me, seized my works, and obtained a decree from the Emperor for my arrest. I escaped and from Venice appealed to the Pope against the University and Clergy of Vienna. 3 pp.; *French*. XXVI, 20.

NICHOLAS CASEBY, JAMES PORTER and THOMAS BENNETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689-90, March 4. Smyrna.—Petition to be excused double Consulage for the *Prince George*, being a ship of 250 tons, 28 guns and 40 men, and being now wholly full with "Gauls" [? galls] makes at most not above 700*l.* freight, out of which we must pay *circa* 400*l.d.* for double Consulage, having been in the Turks' service, and the other ships proportionable to their lading, the forementioned having been on her voyage already four months, and one of the others near twice as long. 1 p. XXVII, 67 and 68.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1689[-90], March 4. Smyrna.—It is not strange that after our calamity some disputes should arise; the most considerable is betwixt Messrs. Henshaw and Betton and Signors Judah Algranate and Judah Amato, who intend to apply to you. There are many accounts depending betwixt Mr. Laxton and those Jews. On June 4th, 1668, it was agreed before me that the Jews should pay in three months what they owed for silks, and they gave an obligation to do so. But the earthquake and fire happening soon after, Mr. Laxton demanded the debt, the Jews demanding the cloths which were in their house, most of which were burnt. Then Laxton applied to me for justice and I condemned them to pay. They refused to comply and were very disrespectful. What they insisted on was that by the ordinance of your predecessor, Sir John Finch, it was ordered that all disputes between the two nations should be referred to

arbitration, to which I replied that it was already settled by me. Mr. Henshaw then pressed to call them to Turkish justice, whereupon the brokers who were witnesses to the obligation made before me, refused to give testimony before the Cadi, and Mr. Henshaw desired me to consult the Factory in order to supplicating you to annul the ordinance, made only in favour of the Jews, and now proving so prejudicial to our nation. They therefore address you accordingly. At the same time the Factory considered of an inconvenience they lie under in being liable to the Consul's sentence where the sentence being favourable to our nation the Grand Signor's subject flies to Turkish justice. They therefore desire their adversaries also may be obliged to stand by my sentence.

Captain Barrington's ship was lost.

Captain Casely and Captain Porter, having been in the Turks' service, petition you to be relieved of the extraordinary Consulage. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 70.

GEORGE HENSHAW and THOMAS BETTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689-90, March 5. Smyrna.—Since our last of 5th ult. we find by the *Salliane* assignment was by Messrs. Vernon of Aleppo remitted to Messrs. Jacob, whom we now order to make good to you 700*l.d.* Should have ordered the rest, but not knowing how Mr. Laxton's account stood with you, thought best to defer it, observing that if any charge or trouble should afterwards follow from Absolom Levi or others you are engaged to bear the proportionable part, as by yours of Feb. 8th. Absolom is gone from Scio to Adrianople privately, fearing (we imagine) he should have to make good to Captain Wall 2,000*l.d.* for goods sold to him; I fear his stay may be long, and when he returns he may set the Basha on our backs, though we never knew anyone but Absolom in the affair.

We hope for your assistance in a case against Judah Algranat and Judah Amato, Jews here. They claim arbitration in accordance with their nation's agreement with Sir John Finch.

"A., selling a parcel of goods to B. who not paying for them, said goods remain in the possession of A. Afterwards said goods are burnt. Now A. demanding payment of B., he answers the goods being burnt in your possession I ought not to pay for them. It is demanded if it be possible to excuse the payment."

"It is not." 3½ pp. XXVII, 9.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to the SAME.

1689[-90], March 17. Whitehall.—His Majesty is pleased with what you have done in conjunction with the Dutch Ambassador, and to gratify you in your desires of returning home, with intentions to employ you in some other parts of his service. A general Court of the Turkey Company has been

called to choose your successor. You will have received his Majesty's desires to see a good peace between the Emperor and the G. Signor. 1½ pp. Misc. 110.

JAMES VERNON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1689[-90], March 18. Whitehall.—I have shewn your letter of 31st December to my Lord Shrewsbury, who will receive the King's directions in what relates to the Turks that shall be found on board French vessels. He informs you of the King's intentions as to your return which is so far forward that this day Mr. William Hussey was with me at the office to tell me he had taken his resolutions (which his domestic concerns had kept in suspense) to offer his service to the Company. The King is very desirous to terminate that affair and to see you here. You will have an account from other hands of the competitor that appeared and what their thoughts were upon it. I return you great thanks for your great kindness and justice to my cousin Coke who, I think, has so lived in the world that he had only to wish to bring his cause before persons of understanding and worth who are capable of judging without prejudice, but since there are few instances of those who will interpose between revenge and violence to save the oppressed, the obligations are greater to you who have considered the nature of the offence as well as the character of the person pretending to be offended, by disallowing the use of power beyond the bounds of justice, and I am very glad Mr. Coke's behaviour has been such as to add to the satisfaction you would otherwise have had in the bare acts of generosity and compassion.

His Majesty yesterday dissolved the Commission of the Treasury and it is to be renewed in the names of Sir John Lowther the Vice Chamberlain, Mr. Hampden, who is also Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stephen Fox and Mr. Thomas Pelham, who was Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Jephson being their Secretary still, the vacant place in the Customs being given to Mr. Henry Guy. 3 pp.; *endorsed*, Received per *Asia*, 30 Aug., '90. XXVII, 11.

Captain PETER WALL to the SAME.

1690, March 31. Adrianople.—Having shipped at Larèche corn and barley to the sum of 5,800 dollars to be paid after delivery in Negroponte, Tallanda and Mollos, he returned to Larèche for the money and received only a note to have it here. Desires assistance if necessary. ½ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVII, 73.

W. FARRINGTON to the SAME.

1689-90, April 9. Smyrna.—Our convoy may sail from Spithead about February 5th, when we may expect them in June or July, and their stay here may be two months. Would

you be concerned in buying goods, I should recommend you to be concerned in leads at our ships' arrival. I beg pardon for the trouble my friends Messrs. Whitcomb and Fairclough gave you on the dispute with the Consul. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 72.

Captain PETER WALL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, April 16. Adrianople.—Further difficulties were made about the money due to him [*see p. 342 ante*]. The corn was for the Turkish troops. 1 p. XXVII, 75.

EVERARD VAN WEEDE to the SAME.

1690, April 20. The Hague.—When in England had represented to the King the services done by Sir William to the cause of the Religion. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 74.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1690, April 28. Smyrna.—About a month since a French barque from Salonica brought into this port some Maungurs. I sent to the Cadi and Customer desiring them to take special care in the examination of that sort of money, and to prevent the importing of counterfeit. Finding the money very ill-coined and of a brighter coloured copper than the true ones, the Cadi stopped them all. Some of this money belonged to Turks, who pretended to have received it by order of the Turkish officers at Salonica, where was a mint established by the G. Signor; some other was said to belong to Jews. The whole quantity was about 170 okes, which would have amounted to about 1,140*l.p.* if true. By a French boat I learn the post between England and France was stopped. Dutch letters of March 16 say the convoy anchored in Torbay, but a letter from Marseilles to the patron of a French barque in port says they were at Cadiz, which is doubted. The French also have advices that on the 7-17th past departed from Brest 35 men-of-war, 20 fireships and many tenders under Monsieur Tourville with money, ammunition, 120 field pieces and 8,000 men for Ireland, which if true they watched the time to venture out when our convoy was passed by. I am advised from Leghorn that Canisia is surrendered to the Imperialists on the same conditions as Agria was formerly; that they had 8,000 men in garrison at Nissa and their forces this year would be much stronger than last; so considering the very small preparations of the Turks, they seem like to be hard put to it. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Received at Belgrade May 13." XXVII, 76.

P[HILIP] DUMARESQ to the SAME.

1690, May 6. London.—Jersey is ruined for want of trade and for quartering of soldiers without money. The castles are in a miserable condition. Several [in England] whom I believe good Protestants and Englishmen wish for the success of Popish and French arms. 1 p.; *holograph*. Family volume.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, May 12. Smyrna.—The Cadi has been ordered to melt down the Maungirs and have the copper restored to their owners.

By the *St. Spiridion* which arrived from Venice some few days since came Mr. Skinner, who came to Augsburg with Lord Paget; he is for Syria, but brought a box of writings from England for you.

I cannot come to any conclusion of the dispute with Mr. Farrington about the 2 *per cent.* Consulage and I cannot see how it can admit of dispute, the Company having on August 14 last repealed the order and appointed 1 *per cent.* only to be paid on all sorts of money in future. The matter in dispute is inconsiderable, but others who have paid will expect neighbours' fare. Also some time since he said he would enter his goods with the Treasurer in the same weight as he received them out of the Chands. He now appeals to you. The charges he has been at are inconsiderable and are due to his obstinacy. If he sends home his invoices of fine goods in this way, he wrongs the Company. In such cases the Company ordered me to apply to the Ambassador and not to them.

Signor Toffietti finding the Sciotes to demand of him (as well of the Dutch V. Consul) certain taxes contrary to his baratz, they not demanding them of the French V. Consul, asks you to free him from future troubles, for though being a subject to the Grand Signor, yet now being appointed Consul for the English nation, he should enjoy all privileges according to his barratz and the capitulations. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*; *endorsed with notes of reply and* "Received 23rd at Belgrade." XXVII, 77.

VICTOR AMADEUS, DUKE OF SAVOY to KING WILLIAM.

1690, [May 23–]June 2. Turin.—The Divine Providence which has raised your Majesty to the throne and to so a high degree of glory has also endowed you with so much light and magnanimity that you will have understood the pressing considerations which have constrained my heart to contain till now the sentiments of devotion which I feel in the fortune of your Majesty, for whom I ever offer to heaven most earnest prayers, regarding you as one of the chief resources of afflicted Europe and of the Princes who are exposed to the violence of neighbouring Powers. I beg your Majesty to grant me some share in your favour, and that I may rely on your royal protection, which I shall ever try to deserve by all possible attention and to exhibit the respectful attachment with which I am etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *French*; *copy.* XXVII, 83.

The SAME to the STATES GENERAL OF HOLLAND.

[Undated.]—The essential and public marks which I have given of my extreme deference to the Most Christian King and all the efforts I have made to deserve his protection, and

to avoid his resentment, of which the Lucerne affair and the three regiments I have given to his service have not been adequate to restrain an indignation, for which I can divine no legitimate cause. It has been, however, the chief motive which has restrained the feelings I had to the unfortunate Vaudois my subjects, but since I have suffered the evil I endeavoured to avoid, I must without further delay evince to you by this letter my disposition to defer to your recommendations in favour of the Vaudois, of which your Envoy in Switzerland, Monsieur Fabricius, will inform you more at length and beg you to listen favourably to the representations which he will make to you of what is happening here, of my affairs, assuring you of my attachment to you. 1½ pp.; *French; copies; endorsed*, "The Dutch Ambassador told me the superscription of this letter was, *Au roy de la grande Bretagne, Protecteur des Princes affligés.*" ½ p. *French; copy.* XXVII, 83.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, May 27. Smyrna.—By a French ship arriving yesterday in 22 days from Leghorn it is advised that the convoy for the Straits arrived Cadiz the 6th of April (no doubt new style) and they expected them daily at Leghorn, and in two months' time we may see some of them here. They expected to hear of his Majesty's departure for Ireland, to have there an army in pay of 50,000 men besides volunteers, for which undertaking the new Parliament has given 1,200,000*l.* The French will have a fleet of 100 men-of-war of 40 guns and upwards, besides some galliasses; to complete which number six men-of-war, among which the *Dauphin*, carrying 100 guns, were on departure from Toulon for Brest; after which they would arm out four frigates of 40 guns, which is all the force they had remaining at Toulon. Their fleet with succours for Ireland was got safe thither, but no news of their return, and some think their delay is caused by the late King's not being able to comply with his promise to the French King. The Duke of Lorraine died suddenly, and the Dauphiness of a lingering distemper. I will not conceal from you an advice I had from Messrs. Balle under the 13th inst. from Leghorn that by letters of April 4th from London they understood the King had acquainted the Company he had recalled you and they must choose a new Ambassador, which they were to do on the 10th, and that Mr. Hussey stood fairest for it, but from France it was written that Lord Chandos was to go. If it is true, the thought is of much disconsolation to myself and all here. 1 p.; *holograph; endorsed*, Received 7 June. XXVII, 80.

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, May 29. Smyrna.—Captain Smith enticed some mariners from Captain Ely, into which case I shall make examination and do all the right in my power. Our ships

will be going in two or three days—the *Providence*, *Anna*, *Good Society* and *Smyrna* yacht for Messina and Leghorn, and the *Thomas and Jane* for Ancona. On Sunday last many people being gathered to see a Greek wedding in a yard, five Algerines coming in and drawing swords or knives, cut at a Frenchman or two. These, when the embroil was quite over, fell upon the Algerines and killed one and wounded two, on which their companions grew insolent and next day abused the Cadi for saying the French were friends to the G. Signor. Not only the French, but all other Frank nations are apprehensive of barbarity, and move not out of their houses. I pray no mischief may be done. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 81.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, May 30. London.—It was thought his Majesty would see the fleet in the Downs before he went, but the rest of the Dutch squadron being not yet arrived, the journey is stopped.

This morning the Lord President of the Council, all the officers of the White Staff and the Commissioners of the Treasury went to Guildhall, where the Lord President acquainted the Lord Mayor with the King's Proclamation for 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* The message was received very kindly, and they went immediately to work about it. Both parties seemed so warm that they will endeavour to outdo one another.

My Lord Shrewsbury is now out of danger, but we cannot tell yet how long it will be before he does act, or whether he will forbear acting till the King returns from Ireland. 1½ pp. XXVII, 82.

GEORGE HENSHAW and THOMAS BETTON to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, June 2. Smyrna.—Absalom is not yet come, so we know not when we shall end with him. Our Consul sent your Excellency's warrant for the nulling Sir John Finch's agreement with the Jews to be intimated to the Jews' Deputati. But they will not give their brokers leave to witness against our merchants. We hope you will make a sequestration on Jews' effects, since they make it a national business, for had they not formerly hindered the witnesses we might have got all or great part of our money, they having paid several other debts, and now one is in prison and the other worth nothing. 1 p.; *seal*. XXVII, 84.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1690, June 2. Smyrna.—Your despatch for Consul Blackwell of Leghorn would have been sent by our ships for Messina, but we have news that has altered our measures. Five French corsairs were at Milo attending the coming of our ships, of whose intended departure they had notice from Consul Blondell

by way of Scio. Our ships are therefore staying for the convoy or until there is no appearance of danger (but publicly give out the former), and are returned to their old berth, and have taken their sails from their yards that the French may be satisfied of their intention of staying. I have therefore delivered your despatches to Signor Sforno, a Jew whom I confide in, to enclose in his packet by a French ship sailing for Leghorn.

In my last I mentioned in what manner an Algerine was killed, and how greatly those people were incensed against the Franks (though most particularly against the French), so that our nation nor others not daring to stir abroad about their lawful occasions, I had sent to our Cadi to complain; but he having given an Arz to the Algerines, and an hogett of the murder having been committed by the French, insists that the Algerines have reason to demand the murderer, that the French Consul ought to deliver him, but takes no means to protect us from their threatenings, nor will he give us permission to defend ourselves, or free us from trouble in case any of those insolent villains should be killed, pretending to be afraid of what may afterwards happen; so that if we are under these circumstances when not above 20 of these people are in the town, what must we expect when their companions return hither, or that 22 or 25 of their men-of-war arrive at Fogia [? Yenidge Focha]? Wherefore the French and Dutch Consuls and myself sent yesterday to the Cadi to demand his Arz against the Algerines, in which not being able to prevail with him, we ordered our Dragomans to acquaint him we must make complaints to our respective Ambassadors, to which he answered we might do our pleasure, he not being able to govern these people. Upon this we decided to represent the matter and to desire a hatticherife to prevent these Algerines coming here. If this cannot be obtained, yet it would avail us much if a hatticherife could be procured agreeable to the privileges they have at Scio, that at most they should remain but three days, or else none but merchants should be permitted to come here. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 85.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, June 3. London.—The address made by the sea officers and presented to their Majesties it is thought will be an example for the officers of our land forces, but I am told that some officers of the Regiment of Guards are averse to it. His Majesty going away to-morrow, came from Kensington this afternoon and took leave of the Princess of Denmark. A Council being held yesterday in Kensington House, the King introduced the Queen, who took place at the Board. He has appointed nine of the Privy Councillors to be assistants to the Queen, *viz.* the Lord Marquis Carmarthen, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Monmouth, the Earl Marlborough, Admiral Russell and Sir John Lowther.

Sir John Maynard having desired his Majesty to give him leave to quit his place of one of the Commissioners of the Broad Seal, Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, is to succeed him.

The City having not answered his Majesty's expectation in point of the loans, there is a subscription going about amongst the nobility and gentry of this end of the town.

Prince George of Denmark went this morning.

My Lord Shrewsbury keeps the seals still, and it is in his power to act when he is perfectly recovered and to be one of the Councillors for the Queen's Regency. 1½ pp. XXVII, 86.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, June 5. Smyrna.—Yesterday came advice from Scio that the French Vice Consul was fled on occasion of some Algerines there having seized on two patrons of French barques, two scriveners and two mariners, after having wounded some of them, whom they threaten to burn or cut in pieces, if the Frenchman who killed their companion here be not delivered into their hands. This being impossible, and the French Consul seeing the extremity things are like to fly to, has sent to me and the Dutch Consul (as he likewise will to the French) to desire us to represent to you and the Dutch Ambassador the necessity of procuring us some powerful assistance and, in case a *hattescherife* can be procured against the Algerines, that it may be sent down by a *Capigibashee* who may have power effectually to put it in execution. In the meantime, in want of our *Cadi's Arz*, I thought a letter from the Customer to his patrons, representing the insolences of the Algerines, and general obstruction of trade by their means, in forcing Franks to retire and keep close in their houses, might be of good use in obtaining our desires. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXVII, 87.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, June 6. London.—After many delays the Earl of Shrewsbury sent his seals to the King by Admiral Russell on Tuesday night without acquainting anybody of his design. The King was highly surprised and said that he did not expect that our Lord would have laid down at such a time, and having taken the seals he said he would keep them till he came back from Ireland. The Earl of Nottingham is to remove next week to our office and his to be shut up till a new Secretary of State be appointed, so that all affairs in the King's absence are to be despatched by the Lord Nottingham. The famous Ferguson and one Sir John Cockeram are committed for High Treason.

Upon an information that the Queen Dowager had received some letters from France and that there were frequent meetings at her house of disaffected persons, the King sent to her to

retire out the town, but being found that it was but a letter from the French King to the Queen to acquaint her with the death of the Dauphiness, matters seem to be at an end. 1 p. XL, 103.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, June 19. Smyrna.—My last was on the 10th, advising the death of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Canea and our desires thereon, and Mr. Betton's adjustment with Absalom Levi. I likewise mentioned the arrival of 12 Algerine ships at Rhodes, which needs confirmation.

Two days since two of these Algerines going into Signor Marchese, a Dutch merchant's house, where were two Dutchmen lately redeemed out of slavery from the Algerines, were followed by four others (some say) well armed, who, pretending the night before to have lost a Dutch slave, and that it must be by their instigation that he had escaped, seized on the two freed men and carried them forcibly out of the house, and since (it is said) have sent them away to Foggia or Scio. Of this the French and Dutch Consuls and myself yesterday complained to the Captain Pasha, who with 27 galleys is at Foggia. We obtained the Arz of the Cadi, but all the chief men of this town, either through fear of the Algerines or ill will to the Franks, are so far from giving us assistance that they take part with those barbarians. Only Shah Mehmets Aga, who lately was displaced from acting as Sardar, we had found cordial and serviceable. The two other Consuls and myself agreed jointly to mediate with you and the other Ambassadors that you would endeavour to have him constituted Sardar of this town. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 88.

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, June 20. Smyrna.—The Captain Pasha on sight of our letters seemed sorry for our present condition, but protested he knew not in what manner to move towards our assistance; for to use any rigour against them at this time that the Grand Signor had procured the assistance of their ships with so much trouble would be a certain cause of their withdrawing from his service. However, the Dragoman pressing matters with great earnestness and remonstrating that the Scale of Smyrna was lost unless a sudden remedy was found for these disorders, at last the Captain Pasha promised to send up instantly his Arz to Adrianople, and desired us to intreat the respective Ambassadors to do the like, and to procure a Capigibashee to be sent down to him and to us with the Grand Signor's commands and hatteschirife as before desired. You would not wonder at the earnestness used in this affair, could you conceive the apprehensions all Franks entertain when their ships shall arrive; for if, now that there are not 20 Algerines in the town, no Frank dares to appear in the Bazar, in what condition shall

we be when swarms of them resort hither from their ships? In which time should ours and the Dutch convoy arrive, there will be a total obstruction in trade, and perhaps no small mischief done either then or before. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 90.

———— to Monsieur CASTAGNÈRE DE CHÂTEAUNEUF
[at Constantinople].

1690, [June 24–]July 4.—It is long since I have given myself the honour of writing to you, but the mission on which I have been sent has made me furiously busy for the last three months. I will try to make up for my silence in the future and will begin by telling you news which will please you, namely that since the 2nd of this month the King's navy has been off the Isle of Wight "*bord sur bord*" waiting for a favourable wind to enter Portsmouth Roads, where are the English and Dutch fleets, whose weakness we judge because they have the right wind to engage that of his Majesty and do not come out. We do not think there are more than 55 men-of-war and we now have 74, and expect 10 more, so we will attack them in their roadstead when the wind allows, which is our main hope, since it is almost impossible for one of them to come out without being taken, burnt or sunk, or else they will go into the Portsmouth Harbour, and then it will be easy to prevent the junction of the Dutch ships which they may be awaiting before coming out. The King will be master of the sea, and will stop their trade all the summer, while the galleys with detached ships pillage their coast and make raids even into the Thames. I have no doubt that the Prince of Orange, who went to Ireland 10 days ago, where he will find someone to talk to, will be very uneasy when he hears what is happening here, it being certain that the success of our fleet will cause a great uprising in England, to which things are much inclined, according to the reports we have.

You will have heard that Monsieur Marell has brought an Algerian Envoy to France after inciting the Corsairs to make war on the English. I hear from Tripoli that the Dey was disposed to the same course, and to encourage him I beg you to get him the Pashalik of the said town. The Tunisians too may follow this example.

On my way I saw Monsieur Blondel, who realises your sentiments towards him. If Mezzomorte is Captain Pasha and you make his acquaintance, pray tell him that he has quite forgotten me. He owes me 200 *louis d'or* for pedreros and "*boîtes de fonte*" which I had made for him at Toulon more than six months before the rupture, which I should be obliged by his refunding in cash or in "*nippes*."

The Sieur de Lony has not yet brought the pitch or tarred canvas to Toulon

The affair of the Baron de Rozen for which I sent procuration to la Canée, having been decided by merchants nominated for the purpose, and the Sieur Isnard [?] my attorney having been advised to appeal before you, I beg you to decide it and to agree to my commendation of de Rozen's interests, and if Monsieur Reyer [?] hands you the money he will have made, you will send me 1,300 *livres* by bill of exchange and hand the balance to de Rozen.

[*Postscript.*].—The enemy have just come out, the wind having turned in their favour, and "*l'ayant sur nous à 6 ou 7 lieues de levant.*" These are the manœuvres of men who want to get back to the Thames, whither we shall follow them. 3½ pp.; *French.* XXVII, 94.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, July 1. London.—An express brought news yesterday of a part of King J's army under the Duke of Berwick's command having left Dundalk and being retired to the main body that was then at Ardee; this happened on the 27th and it is generally believed that our army did attack them on the 29th, if not on the 28th.

"This morning the Queen had an express from Hastings that both fleets did engage yesterday morning at nine of the clock not far off from that place, that we had the weather gage of the French, and that about 10 of the clock nine of our men-of-war that were at Portland had come in, whereby we were made equals in number to the enemies. They did fire very thick upon us and at a great distance, but our people gave no broadsides till they were within half of a musket's shot of the French, who about four in the afternoon seemed weary of the sport, since they did all what they could to stand S.W. from us in order to retreat by degrees towards their port; but they did not succeed, since about eight of the clock in the evening the roaring of the guns was heard altogether southerly. One of our fireships did burn one of the French flagships. There is all the account we have at present. . . . The wind has been for us all this day as well as yesterday, and we do not hear yet of any of our frigates disabled, or of any that has put into any of our ports to be refitted. Five large ships more are to come out Portsmouth to join the fleet either to-morrow or Friday; so that if the French run, we shall have fresh ships enough to stop their lame ones, since Admiral Shovell will not let them go by Plymouth without having a touch with them." 3 pp. XXVII, 92.

R[ICHARD] HAMPDEN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, July 1. London.—Is very anxious that the affairs of his late son should be settled. Requests Sir William to see Messrs. Whitcomb and Fairclough and sees no reason for

waiting for the return of Mr. North. 2 pp.; *holograph*; seal; endorsed, "Received 25th October per convoy." XXVII, 93.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, July 7. Smyrna.—I have not been able to bring Captain Smyth to own himself guilty of any fault in sailing from the Dardanelles, pretending that he sailed from the Upper Castles many hours before night, and that being in the current in deep water, and his anchor not holding, was the cause the Lower Castles fired at him, so would needs make the demand on the Dragoman to be mostly avaricious. I am far from thinking Captain Smyth inclined to speak truth more than another man and rather because I find him the most troublesome person I ever met with; however, I will not let this thing sleep.

Yesterday arrived a French ship in 25 days from Marseilles by which the Dutch have many letters from Holland, advising that both the entire convoys accompanied the Queen of Spain to the Groine and that she had not been landed two hours before a violent storm shattered the whole fleet. One Dutch man-of-war of 72 guns was lost, but the men saved by two of our men-of-war, also two or three Dutch pinks were lost and another of their men-of-war was towed into a port of Portugal much disabled. The rest of the fleet arrived at Cadiz the 17–27th April and were to depart the 15–25th of May. During their stay in Cadiz the *Happy Return* going out in "*corso*" met with a French merchant ship from Newfoundland of 30 guns and took him. And Admiral Killigrew hearing that the *Grand Louis* with six men-of-war more were designed to the westward, sent a strong squadron of ours and the Dutch men-of-war to intercept them; but whilst they lay in Gibraltar the French in the night with a strong Levant wind passed by. The Queen of Spain presented to each admiral 4,000 crowns and to each commander of the men-of-war 400 crowns. There were arrived in England 52 Dutch men-of-war and the King was to embark the latter end of May, as also the Prince of Denmark. The King wrote to Scotland that he could not pass that way. In a Dutch Gazette I find Mr. William Hussey is appointed your successor and knighted. The Duke of Savoy has accommodated his dispute with the French, and the Protestants in those parts are wholly routed. There has been no engagement betwixt the Imperialists and the French; however, it is said the Duke of Luxemburg and Prince Waldeck are likely to come to a battle in Flanders. Some disgust had been in Ireland by reason of the badness of the money brought from France, and Tyrconnel on some dispute with the French general, having put his hand to his sword, or drawn it, in King James's presence, was confined to his chamber. Just now is come advice from Scio that the Grand Signor's ships are arrived at Rhodes with the Algerines

and five Tunisian ships who had taken two French corsairs of 250 men each, so the Captain Pasha was departing from Scio towards them.

I lately received three books sent out by the Company relating to the *Bretton's* average and tried to get the Factory to depute some persons unconcerned to settle the average. They refusing, I tried myself and send the result for you and the gentlemen of Galata to consider of. Many papers here being burnt, I desire certain from Constantinople.

[Many details follow.]

This day is come in a French ship in 18 days from Leghorn with news that the Duke of Savoy had declared against France and that the Protestants had been victorious in encounters with the French; that Hamburg was entered into the League; that our frigates had engaged the *Dauphin* and five others at the Straits' mouth and all the French destroyed, and there was great likelihood of peace betwixt the Emperor and the Grand Signor. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 95.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, July 8.—The Commissioners sent to the fleet to examine all matters of misdemeanour amongst our people returned on the 6th and their report seems to incline mightily for relieving Lord Torrington, whom according to their instructions they suspended, and is to be here this night to appear before the Council to-morrow, where he is to give an account of his conduct. In the meantime our fleet is come to the Buoy of the Nore, and the French since yesterday in the afternoon seem to bear away towards their own coasts, steering for Calais and Boulogne.

All hands are at work to fit out the rest of our first and second rate frigates, and most of them are to be commanded by old officers that have served in Oliver's time.

The nine frigates that went to look after the six French disabled ships are come back without success and since have been commanded to join with Sir Cl. Shovell in St. George's Channel.

How the Dutch will relish the loss of 10 of their men-of-war and the disabling of six or eight more we cannot yet tell, and we are afraid they will hardly set out another squadron this summer to join with us. That has made the Queen send yesterday Mr. William Harbord to give an account to the States of what passed in the engagement where the wind betrayed the Dutch (if such an expression may be used) and not the English, for after they were engaged, the wind slackened, and so were left to the French mercy, being impossible for our fleet to get up to them to bring them off.

But if we have been unsuccessful at sea, God has been very favourable to us by land, for this morning the Queen had an express from Ireland of the news of Drogheda's surrendering on the 3rd and that the Duke of Ormond took possession

of Dublin on the 4th, where his Majesty made his entry on the 5th, his army being encamped about that place till they can hear what is become of King James. 4 pp. XXVII, 96.

[MARQUIS?] DES EAUX to Monsieur DE CASTAGNÈRE DE CHÂTEAUNEUF, at Constantinople.

1690, July [8-]18. Paris.—Thursday last, the 13th, the Abbé de Châteauneuf sent for me. He gave me letters from you which I sealed before him and delivered. I will send you shortly an account of the victory won by Monsieur de Luxembourg in Flanders over Mr. de Waldeck. More than 7,800 prisoners were taken, among them more than 1,200 officers and men of mark, 6,000 wounded, 8,000 killed and more than 50 guns, eight pairs of timbales, 180 ammunition waggons and more than 100 standards taken, which were brought on Saturday the 15th to Notre Dame, where there was a *Te Deum* and there were bonfires, one before the Palais Royal, the other on the Pont Neuf. On the 20th there will be another *Te Deum* for the naval victory won by us over the combined English and Dutch fleets. It is said that De Feuquière has defeated the “Barbets” in Savoy and that in Ireland De Berwick has defeated part of Schomberg’s army and that there are seditions in England. 1½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVII, 99.

NEWS-LETTER to [LAMBERT] BLACKWELL.

1690, July 11.—I am to rectify the newspapers by telling you that the Earl of Torrington was not only taken up yesterday by a serjeant-at-arms, but two hours after was sent prisoner to the Tower for *crimes of high misdemeanour*; he expected to be heard before the Council, but was told the Queen would send some Lords of the Council to examine him.

The city of London has not only proffered to raise 500 horse and 1,000 dragoons, but also to maintain 6,000 of the auxiliary forces at their own charges.

Our inland letters of this morning do not tell us a word of Admiral Killigrew’s arrival, but only that near 100 ships, some Dutch and some English, came to Plymouth on the 9th from the Straits with him, whom they had left about a day and a half sailing behind with above 50 or 60 merchant men more, so that we hope it will not be long before we hear of his being arrived at Plymouth.

Her Majesty has hired 10 East India ships, from 60 to 70 guns, to be sent forthwith to our fleet which rides at the Buoy of the Nore, the said ships having all their tacklings and riggings and guns aboard and a good many men.

The Portsmouth letters of this day tell us of the readiness that 10 large frigates of that port are in, and that they will be fitted completely the latter end of next week.

The King has given Count Maynard Schomberg, now General of the Horse in Ireland, and second son to the deceased Duke,

his father's Garter, a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum and the place of Master of the Ordnance.

The Queen had an express this morning from the King that on the 3rd King James left Ireland, and took ship at Dunganon, which is the fort that defends the mouth of the river of Waterford, where Sir Patrick Trent had prepared two or three small boats the day before the fight for his transportation, but the express does not tell us who went off with him nor whither he steered his course. Therefore it was ordered this day in Council to send letters to all the Lords Lieutenant of the counties to raise the militia and more particularly those bordering on the sea.

It is generally believed that in three weeks' time the whole kingdom of Ireland will be subdued and that the King will be here again the latter end of August. 4 *pp.* XXVII, 96*a*.

AMB[ROSE] HOLBECH to JOHN DORMER.

1690, July 12.—I was employed in settling your father's estate not settled on his first marriage, and in making his will, when he would have had the whole equally divided between yourself and your brothers and sister of the whole blood. Conceiving it to be more than your father reckoned, I prevailed on him to settle it upon you first and your male issue, in default to your brothers successively in like manner and to give portions to your brothers and sister, as will appear by the will. Your sister's portion is but 2,000*l.* and your brothers' but 1,000*l.* apiece. Your mother hath 4,000*l.* at her dispose; the interest is too small provision, and if an annuity be bought, the principal will be lost to her children. The portions to your brothers and sister are too small for their quality and what your father hath left you. It is therefore proposed by Sir Charles Cottrell and other friends that 500*l.* be advanced to each of your brothers and sister, and that your mother have the interest of it for her life, so that the 4,000*l.* will be preserved to the family. An instrument has been prepared with this view in case of your death before your return to England, your brothers being under age.

[*Postscript.*]—The reason your father gave for selling the whole estate and dividing it equally between his children was because they were all but younger brothers, looking upon his son Robert as his only eldest. This shows he did not then intend so vast a disproportion between you and them. 1 *p.*; *copy.* XXVI, 172.

LE PICART to PÈRE LEMAYRE, Superior of the Jesuit Missions in Greece.

[No year, 1690 ?], July [12–]22. Bourges.—I should be very sorry to have accepted the excuses of your Reverence for the "Superiority" of Greece since you acquit yourself well in that office, and I pray God to bless your headship more and

more, as He has done hitherto. I congratulate you on the success of your new missions, and I am writing to the Ambassador to thank him for his protection of you. Please examine carefully the affair of Father Banestrel, and if you are sure, send him to Scio as kindly as you can. If you do not fear danger in delay, do so with the participation of his superiors. 1 p. ; *French ; holograph.* XXVII, 106.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to GEORGE, VISCOUNT DURSLEY.

1690, July 14. Whitehall.—I am glad to know by your letter of the 1st inst. that the States General have been so ready to combine with us for the common safety. This readiness is now more necessary for the ill success of the fight of the 1st inst. between the two fleets, in which the Dutch squadron behaved so bravely that if Lord Torrington had done his duty we should have won a complete victory, but now we retire before the enemy, and I learn from the coast that the fleets have left Beachy Head, where the fight began, and are now between Hastings and Dover.

The Dutch have lost three ships—one taken and burnt by the French, and two having taken refuge in Hastings Roads were burnt by their own crews to save them from the enemy. Five or six more of their squadron are disabled, Brakel, Jean Dick and Noorthey killed. We have lost two captains, and have only two or three ships disabled. I am ashamed to write more on the subject. The Queen means to send Mr. Harbord to-morrow to the States. You must represent this wretched business as well as you can. It is all due to Torrington. The Queen is very angry and everyone here is indignant. The States will soon see that vengeance will be taken upon him, and if the States work with us, upon the enemy also, for we are fitting out every ship that is at all ready, and we hope the States will do likewise. In a short time we shall have a better fleet at sea, with a better Admiral. All the officers and sailors are furious with Torrington. Since it has been said that there some of our captains failed in their duty, I must tell you that Captain Bocham, who was most suspected, behaved so bravely that he lost his life.

We are ready to repair all the Dutch ships as quickly as possible, and have ordered the wounded and those on the ships that were burnt to be furnished with money and taken to Chatham, where they will be fed and kept on our ships till Admiral Evertz makes other arrangements.

Everyone here sympathises so much with the Dutch that if the States take the matter properly—bad as it may seem at the moment—the affair will certainly be the cause of greater union than ever between the two nations or any others.

I cannot give in detail the French losses, but the "Chevalier" Holmes writes from the Isle of Wight that he saw a French ship pass so damaged that it was returning to Brest, and five or six more are said to have done the same, and nine or ten of our ships on their way from Plymouth to Portsmouth to join the fleet met the French, and Holmes says he saw them quite close to the French. 2 pp.; *French*; copy. XXVII, 98.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, July 15.—From Ireland his Majesty has written to the Queen that he could now spare her 15,000 men if there was need. All our militia on the coasts' sides is in so good a condition and readiness that they can march in an hour's warning: and in Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire they have raised the militia that are all going to encamp near Portsmouth (where a battalion of the Guards was sent yesterday morning), making up a body of 20,000 to oppose the French fleet in case they attempt to land.

The Queen has sent to the fleet the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Maklesfield, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Henry Goodrick and Sir Thomas Lee with a commission under the Broad Seal of England to examine all the officers and make them give an account of all the transactions in the fleet in their respective stations, as also to enquire which way they got into his Majesty's service; she being informed from several hands that the most part of the said officers have given money to Lord Torrington to come in, to whom the King had left the power to recommend such persons as he thought qualified for the Marine Service.

Prince Waldeck has taken the field again with a better army than before, amounting to above 30,000 fighting men.

The States have assured the Queen that before three weeks hence they will have another squadron to join with ours, of 20 ships, all from 60 to 90 guns and upwards.

A letter from Chester of the 12th says they had news from Dublin that all the Irish had laid down their arms and that the French would do the same, provided his Majesty would send them back to France.

This morning the Lords of the Admiralty heard from Plymouth that Admiral Killigrew had arrived with 11 men-of-war and Admiral Shovell is said to have gone over to Ireland with several boats and provisions to fetch over 2,000 horse, 500 dragoons and 4,000 foot.

The French fleet is now off Hastings, between that place and Rye. 4 pp. XXVII, 103.

THE LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, July 17. London.—The commanders of the King's and of the merchant ships should be informed of the defeat on the coast of Sussex. We expect that Sir William Hussey

will in a few days begin his voyage towards Smyrna. 1 p.; signed by William Hussey, Deputy Governor, and 10 others; seal; endorsed, Received 31 October. XXVII, 100.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, July 17. London.—These are to accompany Sir William Hussey, who is appointed your successor. His despatch has been more hastened than we expected when we last wrote, and we do not yet know whether it may be his Majesty's pleasure that he go by land, which if it so happen, he may have occasion of the service of the Dragoman before he come to Constantinople.

We by a former letter ordered Mr. Jacob to pay you the usual gratuity of 2,000 pieces of eight for this present year and as a further testimony of esteem we now order him to pay you such part of the like gratuity as shall be proportionate to your time of resignation and likewise 1,200 pieces of eight towards the charges of your return home, whither we pray God to conduct you in safety that we may express to you in person our hearty and thankful acknowledgments of the many good offices we have received under your faithful and successful administration of our affairs. 1 p.; signed, Gabriel Roberts, Deputy, John Harvey, Treasurer, and 11 others; seal; endorsed, Received 24 May, 1691. XXVII, 101.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, July 18.—Since my last we have had two packets from Ireland, the first dated the 10th and the second the 14th. The first tells us of the King being to march towards Limerick and Kilkenny, where some few Irish and the remainder of the French forces are in a body; but the letters do not say that Tyrconnel is at the head of them. They add only that King James was certainly gone with his two natural sons, the two French generals and about 30 or 40 officers, and that he intended to go for France.

The latter packet that came in this day comes from Inchiquin, about 26 miles from Dublin, where the King was then encamped, intending to march next day towards Munster, where all towns will surrender as soon as he appears in that country. They tell us of several places and people come over to the King and that Major-General Douglas was gone to Athlone, where Sacheffield [Sarsfield] had retired with some few Irish in order to make a good capitulation if he can.

The news-letter does not tell you that two days ago 16 ships of the French fleet were seen off the Isle of Wight, which in all probability advanced so far to endeavour to hear whether or no Shovell's squadron had left St. George's Channel and if they were coming this way, the wind being good for that purpose.

The Earl of Macklefield is to command the regiment of horse the city is raising and the Marquis of Winchester and

the Earl of Danby, son to the Marquis of Carmarthen, are to be colonels of the two regiments of dragoons.

The Queen being sensible how busy the Malcontents be in point of news, has ordered all letters between Plymouth and this place to be stopped and none to go from hence thither nor thence hither but such as are for their Majesties' immediate service.

Admiral Evertsen, who commanded the Dutch squadron in the last engagement with the French, is now here, and though he speaks very modestly of the Earl of Torrington's conduct in the fight, he does for all that insinuate that if he and his friends had made use of a fresh gale of wind that blew for four hours together, the French would certainly have gone off with loss and confusion, but he does not know how it came to pass that instead of bearing in, the said Lord did bear out. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXVII, 102.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, July 24. Smyrna.—The bearer Mehmet Aga, Capigibashee, has been sent down with a command from the Vizir to the Captain Pasha, the Cadi and all the chief men here enjoining them to take especial care that our and the Dutch nation may receive no injuries from the Algerines. Having no directions how we should proceed to his gratification, it has been agreed that it was greatly inconvenient for a man of his quality on this occasion to go away disgusted and we have each of us presented him two gold watches of 100*p.* per watch, and 30*p.* apiece among his servants and the Captain Pasha's Chicadar and boatmen. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 107.

The MARQUIS DE SEIGNELAY to Monsieur CASTAGNÈRE DE CHASTEAUNEUF.

1690, July 26 [n.s.]. Versailles.—I have your letters of January 13, February 11, March 23, 26 and 28, April 27 and May 27; also the orders you received from the Grand Signor, the list of goods of merchants of Constantinople shipped on the English vessel taken by Signor Doudon, the manifest of goods of Turks, part of the capture made by Signor Chevalier Damfreuille, the *proces-verbal* made at Canea concerning the *Prompt* taken by Signor Pisani commanding a Venetian squadron.

The King is satisfied with the manner in which the nation has been established at Alexandria, with the punishment exacted by the Pasha of Cairo on the Tripoli corsair who took a French barque, and the orders obtained by you from the Grand Signor for restitution of three French vessels left by the Algerines at Rhodes; he would have you continue your protection to the French established in the Levant against violence and exactions.

As the present position of the Turks and their necessity to be friendly to France will give you occasions to extract from

the Grand Vizir concessions for his Majesty's subjects, he recommends you to apply yourself to this, and to make the most of the conjuncture in the war which prevents the English and Dutch from moving easily in the Levant, to secure for France the trade of the Levant. You will find the Turks disposed to this when you explain to them that we can supply them with all they obtain from those nations, and that though they are not declared enemies of the Porte, yet they give the Germans means to sustain the war against Turkey and draw money from the Turks, whereas we should bring it to them or at least take their goods in exchange for what they buy of us.

You must also enquire what has been done about the trade of the Black Sea by Monsieur Girardin, the view of the Turks on that matter, and if we can obtain thence tar, masts and oars for the arsenals of Toulon and Marseilles and at what price, and if any merchants could be found to supply them, and any details of trade.

I wish to know how much cotton and woollen goods the French and the Mediterranean Company have in the Scales; you must also examine the quality and insist that the French take the sorts which are in demand. You have done well to obtain the exportation of saltpetre from Syria; you should try to get three times as much, and powder which may be scarce next year, and you should inform the Turks that it will be used against their enemies. I would point out that saltpetre can be obtained at many places, especially at Salonica.

You should keep an eye upon the Consuls and see that they maintain an effective police among the traders. I send the *ordonnance* you asked for empowering you to settle differences as to the rights of Consulates; you are to decide how many Dragomans are required by the Consul at Smyrna.

The King having heard of the capture of the *Prompt* by the Venetians, has ordered Monsieur de la Haye to demand restitution in his name. The Senate has promised to restore the ship.

I have read what you write of the reasons alleged by the Vizir on the demanded restitution of Turkish cargo on the English ships taken by d'Amfreville and the Doudons, and will let you know the King's decision. 6 pp.; *French*. XXVII, 109.

NEWS-LETTER.

1690, Aug. 1.—Since my last the wind has been for the most part W.S.W., which makes us hope that the King landed at Chester this morning. De Solms commands the whole army in Ireland and General Douglas under him; the Duke of Würtemberg commands the horse. Three troops of Gardes de Corps and the Duke of Portland's Regiment of Horse follow the King, with two battalions of Dutch foot guards.

The Dutch Ambassador presses to have Lord Torrington brought to trial. At a Council about it this morning some

Civilians were brought in, to know the fittest method to proceed.

It is believed the new regiments of horse and dragoons cannot be raised.

The King may soon go to Flanders to command 60,000 men raised by the States, Brandenburg and Flanders.

Aug. 5.—The King went towards Limerick on the 1st inst. ; 2,000 Dutch horse arrived at Highlake and will be sent to the Western coasts in case the French fleet continues thereabouts. Our own is so forward that it has orders to leave the Gunfleet for the Downs, where the rest of the Dutch squadron is expected. The fleet is now of 52 men-of-war, two more are to join from Chatham and five from Portsmouth, one first, one second, three third-rates, making with the Dutch 72. Admiral Killigrew is to command. Sir John Ashby and Sir Richard Haddock were named by the Queen for the expedition. The Council yesterday resolved that Torrington be tried by a Commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as the representative officers and deputies of the Lord High Admiral of England; this Commission to appoint competent judges and sea officers to judge without regard to his peerage. 4 pp. XXVII, 113.

GEORGE BRANDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, Aug. 25. Smyrna.—The trouble you have taken in the affair of my janizary has not had the desired effect, for the Cadi here, perhaps bribed by the Voyvode, has represented the thing wholly in his favour; we produced two Turkish witnesses, but they could not mention which of the Voyvode's men were concerned. If such insolences go unpunished, our lives here will be very uneasy. 1 p. XXVII, 127.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1690, Aug. 25. Smyrna.—About Mr. Brandon's janissary being beaten. 1 p.; *holograph; endorsed*. 1. The Vaivode bastinadoed his men, and the Consul's Dragoman promised to be there, but came late, and so they quarrelled. 2. The Vaivode went to see the Consul, but he refused to speak with him, so this fellow said. XXVII, 128.

SWORN DECLARATION of Captain JOHN SMITH.

1690, Aug. 30. Smyrna.—Account of his being stopped at the Lower Castles on his voyage from Constantinople. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *supported by declarations of the chief and second mates, and sworn before Wm. Raye, Consul*. XXVII, 128.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, Sept. 23. Leghorn.—There have been disturbances in the port during the convoy's continuance here.

The Grand Duke, though he has received me kindly under the character of Consul, has hitherto declined the usual ceremonies. On his Majesty's return from Ireland, it is imagined they may be performed. His success will influence all that stand out, particularly the Venetians, who have not yet received Mr. Broughton as Consul.

The Pope is very vigorous and kind to his nipotismo. He is no great favourer of the revolution in England, inclining to the French interest. Lord Melfort continues his negotiation at Rome in behalf of King James. 2 pp. XXVII, 137.

WILLIAM RAYE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, Oct. 15. Smyrna.—The English and Dutch convoys have arrived—three English men-of-war, the *Tiger*, *Newcastle* and *Oxford* and one Dutch. Five English merchantmen and as many Dutch. The *Virgin* parted from them Monday night, but having had a fair wind should now be out of danger. Our ships have taken two French galleys and one ship and are in quest of more. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 141.

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, Oct. 16. Smyrna.—The *Virgin's* leaving them the 13th, near Zea, frustrated my sending your letters into the hands of her commander. She is unfit for such an undertaking, being the worst sailer in the fleet and of small force, but having enjoyed a favourable wind she is hoped to be safe. The Scanderoon convoy of the *Portland*, *Greenwich* and *Falcon*, with four merchantmen, departed from these the 10th inst. off Cape Matapan. I know not the number of the Dutch in their company. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 143.

WILLIAM FAWKENER to the SAME.

1690, Oct. 24. London.—Sir William Hussey hath now been departed three weeks for Vienna. The successes the Turks have had, especially the taking of Belgrade, will render the designs of that journey altogether fruitless; the Emperor should have made use of the opportunity he once had, but will never have again, thanks to his darling Jesuits. I have attended my Lord Nottingham and the Lords of the Admiralty, who promise a ship to attend you. I have made the best inquiry into the reasons of your revocation, but find his Majesty hath been so secret in it that cannot be penetrated; the general opinion is that it is in favour, a great place being intended for you. Your recall hath been with great reluctancy to the Company, who had particular satisfaction in your avoiding the expenses which would have attended the Adrianople journeys and interposing in public affairs of State.

We hear of a squadron of 14 sail of French arrived at Toulon, so that we are now assured of a squadron of frigates to depart

very suddenly to join the Turkey convoys at Messina. I believe there will be orders immediately from the Lords of the Admiralty for the Scanderoon ships to call at Smyrna, if such orders can timely arrive, and to have two of the frigates at Smyrna go thence to fetch them, that so the whole body may unite before they come to Messina. 4 pp.; *endorsed*, Received from Smyrna 28 May, '91. XXVII, 144.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, Nov. 6. London.—This is principally to return our thanks for your care in giving orders to all English commanders not to take aboard Turks or their goods, for discountenancing that troublesome person Gaspar di Rizzi, and for your frugality in avoiding the charge of a Dragoman at Adrianople and especially for preventing so large an expense as your own journey thither. We notice your account of Signor Luca Barca and shall write to Sir W. Hussey to gratify him.

We write to Mr. Jacob to receive what money you shall pay as far as Lion dollars 20,006, and to give his bills upon our Treasurer here. He is to pay you such part of the annual gratuity of 2,000 pieces of eight as shall answer to the part of the year expired at your resignation, praying you to believe that as we are not insensible how well you have merited of us by your prudent conduct of our affairs (during the short time we have had the happiness to enjoy it) so neither shall we be wanting to express our grateful acknowledgment equally to what we have done to your predecessors.

We have Mr. Hayley's letter, who desires to return home, and we shall provide one to supply his place by the first opportunity. He writes there is great want of Communion plate for the Chapel, and that you carried some there that would be very convenient for that use, if you please to leave it; we refer it to you to take satisfaction.

His Majesty intending a considerable squadron into those seas, we are soliciting that a frigate may be ordered for Constantinople to carry out Sir W. Hussey's retinue and to bring you home. 2 pp.; *signed by Gabriel Roberts, Deputy, William Fawkeney, Husband, and 11 others*; seal. XXVII, 149.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to JOHN HORSEY, Merchant at Leghorn.

1690, Nov. 7. Whitehall.—There lies now in the river a great fleet of merchant ships outward bound with their convoy; though some doubt still whether they will be permitted to go, because of the number of seamen they will carry away, which will be wanted when they man the fleet for next year.

Great preparations are making on that side for the King's journey to Holland.

The Kirk have put out all the Episcopal clergy, both those that pray for their Majesties and those that do not. It is said his Majesty has ordered the Assembly to be adjourned.

The death in the Tower of the Earl of Tyrone happens luckily enough for his son, who is a Protestant.

Sir Cloudesly Shovell continues windbound at Spithead. 2 pp.; seal. XXVII, 151.

R[OBERT] YARD to JOHN HORSEY [?].

1690, Nov. 14. Whitehall.—When the Admiralty Bill was read the third time in the Commons, some members said Lord Torrington's business ought to be brought before Parliament. It was answered that he wished to be heard by the House, and he was brought before them next day. A chair was set for him within the Bar; he spoke for about an hour, imputing his miscarriage to the backwardness of the preparations and the want of intelligence, for he had with him but 56 men-of-war, English and Dutch, and of the latter but 10 fit for the line of battle, whereas the French were 82. That he never heard anything of the French fleet, nor had any advice from Court concerning them, nor of the Toulon squadron till he saw them at the Isle of Wight, and he thought that if the Secretary of State had not concealed from the Queen the enemy's strength, she would never have sent a positive order to fight contrary to the opinion of the Joint Council of War. In the fight he had done what prudence obliged to save the fleet; that the Dutch suffered by engaging too soon before they had gained the head of the enemy's line, that is before the headmost ships were come up with the headmost ships of the French, by which means the French got the wind of them. And he said 'twas nothing for the French to beat the Dutch, for they beat them at Messina and Palermo. His design seemed to be to incriminate others, but it made no impression.

The House has desired the King that care may be taken to supply the fleet with men by stopping the merchant ships, of which there are about 300 ready to sail.

Letters from Dublin of the 6th say that one Macdonall and another of interest in the county of Cork have offered to come in, with 8,000 head of cattle. A French ship came into Kinsale believing the New Fort was still in their possession, and was seized with several French officers that were on board.

Lord Torrington is, at his desire, to give in writing what he has to say to the House of Commons against Monday week. 3½ pp. XXVII, 153.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to JOHN HORSEY.

1690, Nov. 21. Whitehall.—The House took no notice of Lord Torrington's written statement.

The Dutch Guards of horse and foot that are to attend the King to Holland with his coaches are already shipped. Lord

Nottingham goes as Principal Secretary of State, though we do not hear that another Secretary is thought of to attend the Queen here. The Electors of Brandenburg, the Palatine and Saxony, the Duke of Lunenburg and the Landgrave of Hesse will meet him.

Letters from Dublin of the 13th say that 12 ships arrived at Galway with necessaries for the garrison of Limerick. Tyrconnel is expected back in Ireland soon.

In the late ill weather the *Harwich* lost her mainmast and the *Warspite* was in danger. Shovell is still at Spithead, detained by contrary winds. The main business the Lords now have is the regulating and limiting the Court of Chancery. 2½ pp. ; last few words holograph ; seal. XXVII, 154.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to JOHN HORSEY.

1690, Nov. 28. Whitehall.—The King has declared to the Parliament his resolution of going for Holland, whither he will be attended by the chiefest of the nobility, and it is reckoned he will be abroad about six weeks. The Commons are going on with the supply. They reckon they have already given by the Land Tax, the Double Excise, and the Extraordinary Impositions 3,150,000[l.], so that there remains 850,000l. to complete the four millions which they propose to raise by establishing a fund for interest upon which they will borrow a million, to be repaid when the kingdom shall be in a better condition.

Lord Torrington will be tried next week. The Court Martial is to be composed of such captains of the King's ships as are now in actual service, and whose ships are now in the Thames and about the Medway, and Sir Ralph Delavall, Vice Admiral of the Blue, who behaved himself very well in the fight, is to be President. 1 p. XXVII, 156.

H. HASTINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690, Nov. 29, and 1690–1, Jan. 20. Aleppo.—I complain of the behaviour of Captain Ley of the *Portland* frigate, commander of this convoy. While I lay below at Scanderoon, for distinction sake as thought myself obliged and knew to be practised in all parts by all Consuls, I carried colours in the boat I used and after three days Mr. Ley forbid this ; some of the commanders told him it was customary, on which he seemed satisfied. I used them a day longer. Next day he sent his lieutenant in his and the rest of the men-of-war's names to discourse about victualling the ships. I went with the colours in my boat ; he immediately commanded his officers to take away the colours, threatening himself to shoot the opposer. He having taken them, I remained on the *Asia* till the morning and went ashore in private. The colour I used was only an ensign and no ways related to those that are termed the King's

colours. The Dutch Consul used their standard in same manner and was no ways ill taken by their man-of-war, though Captain Ley pressed him to do as he had done.

The Ministers of this Government seem to be very observant for the maintaining a fair correspondence. I wish their success does not incline them to a superstitious vanity of pride, and that, to stop a farther trial betwixt their and the Emperor's arms, a peace may interpose.

By the *Italian Merchant* come 25,000*l.d.* for account of some Spanish friars, who come with it, intended for the use of the convent at Jerusalem. Mr. Woolseley, Treasurer, ordered our Vice-Consul to take the Consulage for the Company. On which application is made to me that it has never been taken on money for charitable uses. But that is only on small sums.

1690-1, Jan. 20.—The convoy departed the 16th. Six or seven very rich ships arrived the coast while our convoy lay idle in Scanderoon Bay. 2½ *pp.* XXVII, 139.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to JOHN HORSEY.

1690, Dec. 5. Whitehall.—The apprehensions they are in on the other side of the water that the French will make some attempt upon Flanders this winter has made his Majesty resolve to send thither six regiments from Scotland and two from hence, besides four battalions of English and Dutch guards, but the guards are first to attend the King in Holland and from thence march to Flanders, where the King will command the Confederate Army.

The merchant ships bound to Barbados, Jamaica, Virginia, the Leeward Islands and the Canaries sailed on Wednesday from the Downs, where those bound for Cadiz still continue, but will sail in a few days, though the House of Commons made this week an address to the King to stop them, to which the King answered that it was absolutely necessary to let the ships go out to the West Indies, and that they would take with them an inconsiderable number of seamen, while those for Cadiz and other parts were under bond to return within a certain time.

On Tuesday last a petition was presented to the House of Commons from the major part of the Common Council of London, complaining that the late Act of Parliament for restoring the city to its ancient privileges had not been duly executed, but that Aldermen chosen by virtue of the grants and charters of the late King, laying hold on some doubtful expressions in the said Act, still kept their places, and that Sir Thomas Pilkington had been chosen Lord Mayor by the Court of Aldermen, although Sir Jonathan Raymond had the majority in the Common Hall, and that he had committed many irregularities. After debate it was decided by 25 voices to receive it, and ordered that the Lord Mayor etc. should be heard in their defence. The Commons have now before them

the Bill for laying Impositions on several merchandises and about forfeiting the rebels' estates in Ireland. 3 pp.; *seal*. XXVII, 157.

R[OBERT] Y[ARD] to JOHN HORSEY.

1690, Dec. 12. Whitehall.—The acquittal of Lord Torrington may be somewhat surprising to you. The common discourse is that some of the witnesses did not speak so home as they had on former examinations.

There has been discovered a design of the Papists at Dublin to rise in arms upon the approach of Sarsfield with 7,000 or 8,000 men, who they heard was about passing the Shannon. The said Papists were secured.

There are now about 300 outward bound ships at Plymouth under an embargo till the King declare his pleasure, complaint being made of the number of seamen that would be carried away if all were suffered to go out.

The *Crown* frigate has brought into Plymouth a French man-of-war, a privateer of 22 guns. 3 pp.; *seal*. XXVII, 159.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir AMBROSE PHILLIPS.

1690, Dec. 26. Constantinople.—I shall make it my hearty endeavour to serve your son, who is so much your picture that I never saw anything better copied from so good an original. Mr. Lane is returning for England. His care and inspection would have outweighed all other advantages. Mr. Wood is a very honest gentleman. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. XXVII, 45, *reverse*.

The SAME to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE Sir JOHN HOLT.

Of like date.—No distance of place or time can make me forget my great obligations to you. I took the liberty to address you in behalf of my nephew Bridges. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. XXVII, 45, *reverse*.

The SAME to L[AURENCE] STANYAN.

1690, Dec. 26. Pera.—By the long expected convoy I received yours of 25 Nov., 1689, with your present of Usquebagh.

Your son is so much improved since his being with me that if any preferment in these parts had fallen out, nobody should have been gratified before him, but I am recalled. He writes so well, and understands Latin tolerably, and French and Italian, and is withal so sober and diligent that whoever employs him will be obliged by the recommendation. In either of the Secretaries' offices I know no one fitter to be entered. 1 p.; *copy*. XXVII, 41, *reverse*.

H. HASTINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690-1, Jan. 20. Aleppo.—Our convoy departed the 16th current. By way of Marseilles I hear from a friend

under 11th November that he was dining with Captain Aylsmore who comes abroad Commander-in-Chief and was ordered to be gone in 20 days with five English, three Dutch and three fireships to meet our Turkish fleets at Messina. There comes out with him an English cruiser of 28 guns and 10 pettereroes, reputed an extraordinary sailer, and if so may find to do well on the French, who will be very brisk after our convoys are returned. The good news of our frigates having been successful in the Arches on their embarkations is very pleasing; had the same diligence been used in these parts, it would have done well, for at least six or seven very rich ships have arrived the coast whilst our convoy lay idle in Scanderoon Bay. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXVII, 60.

H. HASTINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1690-1, Feb. 10. Aleppo.—Since the above I received from you my confirmation in the Consulship of this place and have read this morning to the Factory your orders concerning the Erzurum affair, which prohibits on penalty of 20 *per cent.* their trading to any other part (which is not an established Factory). $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. *On same sheet as previous letter*.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

1690-1, Feb. 3-13. The Hague.—I long since obeyed your commands in procuring the passes you desired, but would not trouble you with a letter till I could also give some account how they might be of use to you.

“His Majesty has been so very little a time here that I can say very little of his proceedings; only in general here is like to be a very great assembly of princes of the Empire, and we may reasonably hope that such measures will be taken as, joined with his Majesty’s great preparations by sea and land, may be too hard for the common enemy and may effectually contribute to the establishment of a just and honourable peace.

“You may possibly have heard that Sweden has lately offered its mediation; but it has been unanimously refused by the Allies, which being a demonstration that it proceeded not from any previous concert with them, reflections have been made upon it as if it came out of another quiver and it is certain that France has by other methods insinuated its desire of a peace and to a degree as to hint also that (notwithstanding the pretended kindness to the late King) the interest of their Majesties should be no obstruction to it. This I mention to let you see the respect that is paid to the King even by his enemies, and how little the Grand Signor can expect to be supported by France and consequently how reasonable it is for him to receive kindly his Majesty’s good offices by Sir Wm. Hussey for procuring a peace between the Emperor and the Porte, in which negotiation I do not doubt but you

will give Sir Wm. Hussey your best assistance." 2 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received from Smyrna 15 July, '91. XXVII, 172.

NEWS-LETTERS.

1690-1, March 6. London.—One, Thomas Frankal's father, Francis is committed to Newgate for High Treason in contriving the death of the King and Queen and the invasion of England by foreigners. Sir Roger l'Estrange was bound over in 1,000*l.* to appear at the King's Bench Bar the first day of term. Of the proposed 200,000*l.* loan in the city 150,000*l.* is subscribed.

Their Majesties' ships have already fallen down from Chatham to the Black Stakes, Queenborough, Swaile and the Nore, and those come about from Portsmouth are the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Coronation*, *Ossory*, *Duke*, *Albemarle*, *Duchess*, *Sandwich*, *Windsor Castle*, *St. Michael*, *Northumberland*, *Hope*, *Resolution*, *Exeter*, *Barford*, *Expedition*, *Stirling Castle*, *Restoration*, *Swiftsure*, *Edgar*, *Suffolk*, *Berwick*, *Monmouth*, *Lennox*, *Modena*, *Defiance*, *Eagle*, *Grafton*, *Kent*, *Essex*, *Captain*, *Hampton Court*, *Garland*, and *Concord and Society*, hospital ships.

Above 140 whales are by the late storms come up to the Orkneys, and several are taken.

News arrives from Dublin that we have a great victory over the rebels near Baltimore, and taken 5,000 prisoners.

1691, April 6. Venice.—The *Smyrna*, *Scanderoon* and *Gallipoli* are at Livorno, and may depart in eight days, in all about 60 sail, English and Dutch.

The French King is besieging Mons with 60,000 men. It is said that Monsieur Vauban, the engineer, was killed by a cannon shot whilst ordering the works. The Spaniards sallied out and killed a French regiment. Our King with 70,000 men was designed to succour Mons by the 26th past, but the Governor gives hopes he can hold out two months, so desired our King not to be too precipitous. The siege surpriseth all the Congress at the Hague and all the world besides. Sir Wm. Hussey is now departed, I suppose, with the Emperor's full instructions from Vienna, where they vigorously provide for a war and peace, the former against France, the latter by fortifying their frontiers towards the Turk. It is thought Cardinal Barberigo will be Pope. 2½ pp. XLI, 3.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, April 9-19. The Hague.—"I have acquainted the King with the Turks' demand of their goods taken by our ships in the French prizes; and since the like question is depending between them and the French he will take no resolution till the French have declared what they will do; for as the Turks cannot require more from us than from the French,

their allies in the war, so we cannot refuse to observe the same measures as they do, not that the Turks can justly insist upon a restitution, but because we cannot prudently retain so little a purchase and thereby expose the merchants to an *avaria*; and therefore if the French restore the Turks' goods, the King will do so too; and I have in prospect of the possibility of it writ to England that the Commissioners of the Prizes give orders that an exact account be kept of these prizes that upon occasion we may know what will be a reparation adequate to their loss.

"As for the little vessel taken between Fogia and Giacomo Castle, which is pretended to be within their port, though not within reach of their cannon, which is usually esteemed the limits of a port, the King has given me no orders therein, but will expect further account of your proceedings in it with the Vizir. But it may be of use to you to know the King's resolution in relation to the neutrality of the port and road of Leghorn. The Duke of Florence lately desired that no hostilities might be committed there either by us against the French or *vice versa*, and that the French King had agreed to it. To this was answered that if this neutrality should be kept during the war, and that the Grand Duke would warrant us against all attempts of the French so as to repair all damages we might sustain by them, his Majesty would agree to it; these two conditions being necessary where there is reason to suspect any partiality.

"The French have taken Mons, not by their own bravery but by treachery of the burghers, headed by two prelates, who forced the Governor to surrender 10 days sooner than he needed, in which time the King at the head of an army of 60,000 men might have relieved it, being within five leagues of the French army, which consisted of 80,000 horse and foot; and though their horse were good, their foot were very bad and would never go to any attack but as forced by their officers."

They have also taken Villafranca and Nizza. But when our fleet is joined with the Dutch, consisting together of 108 capital ships and 30 fireships, besides frigates, we may promise ourselves a good issue of this campaign. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 181.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, April 11. [Easthampstead.]—I met three of the four verderers at Okingham [Wokingham]—Mr. Aldworth, Mr. Onesly and Mr. Fairfax. They cannot consent to the grubbing of the copses, yet a highway going round the larger and footways through the smaller, they are not likely to be a place for the deer to lodge in, and there is sufficient covert for them elsewhere in our Walk. There are precedents since the time of Charles II.

A gardener of Okingham recommends a young single man for the kitchen garden, grafting and fruit-trees. He asks

8*l. per ann.* and will come upon trial. The cotton seeds are come up in the hotbed. Glasses will be wanted to cover your melons. The glazier at Okingham will make good ones. 2 *pp.* Stubbs' volume.

H. HASTINGS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

691, April 20. Aleppo.—By letters from Sidon of the 5th current from Mr. Whistler, who was then there, I learn of arrival at Acra of a French ship from Leghorn in 30 days. The two Turkey fleets were safely arrived at Messina. The French had 15 or 20 men-of-war, most of 70 to 80 guns with carcasses for bombs, and 20 galleys ready at Toulon, whither designed not known. The English and Dutch Consuls sent a felucca to Messina to the Commodore not to stir until the French design is known. Captain Ailsemore was arrived at Cadiz with eight frigates and four fireships to put our Consul ashore at Algiers, and proceed for Messina, and a Dutchman at the coast writes that he was arrived Genoa, into which place the French report he went for fear of their fleet, though if he is arrived there, he must have taken in a large sum of money of Cadiz since that the *flota* was arrived in safety. My friend had this from a Frenchman, and it may be construed otherwise, when we consider how the French King has drained Toulon (if no fleet be come from West France). 3 *pp.*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received 20 May. XXVII, 182.

WILLIAM PLOWMAN to the SAME.

1691, April 25. Leghorn.—I sent your pass by a French ship bound for Smyrna, but before she was 10 miles distant she was taken by Spanish galleys and carried into Longone [Elba]. I have a letter from this Governor to the chief at Longone to recover if possible your packet. I keep duplicate of the pass. 1 *p.*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVII, 184.

The LEVANT COMPANY to the SAME.

1691, May 8. London.—We observe you have endeavoured the reducing the payment of our Customs upon cloth at Smyrna to be made in Lion dollars as the Dutch do, but have not been able to effect it. We thank you for writing to Captain Cole and for making application to the Vizir to prevent any damage to us by occasion of the French vessels and the Turks' goods on board them taken by our men-of-war.

The difficulties and disorders which have of late risen about paying bills of exchange have been very inconvenient not only to the Factors at Aleppo, but also to many of the principals here, and we thank you for endeavouring to reduce those of Constantinople to comply with their desires by paying their bills all in gold. We have now made an order that the Factors shall sell no goods for any money but such only as will pass in payment of bills of exchange without any further charge or

damage to their principals than the usual allowance of 2 *per cent.* and 4 *per mille*, or if they do, themselves shall bear the whole loss. A frigate has been ordered to take in Sir W. Hussey's goods at Leghorn, and to bring you home. 2½ *pp.*; signed, *Gabriel Roberts, Deputy, and 13 others*; seal. XXVII, 187.

JAMES RYCAUT to CHARLES GOODE.

1691, May 22. [Pera.]—Having shown the nation's petition (which you gave me yesterday to be copied) to Mr. Jacob, and having read his Lordship's order to him for payment of the money, he protests against the same, as contrary to what his Excellency always promised, and what he hath done was with his Excellency's approval, so he thinks his Excellency should be more positive in his order, and not leave him to the lash of the Company, and until he is, he will not pay any money. ½ *p.*; *holograph*. XXVII, 191.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [ALEXANDER] JACOB.

1691, May 23. Pera.—“I send you herewith copy of a strange letter writ yesterday by Mr. Rycaut to Mr. Goode. I cannot possibly believe after all that hath passed between us that you could either know, or much less give him leave so impudently and falsely to bespatter my reputation, and to tax me with having done anything contrary to my promise, which is the first time that I ever in my life received such a reproach and is what I hate and detest. Had you been of opinion that my judgment had erred, yet methinks your civility should have argued the case with me in some other manner, and therefore I will yet hope to receive just satisfaction from you, in knowing whence this language proceeds. For though I know the world too well to wonder at anything attempted to be done to a man that is going out of office, yet I am neither leaving my conscience nor my honour, and may perhaps find ways to repair the excessive injuries intended to be done me.” ½ *p.*; *drafts*. XXVII, 190.

ALEXANDER JACOB to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, May 23. Galata.—Finding this nation's petition underwrit by you for me to pay the money, you leaving it to the approval or disapproval of the Company, yesterday on the sight thereof (having taken physic and been thereby disabled humbly to represent to you my thoughts) I desired Mr. Rycaut to return it to Mr. Good, rather modestly protesting against such a line in the Company's account than otherwise to omit the performance of a thing that seems directly to gratify the whole nation here and to lay this whole sum on my shoulders (as infallibly the Company would do) by my charging such a line to their account without your warrant to bear me harmless, for want whereof they might tax me of

being the continuer of this charge when you seemed indifferent therein. I made bold with Mr. Good in returning the paper until I could wait on you and clear myself. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 192.

WILLIAM RAYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, June 1. Smyrna.—Our convoy with the Dutch departed Leghorn 8th April, *n.s.*, and after 16 days had to put into Calari [*sic*] and thereby fell in with Captain Aylmore's squadron and sailed thence the 16–26 April. On the 7th their Majesties' ship *Reserve*, Captain Crawley, went for Tunis and Tripoli, whence she is to return for Leghorn to take in four months' provisions and proceed to these parts.

Whilst Captain Aylmore with our men-of-war called in at Algiers, where was received with civility and confirmed the peace, the Dutch went for Alicante, but afterwards joined. The *Smyrna* yacht intended to come down hither under convoy of the *Reserve*. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 194.

WILLIAM PLOWMAN to the SAME.

1691, June 20. Leghorn.—The letter for you [*see p. 371 ante*] which was designed by the French ship and taken by the Spanish galleys cannot be found, but another of the same nature is arrived, and is designed by the *Reserve*, bound to wait on you. Signor Terriezi, late Envoy from the Grand Duke at home, arrived yesterday at Florence, so at present this State has no Minister at our Court. Terriezi is made Chief of the Customhouse at Pisa. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 196.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to the SAME.

1691, June 20. Leghorn.—This will come by the *Reserve* with letters from Lord Nottingham and Signor Francisco Terriesi.

The French coast these seas, and you may depend on having letters from me, if not at Zante, to be sure at Messina and Naples, also at Port Longone, or if any danger I shall have feluccas lie off Monte Christo.

The grand fleet under Colonel Aylmore's convoy departed Cales 24 ulto.

The Conclave are still about choosing a Pope.

The Duke of Savoy will defend himself bravely this summer.

I recommend to your protection a small ship called the *Tunizene* [?], Captain Barrington, who proceeds and will return with the *Reserve*. If you will admit her to load at Smyrna, she is an excellent sailer. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 197.

W[ILLIAM] FARRINGTON to the SAME.

1691, June 29. Smyrna.—I had hoped to have sent you a larger parcel of medals, but was unfortunate in the collection, I thank you for supplying me with a berth in the *Reserve*.

but things do not favour me in that happiness. I rejoice to find you are like to embark from hence. In case during your stay here you design to live in a house apart with your family, make mine your own. If you go to the Consul's, let Mr. Dormer lodge with me. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 199.

BARNARD RANDOLPH to the Revd. W[ILLIAM]
HAYLEY.

1691, July. From prison in his Excellency's house at Pera.—After many expressions of religion and assertions that he is not a Roman Catholic, he encloses an account of what was between him and Lord Stawell in Amsterdam and admits that he took from Messrs. Chitty and Peacock 200 gilders, leaving near 1,000*l*. in their hands. At Delft he owed 10 gilders and took up 100 of Furlo at Rotterdam, giving his bill on Aimsham Churchill in London, where he had credit, and when he left Holland he had not more than 400 gilders. What he delivered to his Excellency, with what he left in Serai, is all he has in the world. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 200.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM HUSSEY.

1691, July 4. Pera.—“In a case of this high consequence as I desire to proceed with all care and circumspection so also with all possible respect and deference to your Excellency, therefore yesterday I represented the matter to your Excellency by Mr. Coke, your secretary and cancellier, intreating your Excellency to do me justice against the Druggermen for the unexampled affront intended to be done to my Character in case I had not prevented it, and to obtain a new command for me agreeable to what my noble predecessor had at his departure and with equal right (as I conceive) belongs to me. But perceiving your Excellency has not yet vouchsafed me any answer nor so much as promised me any due satisfaction to my request, I now take the liberty by this present writing to renew my former desire to which I firmly believe my duty indispensably obliges me.

“My Lord, to omit several passages wherein the accustomed respects belonging to my title and Character are wanting, the necessity laid upon me by the said command to submit myself and goods to be visited and searched *etc.* and the ill consequences might happen thereupon, a thing contrary to the laws and practise of this and all other nations, is so malicious an affront and so impudent and scandalous a dishonour, reflecting upon the King our Master in the person and Character of his Ambassador who has the honour to represent his Sacred Majesty, that I do again most earnestly implore your Excellency to inflict an exemplary and condign punishment upon the Druggermen as guilty hereof and to procure for me a command suitable to the dignity of my Character which I am resolved (though with the hazard of my life and fortune) to maintain and preserve inviolable till I have delivered my

credentials into his Majesty's hands. And if your Excellency is not yet convinced of the necessity and cogent reasons of this my request, I do then further desire your Excellency to call a Court on Monday next, where I may publicly offer my reasons and endeavour to obtain your Excellency's justice which as I know it cannot be denied to the meanest subject so I am very confident your Excellency will graciously afford it to me."

"*Vera copia ita testor Abraham Stanyan.*"

In Sir William's hand: "Sent to his Excellency by Monsieur d'Ayrolle at 11 forenoon the said" 4th July. 2½ pp.; copy. XXVII, 201.

Sir WILLIAM HUSSEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, July 4. Pera.—"I was very much concerned yesterday to find the error had been committed in the command for your Excellency's passing the Dardanelli, for which I reprimanded the Druggermen with all the severity I could express, and as they had begot the fault I charged them with all speed to find a remedy. Accordingly the Caimachan has ordered another command which I expect every moment and only attended to bring it in person to your Excellency, after which I shall be ready that your Excellency's honour have all satisfaction." 1 p.; seal. XXVII, 202.

ALEXANDER JACOB, Treasurer to JOHN HARVEY.

1691, July 15. Galata.—The 1st April for account of the Levant Company I gave bills on you for 2,631*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* in lieu of Lion dollars 11,693½ at 4*s.* 6*d.* payable four months after date. And now Sir W. Trumbull having paid in the remaining Lion dollars 8,306½ to complete the dollars 20,000 ordered me to receive of him in their Worships' of 6 November past, I have given his Lordship bills of exchange for 1,868*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* ½ p.; holograph. XXVII, 204.

GEORGE BRANDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, July 23. Smyrna.—Thanks for many favours received during his long and troublesome stay in Sir William's house; his humour was soured with a tedious sickness. 1 p.; holograph. XXVII, 207.

PER. WHITCOMB to the Right Hon. RICHARD HAMPDEN.

1691, July 24. Galata.—We have no letter from you since of 8 July last year. We have at last completed the books of your late son, and petitioned our new Ambassador to give his warrant to have them examined by one of every house in the Factory, but all excuse themselves.

We have served you honestly, and found errors in favour of your son, whose estate we have cleared from the demands of several women, who claimed for their children.

You will pass by all this, and say "You have bettered my son's estate; why do you keep it?" The estate lies in several pairs of confused and intricate books to which two persons at least have equal and promiscuous right. We cannot make good any estate belonging to your son without Mr. Moun. North's concurrence, nor to him without yours. We are as troubled as you can be that such obstacles oppose themselves to our complying with your desires. How will you have the books disposed of when we leave this place in 12 months' time? In the meantime would you have us sell such jewels, houses etc. wherein your son has a share? Will you have the books copied, though we think no one would undertake the work, or perform it properly? If you would have them brought home with us, we must have authority from you and Mr. North.

All this time we have not had so much as an account current from Sir Dudley North or information from you what part of your son's estate you had taken to yourself in England. Sir W. Trumbull will acquaint you what pains we have taken in your concerns and obedience gave to his orders. 1 p.; *copy*. XXVII, 208.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Aug. 2. Pera.—I beg pardon for my so abrupt parting with you. I am very bad in the performance of any part of compliment. This goes by Mr. Jacob, who has been quickened in this sudden departure by the general talk that he would not go. He has left Mr. Stafford his assign and in the Treasurer's place, and Mr. Rycaut goes to take care of the expense of the solemn absurdity, the Belgrade voyage. It will be a week before we can set out, and I believe shall stop or be stopped before we get half way. The Vizir was certainly past the Save. I know not whether it be really intended, or artificially given out, that the French Ambassador will go also to the Camp. It is writ from Leghorn that the men-of-war in those seas were gone for Brest. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVII, 211.

PER. WHITCOMB to the SAME.

1691, Aug. 4. Bosphorus.—I have not been well one day since your departure. Notwithstanding the hot weather, I am got into my fur vest, and Mr. Cary, who knows my talent at eating, will wonder to hear that half a boiled chick has more than sufficed me these three days. However, yesterday a summons came from his Lordship to a Court. To avoid offence, having been at none before, I mounted my horse and up I ride. His Excellency told us the occasion of the meeting was on his intended voyage for Belgrade for the promoting a peace; his commission was to follow the Gd. Vizir wherever he should be in case of need and to join with the Dutch Ambassador in the negotiation. That was

Sir W. T.'s opinion in case the Dutch Ambassador went, that he went also, and that the Dutch Ambassador was resolved to go, so the King's honour required his going also. I pleaded my incapacity to answer, and hereon came the question what equipage would be meet; the result was it ought not to be less than the Dutch; his Excellency said "then it will be more chargeable than I would have it, for here is a list that Ambassador has sent me wherein says it will be in all 26 persons and 16 horses of his own besides what the post furnishes him." He said, to use his own words, "My intentions were to go with the Dutch like two brothers and the charges to be common," but that the Dutch excused; which will be no wonder to you who know so well the different designs with which that Ambassador undertakes the journey from those of ours who is also apprehensive of there succeeding no better an understanding between them than there should be; his Lordship was afraid the G. Vizir would show so much more respect to him than to the Dutch that the last would be disgusted and he could wish he was not obliged to go. I asked him, since he was jealous of differences arising and that the journey was not altogether to his liking, whether if the Dutch should prosecute something against his judgment, he would be obliged to a compliance, and if not, since such probable differences were foreseen, whether it were not better to decline the journey. He said the journey was for the King's honour and this made way for the third debate—who was to be treasurer and supply money for the expenses. In Mr. Jacob's absence Mr. Stafford could not go, so Mr. Rycaut was approved for the office and his Lordship leaves his seal with his lady. I pleaded indisposition and left; the others stayed to dinner, where I saw no melon; the greatest part is dried up.

My hopes of some cheese cakes at Easthampstead keep me half alive. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 212.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Consul [LAMBERT
BLACKWELL].

1691, Aug. 24. On board the *Reserve* in Zante Road.—I am now bound for Venice, finding no letters from you [see p. 273 *ante*]. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *draft*. XXVII, 207, reverse.

St. GEORGE ASHE to Consul [GEORGE] BROUGHTON at
Venice.

1691, Aug. 30–Sept. 9. Vienna.—The Imperial Army has been obliged by the number of sick and wounded and the immoderate heats to repose for some days. On the 31st the Duke de Croy was detached with 5,000 men to observe some straggling Tartars, and Prince Lewis with the main army designed the 2nd inst. to pass the Danube to besiege Gros Waradin. The Turkish infantry is utterly ruined; their Asiatic troops are all returned, and only an inconsiderable

party remains with Tekely in Belgrade. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 216.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Sept. 10. Leghorn.—Warns him of French cruising off the coast, and recommends precautions and enquiries. Sends Captain Crawley “16 stout rugged sailors . . . cleared out of a Longonese corsair, where they had been most barbarously used about six years.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 217.

THOMAS COKE to the SAME.

1691, Sept. 17. Adrianople.—Sir William Hussey died on the 14th here. The sham journey to Belgrade with the Ambassadors to treat the peace is quite off. The Cadelesker of Rumeli, the great confident of the last Vizir, is laid aside, and the Stamboul Effendi in his place. Frank Mustapha Aga, the Leghornese, is here in prison for coining Manjurs. The Dutch Ambassador is weary of his peace-making. Our journey was rashly begun and we have all done penance for it. I hope in two days to get hence and change of the bad air will restore me. The French Ambassador is come here and solicits hard. He advises them to peace as a blessed thing, but that they make use of the conjuncture to do it on advantageous terms, for the Germans made their utmost effort this campaign to bring into the field 45,000 men, of which above 20,000 perished, and next year will not be able to make such another army. The Turks here affirm more of the Germans fell in the battle than of them, and had not the Vizir been killed they had won. Agent Fabre is ordered to return to France; some say at the instance of Monsieur Girardin’s heirs. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 218.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to the SAME at the Lazaretto Vecchio, Venice.

1691, Sept. 21. Venice.—The nobles are very cautious now to converse with me, more than ever. The chief of the Sanita would not let me come into his house, and sent word he would go in a boat with me thither. I answered, desiring rather to meet him at the Sanita, to give his directions that your letters *etc.* to me for despatch might come sealed up, without going to be opened at the Magistrate. Another of the Judges must agree to it also, but being a feast, I fear cannot get the order until late. Give letters to the Prior and the boatman will call for them. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 220.

The SAME to the SAME at Same.

1691, Sept. 25. Venice.—I send herewith Donato’s books and Italian dictionary. Burnet’s letters are borrowed.

Amelot's book I find in Italian ; they ask five ducats for it ; I fear it is wanting of the original in French though dearer, and I hope to find better and cheaper. I send here a list of extraordinary books, as the bookseller tells me ; I am sure the prices are so. These they will not lend. For Bombelli, not meeting him to-day, being a half festa, I shall return to-morrow for his result. If he cannot or will not come, I will bring you a sample of another that will be very well esteemed by artists especially in England ; to see him will cost nothing. I send a stool and eight cushions, but very ordinary. None are to be found ready-made but great hard pulpit cushions. 2 *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXVII, 221.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL at the Lazaretto Vecchio, Venice.

Same date.—I send Donato's books in four tomes and an Italian dictionary. I found Amelot's book in Italian ; they will not lend it, but demand five ducats. It is little more than this I send of Donato's, and I know the Italians and all other translators of prohibited books in this place leave out that which is perhaps most desired. I will if possible find an original in French and cheaper. 1½ *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXVII. 222.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—I send Dr. Burnet's letters. ½ *p.* ; *holograph*. XXVII, 223.

The SAME to the SAME.

1691, Sept. 27. Venice.—I dare trust the Abbate Don Aluise Castelli with any secret or sum of money, but for buying anything he is too generous for my purse, though for seeing curiosities he can serve any company with due decorum to their title, on terms of honour, without *premio*. He is no great novelist and his prudent conduct is very cautious in State affairs, because he should be a nuisance to the nobility here.

I did not ask the Emperor's Ambassador's secretary for Amelot because in my opinion he was obliged to have visited you before now. As he refused my visit, perhaps he may act a Jesuit's (more than the Emperor's) part, having been of that Order under the rose. I used endeavours here and in England for a copy of the articles of friendship between us and this State, but could not have a sight of them. I suppose the first was in Queen Elizabeth's time and then in Oliver's, but none before or since. It is impossible to get it here. The Rolls were topside-turvey, or I should have had it. It might have given me scope for public good, and, though I may have as much need for private benefit, I should prefer the former. As to the errors of Dr. Burnet, I have not the book by me to note them. Before you go hence, I may show them to you.

As for Mr. Skelton's reception and harangue, grant me respite to think. I have the model of Lord Sidney's coach only in idea. It was left at my house whilst he went to Rome. I will tell you next week what such a one will cost and the charges to draw it, with another for servants and baggage, to Nurenberg. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 224.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to [ABRAHAM] STANYAN.

1691, Sept. 29. Venice.—Sends a map of Ireland for his Excellency. "Care on 't, for we have not another like it in Venice." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 225.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date, 20 hours.—I have a great packet for Messrs. Terondel and Couret, merchants at Leghorn, and others. These come with yours, but not knowing the person's character that sent them, I shall not send them, being not advised they are your friends, or company, for I know not what may happen thereby, nor how to re-imburse the post of strangers. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 226.

The SAME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Lazaretto.

1691, Sept. 30. Venice.—Those letters I mentioned for France I did not take notice of on account the charges only, but because I am jealous what strangers' letters I send thither, lest they contain subject for our public prejudice. If any of your family send letters for those parts, let me have your guarantee to that point.

I shall sift the reasons why the return to your civility is not answered by the Emperor's Ambassador.

If it's possible to have Heylin's *Geography*, you shall have it, or the *History of the Empire*, by Heys, in 2 volumes 4to.

I am consulting the German *voiturins* and coachmakers about the coach. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 227.

[RICHARD HILL] to the SAME at Venice.

1691, Oct. 1–11. The Hague.—I am told this may meet you at Venice, where there are villains enough to make you believe that you are got back to Christendom. The King is here; he has been hunting a fortnight at Loo and is to stay here about 10 days to manage these States and then goes to do as much with his Parliament. The great business is getting money for next year, which must be given largely to make a greater effort than has been made, or else all is lost which has and shall be given. We cannot give less in conscience than five millions in England, and therefore we must come to a general Excise, if we will. I wish the King may meet his Parliament in good humour; for people are angry at the Fleet for doing nothing, and are persuaded that the public Treasury is very ill managed. It is not yet likely to put in

the late Lord Treasurer ; but he is much courted and I believe may be anything else. He may be sent Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, or if Lord Carmarthen goes thither, he may take his place at the Council ; or have the Privy Seals if he will come zealously into the service of the Court. This is, I believe, because the King has few men of capacity whom he and Lord Portland will trust. Lord Sydney has been all summer with the King, is a very great favourite and a very easy, honest, well-bred gentleman. Lord Dartmouth is thought very guilty here, though poor Lord Preston will not swear what he did depose in writing to save his own life. Methinks you might do one service to the King whilst you are at Venice, by finding some way to make that Republic own him and his Government, but pray lose no time about this, for we have great want of sense and honesty at home, and one is tempted to think that some Dutch Vizir had only recommended such English to serve his Majesty as may make him despise and hate our nation. I have been a campaigning it all this summer and know not what is done in England, but I believe the names of Whig and Tory will at last change into English and Dutch. It is easier to see what is done in Scotland, where the Presbyterians are absolute masters and have persecuted the other party with Godly fury and violence, so that they are ready to call in the Turks or Tartars or anybody but the wretched King James. I stay here expecting the opportunity of passing with the King, and though I resolved to go into the bottom of the country before Christmas, yet I will stay till my dear Lord comes home. 4 pp. ; *unsigned*. XXVII, 243.

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Oct. 1. [London].—I have received 2,631*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* of the Levant Company and 1,000*l.* of Sir Charles Cottrell for your account. I could have wished for your instructions for its disposal ; it is too great a sum to keep in my house and I knew no way without some hazard. I could have lent it to the Government, but not knowing how soon you might give instruction for its disposal I have lodged in Mr. Johnson's hands, the goldsmith in Cheapside, the 2,631*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Your brother Trumbull's debt is paid off all but the interest, which he desires to adjust with yourself. I have taken Mr. Hallett's note for 400*l.* 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXVII, 228.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 3. Venice.—The snuff you will receive herewith. The master of the German coaches and waggons is not yet come to town, but I have consulted the Germans about the way by Saltzburg, Prague and River Elbe to Hamburg. They all advised I should [not] think of any such proceeding except urgent affairs required it. All agree with me by Augusta, Nurenburg and Hesse-Cassel to be the best way, and not to

go nearer Frankfort, though that way also is not esteemed dangerous. If you please you may go to Monaco (or Munich) in your way to Nuremburg and those two places are most conspicuous of any in Germany, and you can see Augusta also, *viz.* from hence to Monaco, then Augusta, afterwards Nuremburg, then to Hesse-Cassel, and to Arnheim and Amsterdam. But a coach for your lady will be best, being none but waggon uneasy coaches from hence to Nuremburg, and then only Post waggons which go no faster than snails, though travel much in the night. I cannot find any books or itineraries of Germany.

I have never seen the "Philosopher Medallist" since, but will hunt after him by signs, "for as he hath virtues, he doth not want vices to accompany them." The second part of Amelot I cannot find. Bombelli's price is 14 Zecheens for a picture to the waist with a hand, and if he do it extraordinarily well with architecture *etc.* 20 Zecheens, for a head only 12 Zecheens. You will not be ill used by him, especially if you do but extol him, for he loves it dearly and deserves it also. 2 pp. ; *holograph.* XXVII, 239.

GEORGE, VISCOUNT DURSLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Oct. 5-15. The Hague.—"Though at present you are in no very agreeable place, yet I cannot but rejoice with you for your deliverance from the hands of the Turk and the French, and I think it a great happiness for the English nation that a man of Sir William Trumbull's worth and abilities is come on this side the world who may be so serviceable to his King and country. His Majesty has given me leave to wait upon him into England, but I cannot question but I shall return hither time enough to have the satisfaction of your good company here; in the meantime I will furnish you with what news I can." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *endorsed*, Received the 22 s.v. at Venice. XXVII, 245.

PER. WHITCOMB to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 7. Galata.—The superstitious confidence of the G. Vizir from some dreams which he expounded to prognosticate a victory over the Germans was so great that when he left Adrianople he seemed to go rather to take possession of a country than to fight for it, which made him hurry on without waiting for the Tartars, and he had no more intentions to make peace than to turn Christian. That the French Ambassador knew and laughed at the odd, unhappy, unaccountable undertaking of our Ambassador and the Dutch in their unseasonable voyage to Adrianople, where their reception was so poor and cold as proved the premises and what inclination the then Court had to peacemakers. They had no convenience nor allowance of provision nor salutes or welcome from the Caimacan. After the defeat on the 21st Aug. all things changed, the

Caimacan, made G. Vizir, caresses our Ambassadors, makes them an allowance of 100*p.t.* a day, presses them to come to audience without the pomp of led horses *etc.*, though both had them ready. Sir W. H. sends to the Dutch to agree on their equipage desiring no superiority, the Dutch returns the compliment and says shall only take eight Shatirs or footmen; our Ambassador provides the same number, but his colleague plays him a trick and goes with 12. They were told the good work they were upon of labouring for a peace. Now the French Ambassador began to be what was never before, uneasy, for Count Marsigli was despatched via Wallachia to know Prince Lewis' mind about peace, and his Excellency returned to Adrianople on the 9th, dismissed his nation out of town, went to the Vizir with only a Janissary and two servants and found his business half done to his hand by the death of our Ambassador. All our scattered Court are returned but very meagre and weak. Out of 80 only five or six escaped ague. None miscarried but our Ambassador, whose death the good-natured Turks lament and the French smile at. I can see they have gained their point and made the Court as adverse to peace as ever. 4 *pp.* XXVII, 242.

G[EOERGE] BROUGHTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1691, Oct.], 15 hours, Friday. Venice.—I never addressed the Magistrates of the Sanità; only by way of discourse I asked the Secretary, if I should, what hopes I might have to mitigate the time. He replied that a nobleman of Priuli, now in *Lazaretto*, used all means to come out naked and viewed by the doctors, to see his dying father, but no leave was granted. Only one day's favour was granted to the Princes of Brunswick, Turin *etc.* I do not believe you would do aught to touch his Majesty's honour.

Genoa letters say Catinat will not succour Carmagnola, nor hazard a battle, so shortly it may return to the Duke Savoy. Five thousand more Germans are on their march to Turin. Though the Genoese have not yet acknowledged our King, or entered into league, they may be obliged to it by their neighbours next spring. 1 *p.*; *holograph.* XXVI, 121.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to G[EOERGE] BROUGHTON.

1691, Oct. 7-17. Lazaretto Vecchio [Venice].—I thank you again for your repeated invitation, but still desire you to excuse me for not accepting it. As to what concerns your employment, that I may not do you the least prejudice, I will make you a public visit. I will content myself with such accommodation as I can find at the public entertaining house. I know not what formalities may now be observed for seeing the Treasury of St. Mark's *etc.* When I was here before, I found not the least difficulty. I would have you obtain leave

for my wife and not make the least mention of me, upon many accounts.

Let me hint to you that there is dissatisfaction here (not as to yourself, but) as to your servant's conduct that buys our provisions, both for the vile quality and the excessive price. 1 p.; *draft in Sir William's hand.* XXVII, 246, reverse.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Oct. [11–]21 n.s. Vienna.—Mr. Coke writes almost despairingly about the peace, but I have letters this day from the camp before Waradine (which this Court thinks will be quickly reduced) that Count Marsigli arrived at the Prince's camp the 28th September to obtain from Prince Louis of Baden a pass to permit the passage of Ambassadors from the Porte to his camp. They are daily expected by the Prince. The Crown of Poland has sent one to act for his King, and the Venetian Ambassador is going from hence thither also, so that the affair goes on. I had thoughts of going to Belgrade, but the voyage is now over. I would gladly wait upon you on your way, if I could do it without being too long from this place, which I would leave for eight or nine days, but I am a bad traveller. 2 pp. XXVII, 252.

JOHANNES DANIEL GHENNER to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 14–24. Stuttgart.—Anne Bauwstattexin, widow of Bunckhardus (*sic*) Weckerlin, in 1439 at Ulm provided for a Mass the sum of 50 florins. The Mass is no longer said, and the sum should belong to the male Weckerlins, and devolved on Sir William's late grandfather, who gave it to his sister Anna Maria, widow of the late Sergeant-Major Grüner, for his life, and her death was not known to anyone, though she must be dead. The original deed can be produced. In default of male issue the donation would fall to the State. The writer's son is "*percepteur des payes*," has leave to travel, and would like a post in England. He has studied law, speaks six languages, and has served a campaign in Hungary. 2½ pp.; *translated from German into French.* XLI, 2. See p. 154 *ante*.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 15. Venice.—Pressing him to occupy his house and his neighbour's—seven chambers in all, besides for servants. "There is no inns in Venice, but what are kept by French partizans, and they not proper for you. . . . Further, since I am not yet received of this State, and they see your Excellency doth not favour me, they may conceive his Majesty hath appointed them some person that none takes notice of. . . . Another medal doctor will wait on you to-morrow." 2 pp.; *holograph.* XXVII, 246.

GEORGE BROUGHTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL at the Lazaretto Vecchio.

[1691,] Oct. 18. Venice.—“I always find it good manners to acquiesce unto the will . . . of my superiors; so dare not attempt any more to overrule your Excellency's determination to lodge at an entertaining house. . . . I mention not your Excellency's name, but sue in my own, on occasions where favours are to be had from nobles, to introduce your Excellency and company to see anything etc. Yet . . . I have a mind to request the Sarco Correr (who is a great *vertuoso* of my acquaintance) that he will favour me, to let you see his medals etc., he having the best collection of varieties of that kind of any in Venice.

“This folio is not sufficient to make apology for my servant. There may be wilful errors, but I can't discover them, and forced errors, which he nor others can't prevent in these markets, if orders be not given on market days, I mean as to the price or goodness of fowls, fish etc. For beef and mutton, the two latter taint presently, and now the nobles are out of town, we are worse provided than usual.

“The Emperor's Ambassador, I hear, will be in town tomorrow. And I hope the Doctor Medallista will come with them. Though he hath told can't serve your Excellency without [*sic*] might have nearer communication than at the Lazaretto.

“I advise your Excellency that the White Lion on the Great Canal is the best house of entertainment.” 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXVI, 152.

JOHN EVANS to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 21. Galata.—Sir W. Hussey left a good estate, but no other will than a declaration on his death-bed that it was all his wife's. His Excellency's prudence and sincerity had much obtained on the Turks' good opinion. The hopes they entertained of a peace seem to be expired with him, the French Ambassador's money and diligence having already changed affairs at Adrianople, though the Dutch continueth there. 1½ *pp.*; *seal*. XXVII, 251.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGET to the SAME.

1691 [Oct. 22], Nov. 1. Vienna.—An accident happened to Count Marsigli disappointed his hopes of being a peacemaker. The Spanish Ambassador, the Dutch Envoy and some of the Ministers here have desired me to undertake the business. I know the Court too well to have anything to do for them in such an affair; yet I told the Spanish Ambassador that if the King commanded it I would (if the conditions I required would be agreed to here) undertake the voyage. Our King's offices were fairly offered and well received at the Porte, but Count Kinski and Marsigli desired other ways. I think [that] they might not owe his Majesty the obligation of having been

manager of so great a matter ; more unhandsome dealings than has passed in this transaction I have not observed anywhere. They deserve not the kindness has been proffered them, and if it were not for the matter itself, which ought to be attempted for those peoples' sakes singly, one would not be tempted to do anything. The letters that Count Marsigli brought for the Dutch Envoy and me from Adrianople were detained by him till about 10 days after the arrival of his first express ; he had laid a method for treating a peace with which the Ambassadors were not acquainted, and was like to succeed when his unexpected accident with the Russians spoilt all. The intended neutrality goes vigorously on ; the victory of Szlancamen and the confident reports of a peace as good as concluded with the Turk gave a little stop to their proceedings, but their fears are almost over. 2 pp. ; *endorsed*, Received at Hague, Dec. 3. XXVII, 261.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691 [Oct. 25–]Nov. 4. Vienna.—The death of the Chiaus that accompanied Marsigli from the Prince's camp, returning to Adrianople, has put a stay to that affair, but Marsigli is recovered of his wounds and resumed his former practices. The Venetian Ambassador's voyage to the Imperial camp is suspended. Since the negotiations are concealed from the Ambassadors, I have often complained of the unusual, indecent manner they use, our letters being stopped ; yet Marsigli calls himself secretary of the Embassy and uses the King's name without letting any of us know what he makes the King say. This may encourage people to offer us other insolences. The declaration made by the Dutch Ambassador at the Porte was without orders from his masters. 'Twas well it was not taken notice of. 4 pp. XXVII, 262.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to the SAME.

1691, Oct. 26. Leghorn.—On the 20th the *Reserve*, Captain Crawley, sailed with a fresh gale off the shore. I procured him above 20 English mariners that his ship is well manned. The French man-of-war would have departed the same day, but I made instance she should be detained according to the Articles of Agreement, which this Governor (Marchese Burro) readily complied with and would not permit her to sail till full 24 hours were expired, when the *Reserve* could not be less than 50 leagues at sea.

This week arrived two French ships from Scanderoon richly laden, on whom are come passengers Mr. Thomas Vernon (son to Sir Thomas), Mr. Daniel (son to Sir Peter), Mr. Hornby, Mr. Tredway and Mr. Hazelwood. 3 pp. XXVII, 256.

JOHN DORMER to Lady TRUMBULL.

1691, Oct. 31. Innspruck.—We are arrived thus far in very good health. Only poor Mr. Hayley has lost much

leather and is so mightily galled that he cannot get on horseback again, so we are forced to go post to Augsburg in a calesh, where we shall be in two days. I am mightily troubled for Mr. Hayley's ailments, but am and have been since the first day or two in as good ease as if I had been used to riding all my life. My humble duty to his Excellency. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *trace of seal*. XXVII, 233.

G[EOERGE] BROUGHTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Nov. 16. Venice.—This State is more inclined to the Monsieur's interest than the Emperor's, for they fear the latter's footing in their dominions, as they have done on the Genoese's being entered into Nuovi.

Lord Warwick is gone to tour Lombardy. Dr. Grandi's brother is not yet come to town, so I can say nothing about the statue of Fra Paolo, nor have I spoken further about the Globes. Dr. Bonne the medallist will write to you. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, Received at the Hague. XXVII, 266.

The SAME to the SAME.

1691, Nov. 30. Venice.—I have been at Padua four days with Mr. Whorwood, his lady and Madame Hord, so had the opportunity to look after raising a monument for Mr. Carew and to acquaint Cavalier Pattin that you had a desire to discourse him.

I have not been unmindful of the Rialto Bridge, for I have the mathematical dimensions and description, but waiting the leisure of the sculptor I employ about Mr. Carew's tomb, to embellish it, retards it.

I have requested a very noble person for to be satisfied about the Emperor's Ambassador as you desire, but he is slow, though sure.

This State inclines more to France than to the Emperor. I know not what effects may happen on the good news of the proceedings in out parts to turn the balance of their courage, interest or respect as due. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 267.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1691, Dec. 1. London.—I believe you will find your interest not the least diminished in Court or City but that a general esteem is had for your person and worth as in any former reigns, and especially from his Majesty, who upon all occasions expresses great kindness of disposition to you. I am confident the Turkey Company are all pleased with your management of their affairs. Mr. Harbord succeeds Sir W. Hussey against their wills.

Sir Charles [Hedges?] and I had several consults about Mrs. Someri's [Saumarez] affair and he hath spoken to Lord Jermyn, the Governor,

Dr. Charles [Trumbull] is still at Hadley [Hadleigh] and officiates, though the living is disposed of, but it was by his own desire.

Here are no alterations in Church or State, but each faction endeavours to supplant each other. The King endeavours to please both, as in truth he does, and nothing but our own divisions can make us unhappy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 268.

The Reverend Dr. WILLIAM HAYLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Dec. 3. London.—Our arrival has been made doubly pleasant by our unexpected deliverance from a French privateer. We met at Rotterdam the captain of the *Henrietta* yacht which brought over Mr. Harbord. On the 26th we fell down to the Brill and next day proceeded to find our convoy the *Ruby* (Captain Frowd); it was misty and we did not find him. We had an easterly gale and it was difficult to return to Holland, so our commander, Captain Sanderson, stood over for the English shore and towards midnight a N.W. wind broke our bowsprit. We went slowly till noon next day and then discovered a vessel which we judged a Corsair. She chased us. We had astern a Swedish pink, whom she stopped and examined. Our captain seeing no chance of escape had the small arms made ready, some of which were rusty, others broken and others furred and foul, but they were carried on deck and the men exhorted to use their valour. Before five she came up with us, and the captain asked what they were, but had no other answer than a discharge of arms great and small, which hurt no one, but struck our sails and quarter-deck. Our guns could not be fired, being half full of water. We crowded on our sails and tacked so nimbly that we gained some ground. By great fortune another ship came close to us, which the privateer took for a friend of ours and left off pursuing us. We put all lights out and soon made the North Foreland Light and on November 30 arrived in London.

Dec. 4.—I have been this day at the Turkey Company. I was told by my friends I must not expect more than 4s. 6d. per dollar for so great a sum as my 4,000 dollars, so used no arguments for more, and they gave me what I expected. The Deputy made me a harangue that in consideration of my great merits they had consented to give me as much as they did to the Ambassador himself. I bowed very low and took my leave. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVII, 270.

GILBERT DOLBEN to the SAME.

1691, Dec. 8. Temple.—I did not write to you for revolutions like ours interrupt foreign correspondence, an instance of which I can give you in my own case. A letter being directed to me from abroad, they broke it open at the Post Office here

though in Parliament time, and sent it me open to the door of the House of Commons. This discouraged me from troubling you since the injudicious contents of intercepted letters might have turned to your prejudice.

"We extremely want your helping hand in the settling of our disjointed government, for though we are in the hands of ingenious men, yet upon the whole our Ministry seems to be so unfortunately constructed and places so oddly distributed that few act in their natural sphere or have the employment for which their genius or education intended them. I will not particularise lest if some of them happen to sit in judgment upon my letter, it may have the consequence I mentioned before. But my great hopes rely upon the King's personal abilities and applications, whose zeal for the depression of the power of France actuates him beyond the strength of his constitution, and the ordinary faculties of a man. To the effecting of which great work the Parliament seems resolved to contribute their utmost assistance, though some particulars of mismanagement which have been laid before them and which justify my observation upon the Ministers, have in some measure retarded the supplies and occasioned delay in those proceedings. But this storm seems to be overblown, and the reflections of the Parliament upon some branches of the Administration will, I hope, have a good effect in . . . the future. Wherein (if my intelligence fail me not) you will have an eminent share upon your return. . . . I know it will be a welcome assurance to you that the interest of Church of England daily gets ground not only in Parliament but in the Cabinet, the King seeming convinced that the present Establishment in the Church is the only sure support of the Monarchy."

My brother has by profligate gaming wasted so great a part of his wife's fortune and his own that she and her children are obliged to the charity of friends for subsistence. He hopes to amend his condition by going to the East Indies, the Company having promised to place him in an advantageous post. This misfortune sits very heavy upon us, not so much for the loss of the estate as of the scandalous means whereby it is lost, which reflects a reproach even upon my father's memory, the enemies of his Order publicly saying that it is the effects of his not having educated my brother to better courses. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVII, 271.

[RICHARD HILL, *endorsement*] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Dec. 8. London.—"I think our isle is at anchor and safe enough, yet we have great need of skilful people to look out. . . . The King's business has met with delays and opposition in the House of Commons, but it still goes on. The great complaints are the ill-management of about 18 millions sterling raised these three years last past and all misspent. . . . Others would alter the methods of the war,

and spend all our forces by sea. But in the main all will agree to support the King and his alliances. Our factions are still great, but Whig and Tory endeavoured to unite or mix at the beginning of the session, yet so soon as the mouse appeared the lady turned cat again, I mean the parties flew out for their interests and hopes of prey. The Ministers have been pelted too; and a foolish plot set up by the Duke of Bolton's contrivance and the Whigs, to blacken Lord Nottingham, upon some discovery of letters between him and Sir Ralph Delaval *etc.*; but all was madness or knavery. Lord President is more rated still, and the King's habitual constancy cannot save him, I believe. I think so from a speech he made last week in Parliament, where he talked much of his ignorance of what is done at the Cabinet Council, and shewed great zeal for the Protestant interest in Ireland *etc.* If he does fall, he may go for an honest man; but while he does stand, he passes for a very artificial and ingenious man. Some of his enemies are less eager because Lord Rochester is like to succeed him in some measure. Lord Halifax is in no danger of being trusted, I fear, for he is found, they say, in Lord Preston's depositions, which are now brought before the Commons. Lord Sydney is still, next to Lord Portland, a great favourite and confident. The great business now is to make up about four millions for this year's service. . . . There is a likely project of raising a fund which is to pay the interest of two millions which are to be borrowed on the nation, upon the public faith at 5 *per cent.* These are the things which busy us all here and in which I hope to see you as busy as anybody. You must not expect to find us wiser or honester than you left, but you may help to mend us." 4 pp.; *unsigned*. XXVII, 274.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM HARBORD.

1691, Dec. 8-18. The Hague.—The only misfortune I have had in my tedious voyage has been missing your Excellency. In some small matters I could have contributed something to your satisfaction. I am confident you will send to Mr. Coke (who was my secretary and is related to Mr. James Vernon) to wait on you at the place of treaty. I assure you he is a very worthy and honest person and capable of serving you for his great abilities, long experience, integrity and good affection to the public interest, but his nature is so modest that you must encourage him and support him against the malice of your own Druggermen, who are the worst of any employed in the place. In the great business of treating, the only person you can rely upon will be Signor Jennacili Porfrita, the Emperor's Druggerman, and yet so well esteemed of by the Turks that the late Vizir made only use of him. If you think fit to give him a good character to the Court of Vienna and procure an order thence to engage him in your service, I am sure you will be pleased with him. If you go afterwards

to Constantinople, there is one Signor Luccha Barca who did me many signal kindnesses in my Embassy; you will find him a man of excellent parts and best able to give you good information. There are several I made use of to discover the intrigues of the French Ambassador, whom you will find a crafty and dangerous enemy, but I dare not name them.

I am informed you mean to take into your service Mr. Charles Goode. He is a very faithful, honest gentleman and one that will serve you with great zeal and affection. 2 pp.; copy. XXVII, 279.

Copy of a Letter from Copenhagen to Monsieur Schmettau about the breaking off the marriage between the Elector of Saxe and the Princess of Denmark, received 27th December, 1691 s.v. [*Endorsement.*]

Further endorsed: "He shewed me letters from Sweden that the King of France tried rather to gain Sweden by differences with the Allies than hope of getting an open rupture. Proffered 50,000 for restitution according to treaty.

"From Hamburg advised poison intended at Carnival for the young Prince Maximilian of Hanover, so he would not go to Venice." 1½ pp.; letter in French. XXVII, 284.

The Rev. WILLIAM HAYLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, Dec. 11. London.—Since my last I have waited upon the Archbp. of Canterbury and the Bishop of London with your letters. Both received me very kindly. The former wishes to see you as soon as you arrive. Mr. Hill seems to have lost much of the gaiety of his temper, and I concluded he was afflicted in mind, body or estate. The Bishops of York and Worcester live at Little Chelsea. I have not seen them. I design this week for Oxford. Young Sir Charles told me he had taken Loggan's house for you at 50s. a week. It is in Leicester Fields, close to your former lodgings. Our College, I am told, is turned topsy turvy. Willis is in town and has two lectures and therefore does not receive your Exhibition. He hath lately attempted to be Chaplain to his Grace of Canterbury, whose Oxford Chaplain Dr. Roice is now head of Oriel. Willis is too young and not yet M.A. The Company have chosen Mr. Williams, a county divine, recommended by Sir Tho. Vernon to be their Chaplain at Stamboul. Mr. Harbord declared before his departure that he did not care whether he had any Chaplain or no. Mr. Evans is made Treasurer. Mr. Lane's brother has taken the oaths and is re-admitted into Merton Coll. 2 pp.; holograph. XXVII, 276.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to EVERARD VAN WEEDE.

1691, Dec. 14. The Hague.—Expresses much regret at not seeing him. Is at the *Grande Cour de l'Empereur*. 1 p.; French; draft in Sir William's hand. XXVII, 278.

GILBERT CUPER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, Jan. 9 and 18. The Hague.—Some English gentlemen are reported by Consul Calkberner to have seen the ruins of Palmyra. They were accompanied by a painter.

I send you certain coins. A full account of them follows. *Two letters—14 pp. in all—are bound together and wrongly paged.* XXVIII, 2.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1691-2, Jan. 19. [Easthampstead.]—Congratulates arrival of Sir William after so long a voyage. "Ever since the decease of your mother (of pious memory) our religion, our charity, all our temporal concerns have been in an ill condition. . . . It will now be proper you should give us a visit. In order to which in October last was brewed two hogsheads of March, two of strong, and one of small, beer. But there are no conveniences for drinking, no mugs, no glasses, no plate (besides what is in my hands, *viz.* one silver porringer and one plate). The pewter was yesterday taken from the place where it was secured in order to the fitting it for use, and it appears there may be dishes sufficient, but the plates are very mean and almost useless." 2 pp. Stubbs volume.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1691-2, Feb. 17. Smyrna.—During your short stay here you said how reasonable it would be for the Levant Company to build a palace at Pera for the Ambassador and to provide houses for the Consuls, at a reasonable rent. Having for the public service engaged myself in building a house, though at first by agreement, I was to advance but 4,000*t.p.* towards it, yet I had to add about as much more; so I intend to represent this to them, and persuade them to buy the house. On consideration of my sufferings in the earthquake, they allowed me 250*t.p.* yearly towards the rent of my house for five years, and I hope they will continue the same while I am here. 1½ pp.; *holograph.* XXVIII, 12.

THOMAS COKE to the SAME.

1691-2, Feb. 18. Constantinople.—Fabre was sent for by a Janissary to Adrianople, but fearing the Ambassador, retired to Smyrna, whence he went with Blondel for France. Fabre said here he was the cause of Wohner's destruction, having informed the Court against him. Fonton is not in favour with the Ambassador. The cause Fornetti's son being Dragoon for the amour intrigues and high in favour, the benefit of the ships which before was divided amongst four was parted into five to introduce young Fornetti into an equal share. This, with some regret of conscience for the negotiations he was employed in, made Fonton desire to return to France.

The ship money was then altered into six parts, two being given to Fonton, who promised to stay a year longer, on condition he might not follow the camp except the Ambassador himself went.

The Ambassador will stay at Adrianople all the summer. His manner of living is no more Christian than that of his negotiation. A month since Fornetti's daughter (widow of Joseph Fabre) was sent for to Adrianople, carried thither in a fine coach accompanied by other females. Her father was a little ashamed, but to make it go down easily she gave him 100*l.p.* She lives in the Ambassador's house, and among the Turks passes for his Odalic or concubine, equal to a wife, and under pretence of visiting her Turkish women may have access to the house without suspicion, and she frequents the women of the chief Ministers with presents and galantries and is as diligent a servant of Mars as Venus. This is somewhat scandalous to the noble Dragomen of Pera to have a Drago-manessa ; but not to the good Bishop.

The old Vizir is resolved to settle himself and to remove out of the way or out of the world all that give him umbrage. There was on the death of Kiupreli discourse in the Camp of Halif Pasha Serasker for Vizir, a man past 80 whose ambition was frozen and declined it. In the Seraglio Ibrahim Pasha of Negropont had some friends. But the creatures of Kiupreli, fearing utter destruction should a new Vizir set up the old G. Signor or his son, pitched on Ali Pasha, Chimacham with the G. Signor as one equally concerned with themselves, who presently took for his Kiah Ibrahim Aga, Customer here in '89, an able man who governed Egypt all the time of Hamse Pasha, being his Kiah. By his management at the Porte, and Rais Effendi's at the camp, things were so carried that the Army was reduced to a manageable number.

The Janissar Aga, relying on him for military affairs, as Kiupreli did, they gained by caresses. At Sophia Halil Pasha was ordered to winter at Monastir. Other Pashas were drilled on with fair promises to Adrianople and put to death. [Accounts of other changes in the Turkish officials follow.]

As to negotiations of peace, upon the arrival of Marsigli from Prince Baden, there was not the least step made in it. The Vizir did not ask if they had anything to propose and the Dutch Ambassador has been told that they insist upon the restoration of Buda and Hungary. I thought the Vizir would have made some show of treaty to amuse the Court of Vienna and retard their preparations. The last battle did not discourage them and Prince Baden could make no great use of his victory. The French Ambassador encourages the Vizir in his hopes. I wonder our Company took no care for some letters to me about their concerns. I find you have been represented at Vienna as a Jacobite and friend of the French.

Tekeli at Adrianople is daily with the French Ambassador.

Before Obderman Pasha, now at Scio, left Candia, he had

the fortune to have the Fortress of Carabusa betrayed to him ; it is on a rock in the sea and commands a good port.

[*Postscript.*] 1691-2, March 4. Constantinople.—The itch is strong to be at it again, but kept in with a fear it will be to no more purpose than formerly, and they must seek a fair pretence to colour all for which Cato's wits are on the rack ; he keeps profound silence, will not vouchsafe a word to our old gentleman, who is much displeased. 7 pp. XXVIII, 8 (2).

MATTHEW PRIOR to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691-2, Feb. 19-29. The Hague.—“The Secretary of State either in England or Ireland will think himself disengaged from the promise of a correspondence which Sir William Trumbull gave me, so I attack you whilst you are in a private capacity, lest my first should be to congratulate you upon some new honour, and my writing which you have made me vain enough to call an act of friendship now should become an indispensable duty. We have no news here, and are heartily glad of it ; the French will not be able to stir till towards April, such vast snows have lately fallen, and by that time we hope to be in a condition of receiving them.

“Mr. Harbord is stopped with his gout and the snow a day's journey on this side Lintz. We have no reason to imagine his negotiations can succeed this season, and if he keeps himself warm I believe that is all that can be required of him. His correspondent, Mr. Shepherd, will tell you that all this is a lie and that Mr. Harbord was buried six weeks ago in the Great Church at Frankfort.

“Mr. Johnston is here returning to England and I am glad to hear from him that matters go on pretty well in Germany.” 2 pp. ; *holograph* ; on third page draft of reply in Sir William's hand.

March 27 [*endorsement*].—“Since I find a Secretaryship to be of so dangerous a consequence, I am resolved to be honest in the meanwhile, which (between you and I) is like to be as long as I live. . . . Poor Monsr. Dayrolle and some others of my friends with him are taken and carried into Dunkirk. If you can contribute anything to their being released (especially Monsr. Dayrolle, whom I love most heartily) you will do a great act of charity and lay an eternal obligation on me.” XXVIII, 15.

PER. WHITCOMBE to the SAME.

1691-2, Feb. 20. [Constantinople.]—Since our Ambassador's time was come, I think he fell out very happily to save both his and our nation's honour that reproach and shame which you saw to be consequent to that unaccountable Adrianople voyage, which now lights wholly on the Batavian politician. “One reason the French reported offered by the Duke for a peace was, in case the Empire would not hearken to a peace,

their State was ruined, which to me I must confess seemed so ridiculous I took it for a French banter, but accidentally speaking of it to our sage Ambassador, he before he was aware confessed the thing and said they would have had our Ambassador used the same, and confirmed the general ruin would follow by the loss of trade through the war; . . . this Antonio told me he . . . hindered our Ambassador from concurring in; this he desired me to keep secret. . . . Another pass . . . as notable as the former . . . was a credential letter given the harebrain Count which happened thus: at his return from his first message he met the G. Vizir on the confines, and . . . himself offered to have then entered immediately on the Treaty with the G. Vizir without either of the Ambassadors, but he not being able to shew any credentials . . . the G. Vizir would not treat with him, so he thought he would be better provided another time, and on his second expedition towards Belgrade where the G.V. was at the head of his army, it being thought best, while the Ambassadors advanced hence slowly, the said Count should make the best of his way and put things in a readiness against they arrived, the Count was ready to go, but said it was to no purpose without power to act as he saw fit, so by that means he got leave to draw up a letter to the G.V., which was done to his mind, assuring the G.V. whatever our delicate Count should do or offer, should be ratified. . . . Thus freighted away flew the Count, and had not the loss of the Vizir in the battle happened in the interim prevented his meeting him, without doubt he had done strange feats. This account I had from . . . Thile himself, who in his cups . . . like a true Cato said he much wondered when he saw the foresaid letter signed by our Ambassador, brought by his Junior Brother Sophister Signor Demitrasco and offered to theirs to be also underwrit; his Ambassador he said startled at it at first, but seeing it already signed by ours, after saying "Signor Thile, what think you?" he also did the same and so returned it to the bearer, which Cato much wondered at, and no sooner saw Demitrasco gone, who hindered his freedom of speech before, but he declared in one of his familiar similes the Count had now ringled their noses and got them in a string and would now make them dance after his pipe . . . which perhaps he might, were it not for the foresaid disappointment, which occasioned his coming back again to Adrianople, whence was despatched again to Prince Lewis for fresh orders with which he returned the beginning of December last, and when came within two days of Adrianople, wrote to the D. Ambassador to provide him a house, Janissaries and Dragomen till his own came from Stambul, he taking upon him all along the name of an Ambassador. The Dutch Ambassador received him civilly into his own house, which being too strait for two such statesmen, after two or three days he went into an apartment of his own, and carried things so high that he took no notice

of Mr. Coke, but writ a bombast letter to English nation at Stambul of the great post he was in, the *relevanti negotii* he was treating *fra due imperii guerseggianti*, his capacity and readiness to serve us *etc.*, desiring all our deceased Ambassador's papers *etc.* relating to the public might be sent him, and these pretensions he pursued so hotly that while they lasted the D. Ambassador, though often writ to by Mr. Coke or someone else, would answer none, as we suppose not to misplace the title of our head, till such time as a letter subscribed by all our Factory arrived at Adrianople in answer to the Count's, where told him we could not comply with him in any particular without an express order from his Majesty till which the administration of all our concerns fell according to custom to Mr. Coke . . . Since then we have had no disturbance from him, and the D. Ambassador soon after wrote Mr. Coke giving him the title which before was looked on in dispute. Mr. Coke on the other hand, nettled at the scruple of his authority, wrote a letter to the G. Vizir's Caya, not to give ear by any means to anyone whatever in the affairs of our King without his knowledge with which at present there was none here could any wise pretend to mix besides himself, and to back Mr. Coke in this he had in his hands a letter wrote by the Lord Paget from Vienna to our Ambassador conjuring him not to have anything to do with Marsigli, saying he was a person very unfit, if not dangerous, to meddle with, and that was not only his opinion, but that also of Monsieur Hemkirk, the Dutch Minister at Vienna, and it was both their fears the Count was brought into the affair by an intrigue of Count Kinsky, not so favourite to their Majesties' interest about the time the Turks declared positively for the carrying on the war and gave the D. Ambassador his audience of leave to return for Stambul, which accordingly he did in company with Marsigli, and, being met with most of our nation as well as his own, he made a very splendid entrance here the last of December s.v., having sufficiently made himself remarkable in being able to raise up all the Christian world (the French excepted, whom I rank with those they join; as they themselves do their Holy Father the Pope) to the highest expectation of a peace, for which there never was the least good foundation, and herein lay the art on it, for that I suppose was that which made our King so suddenly pitch upon Mr. Harbord and hasten him out Ambassador Extraordinary that so the glorious Treaty of Peace might not suffer through the death of Sir W. H[ussey]. This also I suppose occasioned those letters from his Majesty which were to be forerunners to his Excellency Mr. Harbord to the G. Signor and G. Vizir, which letters were forwarded hither by the greatest expedition from Vienna by one Signor Guarienty [de Rall], who arrived with them the 18th past in Adrianople and immediately despatched a courier to the D. Ambassador advising his Excellency thereof; said letters, as I am informed, being recommended to said

Ambassador by our King with orders to deliver them himself. The courier was instantly returned for said Guarienty's coming hither, which he did about 18 days ago, and the 14th inst. *Illustrissimo* Thile was despatched to Adrianople as is supposed to procure leave for his Ambassador to follow to deliver the foresaid letters, which if obtains, what fell short in the two former voyages there's no doubt but will be made up this third. One particular not unpleasant herein I had almost omitted and this is, his Majesty doing the D. Ambassador the honour to write him to accompany the foresaid letters; he was forthwith so puffed up therewith he looked upon himself the Ambassador for both nations, and the talk of the town has been nothing else almost ever since, and all the Dutch spionaning [*sic*] amongst our nation to understand our sense thereof. The most concerned . . . was poor L[uca] B[arca], the other was our Mr. Coke, who though his sense told him there was no such thing, yet so naturally timorous is he that he could not help fearing the truth of it, and he thinking upon what arguments our Treasurer might use to refuse said D. Ambassador money in case he should ask any for his journey to Adrianople, but, God be thanked, four days since came in fresh letters and brought Mr. Coke a letter 30 October from the Earl Nottingham, approving of what he had acted since the death of our Ambassador and recommending the continuance of his care in the nation's concerns till such time as his Excy. Mr. W. Harbord should arrive, so the great fright is now almost blown over, though the Dutch pretensions continue as fierce as ever, and what they fall short in acting they make amends for with talk, contrary to the true politician the French Ambassador, who, I assure you, talks much less but does wonderfully more . . . leaves no stone unturned to bring about his designs, is here, there and everywhere, courts great men and small, all ranks and qualities and of both sexes, having near two months since caused his chief Dragoman Fournetty's daughter, a notable pert prating lass, to go for Adrianople and she is to go into the harems of great men which the Ambassador cannot, and bring over the very women to be of his party; in which to engage everybody he takes advantage even of the passions and vices of men, and gains the covetous by presents, the proud by submission, and the ambitious with promises and prophesies *etc.*, still pursuing his point in any manner and at any rate, and what heaven does not favour him withal he seeks elsewhere *flectere si nequeo*—so it is no wonder if he be such a favourite at the Court and procures resolutions so much in his Majesty's favour; he has reconciled Teckely under some disgrace in the matter of Heusler, and has brought him to Adrianople, where arrived about eight days since and is lodged where the D. Ambassador lived, and has also done the same good office for the Prince of Moldavia, who by cutting off some of the Boyars was in some displeasure, and now with Teckely and Ibrahim Caya consults

about the vigorous prosecuting the war this summer and it is thought the Empire will have a potent army and earlier in the field than usual, said Ibrahim Caya being a person of extraordinary parts and of the greatest sway in the government . . . and whosoever of any quality who he perceives does not bend and that willingly to his mind, he breaks—so what will be the end of the bloody wars, God alone knows. Had the Empire had such a statesman here as the French, perhaps things might have gone otherwise, but from such politicians as have had the management of Christian interest, in truth little else could have been expected . . . while these pursue shadows rather than substance . . . nicely insisting on formalities to the loss of the thing. If Caya can procure the great gates to be opened for his Majesty and numerous attendance, where the French slenderly attended with one or two had gone in at the wicket, they have gained their point and no boastings or rejoicings can be sufficient to celebrate the advantage; thus they pursue air while the French regard nothing but matter of fact.” 8½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXVIII, 10.

PER. WHITCOMBE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691-2, Feb. 26. Galata.—On the Dutch Ambassador's receipt of our King's letters to the Porte he despatched his Dragoman Thile to Adrianople, who went and came in seven days. On the 24th they had public audience of the Caimacan. All were ordered to withdraw except Signor Alessandro, the Ambassador's brother, Marsigli, Guarienti and Thile, who with the Ambassador had an hour's discourse, though about what or what was Thile's errand to Adrianople or the result thereof no Englishman knows, the Dutch having no more communication with us than they have with the French; of the two I think their politicians are more shy of us than the French, all which would fit very easy, were it not for the honour of our King, which we now see by virtue of the letters will in some measure be engaged in the Dutch proceedings. Pray God succour us but once more, and if our nation's honour comes off safe now, I hope we will never run this risk again. It is believed the Dutch Ambassador will make a third voyage to Adrianople and accompany the camp, which if he does the French will do the same, who are the chief promoters of the third voyage, and on purpose to procure somewhat may reflect on our nation obliquely.

We have little news of our convoy; I am sorry the French are so powerful in the Mediterranean; we and our friends have most of the best ports; we and Allies might spare a sufficient fleet to be absolute masters here, which would be a greater mortification to the French and frustrate more of his designs as [*sic*] trade than at first appears; if this had been last year, those places in Piedmont had never been lost, nor those which for want hereof may fall. 3 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVIII, 13.

JOHN EVANS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691-2, March 3. Galata.—“Since Sir Wm. Hussey’s death our Factory has been a kind of commonwealth, over which Mr. Coke has presided with very great moderation; whether that or something else has been the cause, I know not, but we have twice been in peril of being subjected to foreign powers. Count Marsigli with his usual modesty and prudence made the first attempt by a letter from Adrianople directed to the English nation and enclosed in another to me, where without long preface he declared himself the protector of our persons and affairs; he threatens some (nameless) traitors that deserted the fort of the Embassy at Adrianople, tells us he had sent his Majesty a copy of his letter, and that he does not care a pin what answer we give it. However, we ventured to send one which had the misfortune not to meet his genius; he received it in presence of the Dutch Ambassador, and happy was it for us to have so good a friend at a pinch to blow his passion when it was boiling over, and to save us from chains and prisons to which the first transport of his indignation had condemned us, as the Ambassador himself told me. Nay, so effectually did this Minister work upon him that after his arrival here he forbore to renew his pretences or so much as to show any of his resentments, having since spent almost his whole time in composing a book entitled *A Description of the Fish in the Bosphorus*. We were no sooner freed from this danger but another more terrible threatened us from the Dutch Ambassador himself, who receiving letters from his Majesty for the Grand Signor and Vizir with some directions (I suppose) relating to the mediation of peace, the world was immediately persuaded that the English nation was under his protection. Thile’s wife declared it in the church; the Ambassador indeed has not pretended to it, but some of his actions seemed to do so. About 20 days since, as he was passing over from his brother-in-law’s house to his own, a company of drunken Levants in the street being jostled by his servants, one of them drew a pistol and snapped it at the Ambassador, which obliged him to run as fast as he could to his own door; the servants took arms and pursued; the criminal escaped, but one of his companions . . . was almost drubbed to death. Upon the Ambassador’s complaint to the Chimacham he obtained a guard of Janissaries over against his own door, and a guard of Levants near the gate of the English palace without the knowledge of any of our nation or giving them the least intimation. Thile was despatched to Adrianople to give an account of his Majesty’s letters and returned in eight days. Three days past he was despatched again with Signor Alessandro, and some say his Excellency will follow in person.”

A Persian Ambassador has arrived at Adrianople; he refused to be vested by the Vizir, and demanded audience of the Grand Signor, his business unknown. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 16,

WILLIAM HARBORD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691, March 10, o.s. Vienna.—The ancient friendship between our fathers makes me desire to continue the same amongst us. I was as desirous as you could be to have met with you in Holland, but was so pressed every post to hasten to no purpose that I was not master of my time. I met Mr. Jacob, who was for many years treasurer there, and thought he knew most of the things I would have asked of yourself. I now find so little hopes of doing any good that I lament the hardships I have met with, and that so able a man as yourself should be called from a place where if any man living could have done the miracle, you could.

Since I have been here Marc Antonio, Dragoman to the Emperor, has been with me and brought a letter from Sir Paul Ricaut; he is a talking man and I fancy that's almost all, but no Dragoman shall persuade me to hurt Mr. Coke, whose principles will agree with mine. The man you name I will make use of. I will also make a friendship with Luca Barka. The King has promised me that if a peace cannot be compassed this next winter I shall be relieved. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 18.

WILLIAM FAWKENER to the SAME in London.

1691[-2], March 19. London.—We have a general Court on Monday next and it might not be amiss for you to send the enclosed paper or account of the plate in a letter to the Company that they may direct payment of it, therein likewise suggesting to them the other affair you formerly mentioned to me. I am of opinion it is a more like way than any motion made by a private person, and it will besides give all your friends a fair occasion of doing all they can to price you without supposition of being designed. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 176.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LEVANT COMPANY].

Undated [1691-2, March].—"When I waited on you last I omitted the putting you in mind of the Communion plate which (by your order) I left in hands of Mr. Jacob, and have mislaid the note of the value thereof. I [send] you enclosed that which I have taken from Mr. Johnson, goldsmith, in Cheapside, from whom I bought the said plate.

"I was likewise then ashamed, as I am now, to suggest to your kindness which you have so often been pleased to express to me, the remembrance of my past services, which I shall not endeavour to enumerate, since I know how difficult it is for any man in his own case not to say too much or (to one of my temper) too little.

"I am sure I have been a good husband for you. I have had opportunities (which I never let slip) of saving you great and unnecessary expenses, and I thank God I have served you both honestly and by His blessing successfully.

" If I was so soon recalled (without any fault of mine that yet I know of) my loss was every way the greater and the charge of my journey in this conjuncture by land and the rest of my Family's long voyage by sea, by the provisions fitting for myself and equipage in going out, my manner of living abroad in a time of want and scarcity, and [my] and the rest of my family's long voyage by sea, together with a great part of my own goods I was forced to leave behind me, and must be brought back at my own charges together with my short stay as I hinted before do give too clear an evidence to you of my condition ; and are some [?] of those circumstances which have too much exhausted so small a fortune as I now enjoy after the honour of so great an employment which may have made others richer, but left none more contented than myself in the sincere endeavour of discharging my duty. And yet, notwithstanding all and much more which I could say, I should have sat down in silence had I not reflected on your former dimissions of some of my predecessors with such marks of your bounty as your candour and generosity have judged fit. To which I entirely submit myself, and am in hopes not to be thought altogether undeserving of having a new tie (which I take to be of all others the strongest), I mean that of gratitude added, to oblige me further in any station where Providence shall place me to show how much I am etc. 2 pp. ; *draft in Sir William's hand ; on back of previous letter.* XXVII, 176.

Captain THOMAS CRAWLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1691-2, March 22. Their Majesties' Ship *Reserve*.—We arrived at Longreach on the 22nd inst. and have orders from the Lords of the Admiralty to take out all our guns and stores to go up to Deptford to clean our ship, for which I desire you would send a vessel for your goods. The reason of our not coming home sooner was that when I arrived at Cadiz I received orders to stay till the *Leaper* hulk could be fitted to come home under my convoy, which since she has been fitted the wind has been contrary till Sir Ralph Delaval came in. 1 p. XXVII, 177.

WILLIAM FAWKENER to the SAME.

1691[-2], March 23. [London.]—Your letter was on Monday last produced by the Deputy Governor in Court, read and received with great respect, and an order is given to the Treasurer forthwith to find the money for the plate, and the consideration of the other part referred to the next Court. I make no question but it will have its effect in time, there seeming no objection but the present want of money. The letter was seconded by the Deputy very affectionately, and you may be sure by myself. 1 p. ; *holograph.* XXVII, 178.

PER. WHITCOMBE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, March 26. Galata.—The 16th inst. the G. Vizir was banished to Malgora, his son and Caya Ibrahim Aga imprisoned, and it is thought the latter especially will hardly escape being cut off, the cutting off the Janissary Aga being mightily cried out against, he being of great worth and experience in martial affairs and now earnestly wanted. One Ali Pasha who was Caymacan here, is made G. Vizir; he is at present at Darbikier. Till he arrives, the Caymacan at Adrianople acts the needful. On these changes Thile is returned to take new measures and then to Adrianople again.

Postscript. April 7.—The Vizir's son is out of prison, but Ibrahim Caya has to confess his moneys, after which it is thought his head will follow. The Dutch vanity has at last discovered itself somewhat plainer, on the two Counts turning kidnappers and picking up all the German slaves they can. My prudent man George lost his, bought four months before for 100*l.*, and though he knew where he was, the Protectors permitted no violent course, so all was carried by petition to the Dutch Ambassador; the first drawn up with those common titles which were thought proper. This was received coldly and Georgio bid apply himself to Marsigli and Guarienti; both told Georgio he had not given proper titles to the Ambassador and Marsigli. He was to draw up another petition. I sent him to take the titles in writing, but this was denied, though he was told them over and over again, and said the petition must be so if expected any good. Another was drawn up (copy enclosed) and approved. His Excellency took it kindly and Georgio is like to get back part at least of the cost of his slave.

Whether the Dutch Ambassador will give place to Mr. Harbord on his arrival here is the question. Our King has more public Ministers here, or those that pretend to be so, than all the other Christian Princes beside and are of all degrees and sizes like a nest of boxes. 4 *pp.*; *postscript only holograph.* XXVIII, 19.

GEORGIO FRANDALI to GIACOMO COLYER, Ambassador for the Netherlands and the King of Great Britain at the Ottoman Porte [*sic*].

Copy of the petition above named; 1 p.; Italian. XXVIII, 21.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, April 1. [Easthampstead.]—"The s[c]ions are grafted," but at the Rectory, there being no stocks at the Park. "The antelope came safe to my house," and was conveyed to Swaine, who will take care of him. Melon seeds shall be taken care. 1 *p.*; *holograph.* Stubbs volume.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, April 2. Constantinople.—His Majesty's original letters to the Grand Signor were consigned to the deposed Vizir, and in so sudden a change without doubt are lost, so cannot be given to the new Vizir. I understand that the French Ambassador got a copy of the Turkish translations, which is very probable, for I got them, as also of the Ambassador's first letter sent by Tyles and second by his brother to the Vizir, translations of which I send herewith. I am often with the [Dutch] Ambassador, but neither he, his brother or Tyles will speak of what they did at Adrianople. The negociation is carried on with profound secrecy, and all I fear is that it will never see light. The Ambassador to me never takes the least notice that he pretends to any protection or authority over our nation, or the title of his Majesty's Ambassador, but it is much talked of among his people, and I have been told, when he sent his Majesty's letters to the late Vizir, he designed to have got letters from him to the Chimacham to declare him our Ambassador. This had been a very oblique way to arrive his ends; his title of Ambassador and authority over us must be derived from his Majesty's commission, which, if he has, he ought to show, and nobody will deny obedience to it, and if he has not, the Porte cannot invest him with it. His Majesty's letters credential to the G. Signor call him the Ambassador for the States, but give him no manner of title, all his power being limited to the peace. I know he was displeased that our nation, on his receipt of these letters, did not congratulate him the honour, which had it been done, he would have strained it into an acknowledgment of him for their Ambassador. Mr. Whitcomb's servant Giorgio had a German slave that ran away to Marsigli; he lamented it to the Ambassador, who promised him justice, but he must apply to him by way of petition, which he did, and the Ambassador bade him carry it to Signor Guariente de Rall, who brought his Majesty's letters from Vienna, who told him he must give the Dutch Ambassador also the title of Ambassador of his Majesty of Great Britain, and where he spoke of Count Marsigli, he must give him that of *Inviato di S. Mta. della Gran Bretagna per i suori affari alla Porta*, but this was not stated in writing. The *Alti et Potenti Stati* are put before *sa Majeste de*, etc. I have written nothing of the Dutch Ambassador to my Lord Nottingham, for I know not how it may be taken. I can never believe his Majesty gave him authority over our nation. The late Vizir having disposed of his enemies, on 17th March went to the G. Signor about making the Chimacham Pasha of Cairo, but the Eunuchs irritated against him for turning out so many of them, had given ill informations of him to the G. Signor, who being of a very choleric nature flew into a passion, calling him "Infidel dog, what kind of Vizir art thou? I hear the

enemy make incursions on my empire . . . and thou never regarded it, but comes every day to me to remove one or other out of their places or from my person. Call the executioner, cut off his head." So in a moment he was blown from all his greatness, ensnared in his own designs, so weak is human policy. The Eunuchs cast themselves at the G. Signor's feet, begging that being an old man he might be spared. In the Court was a coach ready to carry away the Kislar Aga, deposed the day before ; the Vizir was clapped into it and sent without any servant to the Dardanelles, from thence to go to Rhodes. The new Vizir was bred a page of Cara Mustaphir, was made Pasha of Scio and after Chimacham here, and went to Dirbekir. The late Vizir a few days before he was deposed, not willing he should come to the war or be near the Court, ordered him to Balsora, and he ran some danger of his head had the Vizir stood. He is sickly and very unsound by misfortunes with women. I cannot believe he will be for peace.

The 22nd March was news brought by two Germans of the Imperials being at the Iron Gates on the Danube, and fortifying an island to hinder the passage of boats up to Belgrade. Tekeli has been ordered to depart with all his forces to Poserowza [Pozharevatz] to oppose the pass of the river before they had fortified themselves. Like orders were sent to the Tartar Han, and to Ali Lascia that commands the armada on the Danube to advance with his frigates.

Lady Hussey would have embarked on a French ship for Venice, but the French Ambassador would not permit it. 4 pp. ; *holograph*. XXVIII, 24.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, April 9. Constantinople.—The Dutch Ambassador is not pleased with Mr. Harbord coming hither, wondering a man of his age and fortune will expose his person to such hazards. He hoped to have procured from the King an extent of his authority over us and the salary. The letters I have seen to the G. Signor and Vizir give him no authority for the Treaty of Peace. If Mr. Harbord should not advance, the Company should procure authority for me to manage their concerns. 1 p. XXIX, 31.

H. HASTINGS to the SAME.

1692, April 16. Aleppo.—The new Vizir passed here the 8th inst. His stay was two days in town, in which time the French after three hours' trouble obtained leave to make a visit. I asked the like and it was instantly granted, when I went accompanied with our Factory, and was received with all respect. He seems a person marked out for peace. But therein he must submit as finds the Court inclined. 3½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXVIII, 32a.

Reverend ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, April 19. [Easthampstead.]—Will dismiss the gardener, but he is not to know of it “lest he do some spiteful trick to your garden.” He has received 10s. a week till the last week, which is unpaid by reason of his going early last Saturday to Epsom. Swaine is content to diet the new gardener at the same rate, if bread do not rise, *viz.* at 3s. per week; he will not advantage above 6d. a week. The asparagus are come safe. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, April 22. [Easthampstead.]—It is time to resolve what quantity of turf you will have cut for your use, and whether you will venture to cut some peat, as your father did about 40 years ago. There has not been any cut by the parishioners of late years, but by the Lord of the Manor only, and if the privilege be not claimed we are like to lose it. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, May 9. [Easthampstead.]—Your wainscoating would be done better and cheaper by country workmen, and especially your painting by a person living at Henley who works for 2s. per day and his diet, so you providing oil and colours will save about half of what it would cost by the yard. For carting it may be well to follow Mr. Nevil's practice, when teams are wanted, to provide a dish or two of meat and some drink (and you have some that grows worse for keeping) and then your tenants and others will come and help you. Our train-band [torn] are warned to be ready with their arms at an hour's warning. You would be very kind if you would give a brief account of the plot. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, May 24. [Easthampstead.]—I have made an exact computation of the charge of your bricks by the 1,000, and find they will not stand you in more than 8s. 9d. per 1,000. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *this and above letters are in Stubbs volume.*

Admiral EDWARD RUSSELL to DANIEL, EARL of
NOTTINGHAM.

1692, May 28. La Hogue.—“I received her Majesty's Order and your Lordship's letter the day after we had fought, and though I will now say very little of the Order, yet give me leave to observe that it plainly appears to me that her Majesty when in the Cabinet Council was of the same opinion with the town, that I had neither used my diligence in joining the fleet nor made despatch in sailing from St. Helen's, as also that her Majesty was advised to show in her Order a dislike to the resolution the Council of War took in sailing to this place. But the event has, I hope, justified my opinion, and

these were my reasons for so doing. Was not this the place, from whence you apprehended the transport to be made? Were you not assured the enemy's fleet was coming to convey them over? Could any danger come to England by their fleet appearing on our coast? All these things made it plain to my reason that here we should meet them. But I have done with this subject, only I must bear it so much in my mind, that I will never more put myself under the possibility of being illtreated; for if the rabble will use me ill, and the Government at the same time encourage it, a man has a fine time that serves, who proposes no other advantage than his country's good: but for the future I will go home and enjoy the little God has blessed me with, by no help from the Government. For I assure you I am considerably a worse man in my own fortune than when the King came into England; so that, my very good Lord and friend, I'll live quietly for the rest of my days, and not lose the pleasure of the little time I have to live, and not be in fatigue and many weary hours about the fleet, for which I am ill used. No, I'll envy no man's honour nor happiness in this station. I know you have great numbers of people better qualified for this post than I am; pray employ them; I don't care who they are, so they be not such as may bring in King James. That is all I have to fear, when blessed in my poor cottage. I think you may take little care about the French fleet for one or two years; 'twill require that time to make up their losses and put themselves in condition to dispute with you. So that were my service necessary, as I am not so vain to think it is, I may be spared from this employment, which, I suppose, will not please a few, but I am sure 'twill please none so much as myself. I did not think to trouble you with so long a letter; but 'twas impossible to help writing something of this, when my head and heart are so full." *1½ pp.; copy in Sir William's hand; endorsed, Lord Russell's letter to Lord Nottingham. XXVIII, 35.*

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, May 29. Constantinople.—To Lord Nottingham I take little notice of the Dutch or their negociations, not knowing how it may be taken, but I shall give you a clear account.

The Dutch Ambassador's brother and Tyles went hence the 25th April; the letters they carried to the Vizir I had copies of; they were the same as to the deposed Vizir, only a complement to congratulate his honour. They pressed hard to have a positive answer to the King's letter, whether they would accept of the mediation and enter into a treaty, but this could not be obtained. The Vizir said he should see Mr. Harbord and would discourse with him. This and all Tyles' projects for putting the matter in motion are vanished into smoke, and they are glad to have such an answer as the Vizir would please to give, and fain to solicit hard for it. The

copy of the G. Signor's I here send you, and the Vizir's is the same. I am sure the King of France will see them before our King. The import of the Vizir's to the Dutch Ambassador was that at Belgrade he should hear the proposals of Mr. Harbord, communicate them to the G. Signor and govern himself by his orders. After the letters were wrote, the Vizir kept them five days, and would not have given them the Dutch. He called for an English Dragoman and asked what English were there, who answered only one merchant. The Vizir then asked who had the management of the English affairs, and was told that at Constantinople there was a Secretary of the Ambassador who looked after the affairs of the merchants, a letter of whose (a congratulatory one I sent) he had for his Excellency. The Vizir bid him fetch it immediately. It was read and the Vizir said no more. The Dragoman asked the Kiah the reason of this enquiry, who said the Vizir would have had the letters for his Majesty forward [*sic*] by the English, but was dissuaded by the Rais Effendi saying the answer ought to be given to them who consigned the letters, and it is thought he had a fee for pleading the cause. Tyles much applauds him. Marsigli is much in favour and may be despatched with them, perhaps to get him out of the country. The Porte keeps to its old proposition to hear all you'll say without opening themselves. They are now where they were three years ago—"what have you to propose?" there the matter sticks and there's no charm yet found to unfix or put the matter in motion. This Vizir is of a haughty humour, not the least inclined to peace; it must proceed from force, not his nature. In all appearance he will speak with Mr. Harbord at Belgrade. Whether the Dutch Ambassador will go, can't yet penetrate; his brother arrived but three days ago; as soon as they had their letters, they mounted and came away in a few hours from Adrianople; they were not given to his brother; Tyles received them. One great impediment perhaps may be want of money, though we hear 25,000*t.p.* was ordered by the States to be provided for carrying on the peace on a fit occasion. Or else seeing the inclination of the Vizir so little to peace, and no probability of success, he will leave our Ambassador alone, to show another could do no more than him. But I believe the vanity of showing himself in such a journey, and glory of the employ and some profit if money be stirring, would conquer all politic reflections. They are profoundly secret in trifles; a journey the world must know is a matter of great reserve. They will not let us know a word of our own Ambassador, as if he did not belong to us. We hear not a word of Mr. Harbord. Lord Paget wrote me but one letter in answer of the advice of Sir W. Hussey's death. Indeed I have not had a letter from the Company or anyone. I am trying china, which, though at present serves the turn, yet it puts not an end to the distemper which recurs, and I who never had fever or ague in above 50 years, now begin to

be familiar with *Optima quaeque dies Prima fugit, sequitur morbus tristisque senectus.*

Postscript. June 1.—I had letters to-day from the Padre Procuratore of Jerusalem. They are in great misery for want of water, having had no rain for 15 months and the season past for it till next winter; the famine equal, the cattle being forced out of the country and no corn harvest. The Jews all fled; the city was almost deserted, and they feared the Arabs would enter and plunder them, having served two convents of Greeks so, one in the city and one without. A tankard of water was sold for half a dollar. 2½ pp.; *holograph.* XXVIII, 36.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, June 1. Constantinople.—By those words in the G. Signor's answer to the King's letters "*Essendo cognosciute le capitulazioni ab antico & ch'è conveneuole etc.*" they understand the former articles of peace between the Porte and the Emperor being well known, the peace should be made according to former practice, and this is the way his Majesty is to order the Dutch Ambassador to proceed in, in plain English to restore what they have taken. I sent you a copy of the Dutch Ambassador's letter to the Vizir, in which he says "*Se compiacera a dare licenza, verra Vostro Devotissimo a mettese mezzi efficaci per i paesi travagliati d' ambe le parti a scambiare demolire, spianare i luoghi che saranno necessari allo scambiamiento, ospianamento conforme sara a proposito esara accordato nel trattato di pace.*" These terms did not please them, nor would they hearken to, or let him come to Adrianople to treat on, which he was pressingly desirous to have done, and this the G. Signor's answer not deigning to take particular notice of, it obliquely aims at, saying that his Majesty should give the Dutch Ambassador to understand that according to the ancient Articles he should proceed in that way to restore, not exchange and demolish. It is evident at present they have no inclination for peace but on advantageous terms.

Aug. 6.—The above I sent you by way of Vienna, under the cover of Lord Nottingham. The Dutch Ambassador thinks we should own him for our Ambassador, and we think it better to be independent and protect ourselves. He spoke to me to send Signor Antonio to meet my Lord Harbord at Belgrade. I giving him several reasons why I could not do it, he sent a warrant ordering me without contradiction to send, and Signors Antonio and Demetrasco under penalty of being turned out of their places to go to Belgrade. I have sent the Company an account of it, a copy of his order, and the answer of our nation in general, and a particular one of mine to it. I have also wrote to Lord Nottingham. The point is this—"Have you authority to command? Show it and you shall be obeyed," and this question he cannot answer,

so remains silent and swallows it, when I see him, not taking the least notice of what's past. I have met with a false translation of the G. Signor's letter to his Majesty, said to come from the Dutch. It's so extraordinary that I cannot believe it, but I send you a copy of it, and am sure a true copy of the G. Signor's letter in Turkish. Pray if possible procure a sight of their translation sent with the original, and let Mr. Hayley compare it with the Turkish. If it be like that I send you in the bad English [*see below*], it's a bold imposition, not only in the change of the titles but of the substance of the letter. Perhaps Thyles thinks his lies will pass at such a distance. If you can discover the truth of this, pray inform me, as also, if you can penetrate it, what the Dutch Ambassador wrote about my not obeying him. Perhaps he thinks it came within the verge of his authority to treat the peace in his Majesty's name, and as the Pope *in ordine ad spiritualia*, extends it as far as he pleases. I have good reason to believe he will much misrepresent me, for I am informed from a very good hand at Smyrna that Consul Hochpied told in confidence to one that the Ambassador had wrote him how I had spoken words reflecting on the honour of King William and it was in his power to have punished me. All that ever conversed with me know my zeal for his Majesty. I fancy he will never send a copy of his order, at least not our answer, but say he ordered me for his Majesty's service, to promote the peace, to send a Dragoman to Belgrade, and being a Jacobite I opposed it. All here wonder why the Ambassador who was so hot to go last year is so cold now as neither to go nor send Thyles, the only man employed in this treaty and able to give our Ambassador information of what has passed. In all appearance the Vizir who would not permit him to come to Adrianople and disrelished the proposal in his letter, would not let him go to Belgrade. For his constant put-off to him was he should see our Ambassador who came from Vienna and hear what he had to propose, and there was no occasion of the Dutch Ambassador's coming. Some think the Vizir is inclined to peace; perhaps as great a victory by land as God has blessed us with by sea might contribute much to it. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 50.

"A translation of the G. Signor's answer to his Majesty's letter to him, done (as is said) by the Dutch into English, but being so much falsified from the true one both in the titles and substance makes me suspect it."

"To the Most High and Mighty Prince William the Third, Emperor of Great Britain, King of Ireland and Protector of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, Mediator of the belief of the Messiah his days may be blessed and with eternal felicity.

"We have received by the hand of the Hollanders' Ambassador the letters which your Majesty was pleased to write

us, and we have accepted the mediation which you have proposed of the person of that Ambassador which you have furnished with a warrant for the interim to the purpose of the treaty of peace with whom we have been demanded. But as your Majesty says that you have destined the noble knight Harbord, which you send for your Ambassador Extraordinary to speak with the German Emperor in Vienna, to take the last resolutions for ending a war which cost so much blood, so we declare to you that if the peace come to be demanded with some reasonable conditions, our Supreme Visir which commands our glorious troops, that now is a marching to our Belgrade, he hath our orders to give it, the Almighty God and Mesericordous might second your just inventions. Given at our Serail at Adrianople, the 9th of the Moon Ramazan in the year of the Egire of the prophet 1103."

"I have copied this just as it is write with all its faults, not altering a syllable." XXVIII, 49.

W. MOORE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, June 4. Tunbridge.—The Countess of Shipsey [Shepey]* by her will having appointed you and others trustees of her estate and a remainder therein being limited to my wife and no settlement being as yet made of the said estate, we were advised by Council to exhibit a short bill in Chancery against the trustees that by order of that Court the same may be settled as by the said will was intended. A copy of which bill I have herewith sent you by the bearer to avoid charges and a subpoena not doubting but you will take it well since 'tis no otherwise intended. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVIII, 38.

JOHN POWELL to the SAME.

1692, June 10.—All the hopes I have of getting you a flask or two of that wine is the promise of a friend who believes he has interest enough to procure of my Lord Devonshire's steward, and he will send them me to-morrow morning. The person that keeps the St. Alban's Tavern in St. Alban Street is butler to the Prince of Denmark, and he had some from my Lord Devonshire's. But he will not sell any under 10s. per flask and that to a particular friend. This is the best account I can give you, and if I should fail at my Lord Devonshire's, I will endeavour to get them there unless you would please to send any of your own servants, for I must make use of a friend's name, being altogether a stranger to the man myself. If you should please to send me word if I should fail at my Lord Devonshire's that you would have them at that extravagant price, I will get them if possible. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 40.

* Elizabeth Bayning, sister of Paul, Viscount Bayning, widow of Francis Lennard, Baron Dacre, created Countess of Shepey for life 1680, *ob.* 1686, the title becoming extinct.

G[EOURGE] BROUGHTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, June 13. Venice.—I sent an account to Lord Nottingham a year past for 24*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* for postages on public service, and I received but 200 ducats for Consulage; this year have not received 100 ducats Consulage, and the charge hath been more in proportion to the time.

I sued that the Republic of Ragusa, and the ports on both sides this gulf, might be added to my Consulage, to Corfu on one side and Apuglia on the other; this for convenience to despatch letters to and again, from the Roman territories to Ragusa for Turkey, as you know may be of good use. Yet not six ships of his Majesty's subjects in time of peace arrive in a year at all these ports, so it is not for profit, save I have the occasion to appoint Vice-Consuls, who for the little profit they may have, will take care of the letters to and fro. I acquainted the Levant Company of this pass, that might not infringe upon their privileges to those places in the Turkey dominions without their concurrence with Lord Nottingham.

The *James II*, Captain Saunders, of 80 men, 32 guns, engaged a French ship of war of 40 guns near Algier about five hours, came off with the loss of three men and five wounded, and is safe at Naples.

By reason of Monsieur Rebanac's harangues here of the heretics living and exercising religion in Italy the Nuncio and Patriarch here hath caused the magistrates against blasphemers to take notice of the meetings Protestants held here, so old Monsieur Guerin and Monsieur Beaune are banished, never to return; many others called and reprimanded. Mr. Williams, who was married last Carnival to Madame Horde, and are now coming from Rome, was called, I suppose, for his marriage sake out of their Church, though he did not come to the meetings, yet he had like to have been banished also. The Senate debated about me, though they well knew we met often at my house, they let it fall as if wanted full proof, out of policy you may easily guess; by this means I had liberty to send away our parson, though with difficulty. In one house where we met they took away several books and the chairs out of the room which stood in order about 40 as we sat. The apartment was in a Papist's house, who is in prison; our friends escaped with reprimand only. 2½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXVIII, 41.

ROBERT SCAWEN to the SAME.

1692, June 13. Venice.—I have not been able hitherto to get Signor Bombelli to finish your pictures. I have made him all the compliments imaginable and have courted him more like a mistress than a painter. He assures me he shall have them finished in eight or so days. He will not send them strained, but will roll them, notwithstanding your orders. I have at last overcome Padre Coronelli: I entered process against him, when he told me he had finished it. I went to receive

it and the two frames. I paid him 84*l.* 12*s.* for the miniature of it. In a few days he went away for Rome ; he has cheated a great many. If I had not prosecuted him, I had been served with the rest. 2 *pp.* ; *seal.* XXVIII, 42.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, June 24. [Easthampstead.]—Swaine may stop 1*s.* 6*d.* from the gardener for his maid for making his bed 14 weeks and twice washing his sheets. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* Stubbs volume.

JAMES SMALWOOD to [HENRY COMPTON], BISHOP of LONDON.

1692, Aug. 8. Lambeck.—“ I will not trouble your Lordship with any further account of the Battle of Enghien than what I gave you in my last, with which I find the *Gazette* pretty well agree, except in two things, first it says besides four English regiments that engaged that day, the rest were Dutch and Danes ; now there was not one Dutch regiment engaged in the first 10 or rather 11 that made the onset ; then it says Sir Rt. Douglas was the man that forced the enemy from the cannon, whereas it was the Second Battalion of Foot Guards commanded by Colonel Walop, who was killed ; since that time little of moment has passed ; this day sennight at 1 or 2 in the morning the French decamped . . . to Geslenghien, from thence they are gone to Lessines, a mighty strong camp, and 'tis said the King of France has sent orders to Duke Luxemburg to shun fighting, if possible, any more this year. My Lord, I think I sent your Lordship the names of some of our killed and wounded ; some of those we thought then killed are since found to have been prisoners ; the numbers of our killed and wounded (as I had it from the Major of our Brigade) is as follows :—

	Killed.			Wounded.		
Colonels	10	..	..	11		
Lt. Colonels	12	..	..	9		
Majors	5	..	..	9		
Captains	52	..	..	88		
Lieutenants	62	..	..	124		
Ensigns	25	..	..	69		
Sergeants	95	..	..	68		
	46	..	..	37		
Drums	5	..	..	
Common Soldiers ..	4404	..	..	3130		
Generals	2	..	..	2		

My Lord, this is I believe a very exact account of our side, and we are assured by all our prisoners that the French had at least 8,000 killed besides, I suppose, a proportionable number wounded. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph* ; *endorsed*, The engagement at Steinkirk. XXVIII, 53.

HARRY MORDAUNT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1692 ?] Sept. 2. Yarinton.—With no little difficulty I am got from Weymouth hither ; my last quarters were in your county, where my landlord took all pains to let me know how well he wished you ; not that he has the happiness to be acquainted with anything of you but your character, but there was formerly a great intimacy betwixt him and your father ; the first letter of his name is Sir Robt. Pye. There were last week to be several gentlemen of good interest in your county there, where it was talked of your standing for Berkshire ; the old gentleman was so pleased at it, out of an inclination to serve you and perhaps to be even with some pretended Grandees of that neighbourhood, that he desired me to write to you to know your intentions, and if they were as reported in the country, he does promise that the old gentleman (though now 76) will once more get on horseback and take more pains than he did when he stood last for it himself ; and lest any time should be lost (for we hear the enemy is very busy) has sent for all his neighbours. If you have any such designs, I hope you will trust them with your humble servant, whose little (though all he has) is likewise in Berkshire. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXVIII, 56.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1692,] Sept. 26. Ascot.—I find your Berkshire friends so numerous of all kinds that those few that are not your well-wishers wonder how you have managed it. But your friends could heartily wish that you would a little take notice of the country's zealous solicitations in the matter, and in short to secure Lord Craven and some people about you in town who have estates here. I sent Mr. Peninton to Sir H. Winchcomb, Sir Wm. Rich, Sir H. Vane and others. The former has been engaged nine months to his old enemy Sir Humphry. Had he appeared for you, it had been out of dispute. The Vale are entirely for you, and as for the Forest you have at least as good a share as Mr. Nevill and much better than Sir Humphry.

Postscript.—Last week at Faringdon I was with some honest, quiet, moderate men, drinking your health. The Bishop of Sarum, who was there upon a visitation, came in and joined with us and declared he would dispose of all his flock in the county for you. 4 pp. ; *holograph*. XXVIII, 60.

THOMAS COKE to the SAME.

1692, Oct. 9. Constantinople.—The Dutch Ambassador has orders from Pensionary Heinsius not to mix anything in our concerns. Thyles is angry with me that he has not the superintendence of our nation as well as his own. He is going to Adrianople to prepare the way for his master to come when the Vizir arrives at the end of November. I can't certainly penetrate the reason why he went not to Belgrade ; the best conjecture I can make is the Vizir would not let him,

and perhaps not being in cash, he has lately had good sums remitted from Smyrna. With the death of Mr. Harbord perhaps all hope of peace is expired. For I fear the good success the Porte has had in repulsing the Venetians from Candia, and keeping the Germans at a bay, will encourage them to continue the war. The French saved Canea, having advertised the Turks of the design, and a large number of that nation in the Venetian army all ran over to the Turks, and some into Canea, and helped to defend that place. Some 400 of the French are come to Smyrna to embark for France. Mr. Harbord died of a malignant fever, was buried in the Great Church; Tekeli's minister offered to have interred him, but was repulsed. He died July 31st. His retinue most of them being sick, the 24th August having conveniences of carriage furnished by the Tesserdar and an Aga of the Vizir to conduct them to Petervaradin [*sic*], the Aga at his return informed the Vizir the Prince Baden had a very good army and fleet on the Danube and was thought had intentions to fight them. Upon which Sept. 3rd the Vizir called a Grand Council, and it was proposed whether they should stand the enemy or not. After long discussion it was resolved not to pass to Sava [*sic*], but to abandon that part and stand on defence except the Imperials should attempt to pass over to them, or pass the Danube and go against Temesvar. Else only to fortify Belgrade, putting into it their veterans and stores; the same in Temesvar, Giulia and Janova [*? Jaszenova*] and having provided the frontiers to return to Adrianople, and be in the field early next spring. One Cornaro, a slave taken in war, is fortifying Belgrade. The Tartars came as far as Wallachia, but being disgusted with the Han returned home. The greatest harm the Turks have received this campaign has been from the Harduds who made the road from Sophia to Adrianople almost impracticable.

Fabre, by the interest of Père la Chaise, was brought into favour of the King as one that had the language and practice of the country and was sent with letters of the King from Namur to advise his conquests, that the loss at sea was inconsiderable, that Saxony had left the Confederates and her Mr. [*sic*] sent 50,000 men to the Rhine who would overrun Germany, and four days since a barque is arrived with letters that they have obtained a great victory against the Germans. The Ambassador remains fixed at Adrianople, the Marquese de L'Ora in the camp, who introduced Fabre to the Vizir. When the Vizir returns it is said the Marquese goes to Poland to negotiate a peace there. Fabre has a pension of 800 livres a month and is to follow the camp. It is a great mortification to the Ambassador, but he may find means to undermine him. Tyles departed this day for Adrianople. I can't imagine why he goes so long before the Vizir arrives.

The Persian Ambassador took several Turkish women with him, but at Ezrum they were taken from him, it being no

more lawful for a Turkish woman to take a Persian than a Christian. If our Ambassador does not arrive before they have sent orders for the next campaign, it may be very prejudicial to his treaty. The French are more diligent. Our Ambassadors pick the true season of the dogdays to take their journeys into bad airs.

Mr. Pilkington, at Smyrna by a hard-mouthed horse, was carried against a tree and killed. 5 pp.; *holograph*, part being the double of his letter of August 6. See p. 408 above. Enclosed was the appended copy of

“The Vizir’s letter to his Majesty from Belgrade after the death of Mr. Harbord in answer of his Majesty’s letter by the Ambassador.

“The letter you sent us we have received, in which you write that as a friend and well-wisher to the Porte you had last year sent your Ambassador by way of Vienna to treat the peace, and hearing of his death you were not wanting to despatch another by the same way, to the same effect, by so doing you have given us assurance of your sincere friendship . . . and therefore my Imperial Master has rather chosen peace than war. Therefore when he commanded me to conduct his Imperial army to these parts, he also ordered me to treat the peace, but on the condition that it should be with the honour . . . of his . . . Majesty. When I arrived at Belgrade, I found your Ambassador there before me, and falling sick and dying of a malignant fever I could not speak with him, or set afoot any treaty. . . . When it shall please God that this peace be treated, He will find the means to accomplish it, else what his divine Majesty has predestinated must be. You have also wrote to us to protect your merchants that are in our empire. . . . Whatever your merchants have demanded according to the capitulations, we have always granted and ever protected them and as long as they do proceed in a right way, they shall ever be protected. . . . God have you in His protection.”

“This is not a verbal translation . . . of the letter which is in a style more kind, and not with that state as formerly.” XXVIII, 51.

HARRY MORDAUNT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1692,] Nov. 2. Yarinton.—I am very glad to find that, since circumstances would not permit you to represent us in Berkshire, you have made so kind and honourable retreat from so many friends. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVIII, 63.

G[EOERGE] BROUGHTON to the SAME.

1692, Nov. 14. Venice.—None is yet found to accept of the Embassy to France which puts the State on

projects. They endeavour to raise men and money, but where and how is *incognito*. The Turks were forced from Lepanto with loss, and the weather was more availing than their forces. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 64.

W. FARRINGTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692, Nov. 19. Smyrna.—The reports in spring of Sultan Mahomet being again to be enthroned are quite blown over by the birth of the two young princes. You will have heard of Monsieur Hemskirch's arrival Belgrade to carry on treatment till Lord Paget arrive. He has title of Ambassador from his Majesty of Great Britain and States of Holland; is ordered to Adrianople, where the French will oppose it, who on all slight occasions persuade the Turks that they are above all Europe.

Our Factory laments the severe orders of the Levant Company by hindering free consignment of cloth by way of Leghorn; and letting the Jews and other strangers reap the benefit, who in this vacancy of shipping will bring so great a quantity, which, with the continual supply of the Dutch Londrenods [*sic*] will so furnish these parts that little profit can be hoped by so great a glut as comes by the ships.

Mr. Coke has gone from Stambul to meet the new Ambassador. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 65.

The Grand Vizir ALI to King WILLIAM III.

Undated [1692]. Adrianople the Impregnable.—Thanks for the King's mediation. 2 pp.; *translation*. XXVIII, 70.

"Directed

The Royal Letter

To the most glorious among the great Princes of Jesus our friend William III, King of England, and the Nations thereto belonging, whose end may it terminate in happiness and truth."

The Sultan AHMED II to the SAME.

[1692,] 1103, at the beginning of Ramazan. Adrianople.—To the like effect, with the Grand Vizir's letter given above. 2 pp.; *translation*. XXVIII, 71.

PER. WHITCOMBE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1692-3, March 10. Adrianople.—Lord Paget is not a little disgusted with our Treasurer who is become so great a courtier at home that he's rude to everybody abroad. The 7th inst. Lord Paget had his audience of the Grand Signor.

Here are four Frank Ambassadors, one English, one French and two Dutch, which are lodged as far distant from one another as well they can, whether to hinder any sinister consults I can't tell. The two Dutch were at first at great

variance, now the contrary, and what's the greater wonder, it's generally thought money which sets the rest of the world at variance, has made these friends. I fancy Excellency C[olyer] has represented L. Barcha to Excellency H[emeskerck] as Frenchified and disaffected to the interest of the Empire. Among other visits made with L. B. we made one to H[emeskerck], who received us kindly and discoursed of the strength of the French, which C[olyer] hearing of and fearing that L. B. might be as great there as with us, without doubt Cato represented him as one in the French interest, which put the other, sensible of what discourse had passed, into such a paroxysm that he invited me to dinner, where after enquiring into my opinion about L. B. his Lordship said he had reflected on our last discourse, which being curious he had written down what had passed, and then took out a paper which he read to me and asked if it was not the sum of our discourse. I answered "yes," as it really was. He then desired me to attest it. Being matter of State, I refused. He then asked me to take no notice of it to anyone.

Mr. Tho. Paget is designed hither by the convoy. He'll be as welcome to his brother as water in his shoes. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 75.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, April 23. [Easthampstead].—"At our meeting . . . Ri. Cottrell (with his party) found fault with the repairing of the seats in the church, and said that every person should pay his own and not expect it to be done by a rate. And although I satisfied him that for the last 30 years it hath been often done by a rate, and such was the custom of the neighbouring parishes, yet he would not sign the account. Mr. Yeldham did not sign them, but slyly (as his custom is) withdrew himself, and since has spoken against it. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

THOMAS COKE to the SAME.

1693, April 30 and May 26. Demerdish, near Adrianople.—I thank you for your vindication of me from Lord Chandos' aspersions. Words from a person of his character make deep impressions, a Peer's bare assertion being paramount to a solemn oath. Mr. Jacob also by affinity is little my friend, and has talked much against Messrs. Gerard and Savage marriage. He wrote (as I am informed) Mr. Stafford that you had given an ill character of Signor Antonio to Lord Paget, saying he received a pension from the French Ambassador. For the first part you might speak of him as he deserves, but I don't believe you said the latter.

In October Sultan Selim Gerah, the Tartar Han, laid aside by Kiupreli, was restored and sent to Bujac [? Bajak] and Crim and it is hoped he will bring a force into the field this summer.

Ibrahim Aga, Kiah to the Vizir relegated to Rhodes, is banished to Mecca. His crime was holding a correspondence with women in the Seraglio.

The Vizir had an indifferent army last campaign, little more than 30,000 men and not a Tartar. He was in apprehension of the Imperials passing the Save to him. But they lying still, he fortified Belgrade, succoured Giula, Temesvar and the frontiers. On December 27th Sultan Mahomet died suddenly, possibly poisoned.

The French Ambassador laboured to make Tekeli Prince of Wallachia, which was refused. He then procured some Boyars to incriminate the Prince of Wallachia, but this also failed. In the meantime he had given a letter of friendship to the Prince of Wallachia, which was published, to the mortification of the Ambassador.

Two French men-of-war came to Constantinople and gave 12,000*l.* for the goods of Musalmen taken on the *Swan*, Captain Hobman; they took on board a Capigebashi of the G. Signor to be sent to Tripoli, ordering them to make peace with the French.

The Marquese d'Orat is with Tekeli. Fabre lives privately at Pera.

H[ali] Pasha was dismissed on March 17, and Mustapha Pasha replaced him. Obstinacy was the cause of his fall. This and the other changes at Court [details given] will retard their taking the field. The deposed fell the same day twelvemonth, almost to an hour that he was exalted.

On March came news of the death of Casimir, Prince of Moldavia. The son of Duca Beg, who was taken by the Poles, succeeds him.

[*Postscript.*—The head of Ali Pasha the Vizir banished to Rhodes is brought thence.

In 20 days' they will be marching for Belgrade. Their force may be 50,000 besides the Tartars. 7 *pp.*; *holograph.* XXVIII, 76.

THOMAS [TENISON] BISHOP of LINCOLN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, May 13. Buckden.—When I was upon the way on this side of Hatfield I received a letter from a person who once consulted you in my presence about a matrimonial cause, in which I was pressed to wait upon you and to importune you not to decline a service which they verily thought would tend much to the public good. You were pleased to say the other day that the matter was gone off, but this letter seems to assert that it was no otherwise gone off but by your own refusal. I can't tell how the case stands, but I was obliged to say thus much at the request of an honoured friend. 1 *p.*; *holograph.* XXVIII, 78.

HENRY, VISCOUNT SYDNEY to the SAME.

1693, May 27. Dublin.—In reply to a recommendation in favour of Mr. Robert Scawen. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* XXVIII, 79.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, May 28. Adrianople.—As to the negociations of peace, they are in the same state as you left them. I was too short-sighted to discover those great inclinations in the Porte towards it which Signor Colyer represented, which had made such an impression in Signor Hemeskerck that upon Mr. Harbord's death he came flying down the Danube not to begin the treaty, but to conclude the peace. He arrived Belgrade the 1st October s.v., 1692. The next day he had audience of the Vizir and the 3rd gave in writing to Maurocordato to translate and give the Vizir his proposals for a peace or truce for 20 years, the substance of which for the Emperor was on the foot of *uti possidetis*, under which notion Transilvania to remain to him, each liberty [*sic*] to fortify in their confines, Tekeli to be given up; the Republic of Ragusa not to be called to account for arrears of tribute or for the future pay any to the Porte. For Poland restitution of Camietz [? Kaminietz] and what hold [*sic*] in Podolia, all Ucrania, the castles on the Boristhenes, Moldavia and Wallachia, and if the Tartars made any incursions into their territory the Porte to pay the damages the Crown received. For Venice the province of Levadia, Athens and Thebes to be given them as an *Antimutale* for the Morea, and in like manner several territories on the side of Lepanto, and in Dalmatia. He expected an answer to it and that the Porte would change their old style of receiving proposals and making none into an open negociation by writing, but Maurocordato told him these proposals were injurious to the Empire and asked if he had no other to make. The reply was he had no more to say till he had an answer to what was already proposed, which he earnestly pressed for many days. The answer was the Vizir was returning to Adrianople and must acquaint the G. Signor with what passed, and he must go thither for his answer. This startled him, who thought to have concluded the treaty at Belgrade and immediately returned, so he pressed for an answer or to be dismissed. But he was told he could not divest himself of his character, which remained till Lord Paget arrived, to whom accidents might happen as to other Ambassadors. So he was forced to go by the Danube to Rusic [Rustchuk] and so to Adrianople, where he arrived the 24th November. When he arrived first at Belgrade Marquese d'Orat who was with Tekeli and the French, said he was no Englishman but a German, and came from the Emperor. The Porte had been sensible it was too great a condescension to send their Ambassador to Vienna, which point of honour they thought regained by having one come to make overtures to them, and a particular Minister for the business in their hands, whom perhaps they may not easily part with. When Hemeskerck was come to Adrianople, he would have visited the Chimacham who excused it, the Vizir not being arrived, who came Dec. 2 and a few days after an audience was desired of him which he put off as not having

discoursed with the G. Signor. A private Council was held and orders sent out to all parts for raising men and to the Treasury for money. Money was sent to the Tartars to quicken them to meet the Vizir with an army at Belgrade. Hemeskerck continued his solicitations all December, and was told by word of mouth, never in writing, that Lord Paget having come to Belgrade, it was thought fit to attend his arrival to see if he brought other proposals, for if they were the same, one answer would serve both. The 6th January Colyer came to Adrianople against the desire of Hemeskerck, and at first there was great coldness between them. The last of January Lord Paget arrived; he would have entered privately, but the Vizir desired the contrary. The 18th he had his first audience of the Vizir, and the 7th March of the G. Signor, who said his Majesty was a good friend of the Porte. The 11th March he had a private audience of the Vizir, where he made offer of his Majesty's mediation for a peace on the foot *uti possidetis*, only Caminietz to be restored or razed. The Vizir said he must consult the heads of the law and the militia. The 14th his Excellency, Hemeskerck and Colyer were called to a public audience of nearly 300 persons and Hemeskerck's proposals were read to exasperate the militia. The Vizir said he must consider and give an answer. The 17th he was turned out. His Excellency went to the new Vizir and said those proposals read were none of his, which was only one plain proposal on a *uti possidetis*. The Vizir said they must consider and give answer. Hemeskerck pressed my Lord to solicit the Vizir with a memorial, but his Excellency had seen so ill effects of his writings that he preferred to seem indifferent than to importune. Maurocordato says we shall go for Constantinople and Colyer, but for Hemeskerck he would speak nothing. I much doubt it will [be] easy for him to get out of this country. 3½ pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 80.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, June 19.—I just now received an answer to my letter. What relates to yourself is in these words, "I had been written to by a friend of my Lord Keeper's before, but in my letter to my Lord [of] C[anterbury] is expected Sir Wm. Tr. whom I really think the fittest for it."

The person I suppose he writt for Dr. Newton, and I believe very tenderly, however I am glad he mentioned you. I think it best to leave him to himself to improve the exception in his letter, if he have opportunity.* 1 p.; *holograph*.

G[EOERGE] STEPNEY to the SAME.

1693 [June 24], July 4 n.s. Vienna.—Mr. Hemeskerck has writ to the Emperor of which Mr. Vernon will shew you the

* See letter of Sir William Trumbull to the Bishop of Worcester, on next page. Sir Richard Raines was Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1685 to 1710.

copy if you desire. He says the G. Vizir has obliged him to follow to the camp, promising to give him his answer on the road or when he gets to the frontier.

The Imperialists will either attack Temesvar or Belgrade, and though I have looked upon the peace as a mere speculation hitherto, I have no reason to believe this Court is in earnest and that some foundation may yet be laid for a peace before the armies leave the field. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXVIII, 83.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, July 6.—What relates to you in the Bishop of Worcester's letter is in these words—"Since the receipt of your last I immediately wrote the enclosed. I heartily wish Sir Wm. T. have the place if it fall, and so much I have told his Grace, and that I am sure none can fill it better, but after all I have no great confidence that my recommendations will signify much. However I would not be wanting in anything to serve so good a friend.

Dr. Browne is no more sent after by his patient, so presumes him well.

If you think it proper for me to carry the letter to Lambeth, I will do it to-morrow. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [EDWARD STILLINGFLEET,] BISHOP of WORCESTER.

1693, July 8. Gerrard Street, London.—My friend Mr. Dobyns acquainted me with your great kindness in writing to my Lord of Canterbury, but since Sir Richard Raines (as I hear) is pretty well recovered, I have kept your letter.

I was out of town when Sir Ch. Hedges made application to his Grace and obtained many recommendations from the Lords of the Council, amongst whom were several of my particular friends, who all went upon this belief that I would not think of returning to the Commons. When I came to town and waited on his Grace, he declared he was very sorry he had not thought of me, but owned he was still free and had not made any promise, with many other large expressions of his good opinion of me by way of preference before any other to that employment. However, I found those recommendations stuck deep and wanted not their weight so that when I urged my hopes that my absence and (had I been in town) my modesty in not making sure that to sue for a place not yet vacant (which his Grace had condemned as very indecent before the man was dead) should not suffer by another's importunity, since he was yet free and was pleased to think me so capable. I had no other answer but that Sir R. R[aines] might yet live, and then it would be a new case.

And this proving to be the case, I went about a fortnight since to his Grace, who then told me that Sir R. R. being recovered, the case was altered, and that now he had an answer

to give to all persons in my behalf, if the place should hereafter be void.

I hope also Mr. Chadwick is my friend, at least he has promised me. Perhaps after all there may be no vacancy in my lifetime.

However your favours require the same thanks, and I choose to be obliged more to you than to any other. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *draft in Sir William's hand.*

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to G[EOERGE] STEPNEY.

1693, July 14. London.—“I am exceedingly obliged to you for the hopes you give me of a peace with the Turks, and if at last the Court of Vienna will think fit to enter into the affair with a mind to conclude it, there is little doubt to be made of the success, the Turks being not so insensible (as is commonly believed) but they know their own interest and can distinguish between men that treat in good earnest and such as do not.

“I am now going into the country, from whence . . . I may trouble you with a packet of letters for my friends in Turkey. A man retired as I am from all public affairs ought not to take this liberty, since I am out of hopes to give you any reprisals upon me. But you must lay the blame on your own generosity in making me the offer, and I presume you will the rather pardon me, because I am no stranger to a reputation so well established as yours is.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *draft in Sir William's hand.* XXVIII, 83, *reverse.*

C. GOODE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, July 22. The Black Sea near Constantinople.—Lord Paget arrived the 19th at his palace at Pera after 10 days' journey from Adrianople. He would have none of the 10 days' entertainment upon the Company's charge, nor any expense on the road. Everyone declares his behaviour at Adrianople was greatly admired by the Turks. He bought eight mares all of one colour, and seven of them foaled at Adrianople ; six of the colts are come safe to Pera. 2 pp. ; *holograph.* XXVIII, 84.

Captain ROBERT WROTH to [RUPERT BROWNE].

1693, July 23 o.s.—“On the 18th o.s. between three and four in the afternoon our King had notice that the enemy was upon their march and was advanced within a league of our camp, upon which within less than an hour our whole army was under arms, and between five and six their vanguard appeared in sight of our camp and continued their march, stretching out to our right wing, where they encamped about sunsetting ; we struck our tents and sent away all our heavy baggage, which made us think we should have marched, but we only advanced to the head of our lines and lay under arms all night ; we were so posted between two rivers that we could

only be attacked upon the flank of our right wing, which I believe made us think ourselves strong enough for them, though they outnumbered us almost three to one ; but it was in so open a country that several battalions and squadrons could march on abreast ; but both the wings of their attack was fortified with little villages on the right and left. 'Twas too late to make our retreat, therefore we spent that night in making ourselves as strong as it was possible, and according our Engineers with the Foot flung up a deep intrenchment from village to village, which was about an English half-mile ; all necessary orders were given in case we were attacked ; and the Duke of Bavaria commanded upon the right. On Wednesday morning a little before sunrising we found that the enemy was appearing to march down upon us, and our cannon began to play [;] about five they began their march and advanced their cannon very much upon us ; and by six they began attacking the village on our right, which lasted near four hours with that severity of firing on both sides that nothing could be greater, for they several times beat us from our posts which we as often re-took notwithstanding they were still sustained with fresh battalion[s] which nothing could have withstood but the courage of our Foot animated with the presence of our King, who was in the hottest of all the day's action, for he personally rallied several battalions to the retaking of their posts, and so galled the enemy that about 10 they ceased firing on that side. In this action the Duke of Berwick was taken by Brigadier Churchill. Then they attacked our left with mighty resolution, which was as well received, and the dispute lasted till near one a clock, when they retired, not being able to get any ground of us, and had the day here ended, we had got an entire victory ; for about an hour there was very little firing on either side except our cannon ; but then with several fresh brigades they renewed their attack upon our right and obliged our men to give way, we not having any fresh men to sustain 'em, upon which their Horse got within our lines, and in less than an hour our whole right wing was beaten and forced to give their ground, upon which our left wing of Horse was brought up ; but 'twas impossible for 'em to do anything but only put some small stop to the pursuit ; in this part of the action the Duke of Ormond and Major-General Zuglesteyn were taken prisoners, the last of which was retaken, but charging at the head of another English squadron was taken again. We had a river and a morass behind us, which was a great hindrance to our retreat, for most of the loss that our Horse received was there, and had it not been for the country's being inclosed, we had got away all our cannon ; I doubt not but that they brag of an entire victory ; 'tis too true we quitted the field, but I am very well satisfied that in the first six hours' action we killed three for one which I am sure our loss in the retreat won't make even ; and though I question not but

that the Jacobites' ring in England of our army being entirely cut off, yet in a very few days we shall be too strong to receive an affront, and that which may confirm that the French have not so much reason to brag is that they neither pushed their advantage so far as they might nor has not made any motion since; our King is very well, and we are encamped within three hours of Brussels near Villvone [? Vilvorde]. As for our killed and wounded officers, I refer you to the public list; of the first I believe you'll find very few in so great a day's action; it is impossible for any one man, especially myself, to give you the particulars of all that passed, but as far as what I have wrote, the matter of fact is certainly true. Pray be so kind as to send this account to my brother Wyrley with my sister's letter and believe me your most affectionate brother." 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 85.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM THE EXCHEQUER.

1693, July 27. The Exchequer.—Certificate that Dr. Nick. Gibbon was paid at the receipt of Exchequer upon his [? annuity] of 100*l. per annum* to Midsummer, 1688, from which time to Midsummer, 1693, there is grown due and arrears 500*l.* *Seven lines.* [Signed] Robert Howard. XL, 89.

Petition of NICHOLAS GIBBON, D.D., to the LORDS
OF THE TREASURY.

Your petitioner, in consideration of his losses in Surinam in the Dutch war, had a pension granted under the Great Seal of 100*l. per ann.* for three lives by his Majesty King Charles II in the 26th year of his reign, which he has received most part of the reign of the said King Charles and some part of the late King James' reign, and that there is due now in arrears 600*l.* as in the certificate you will see.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honours to take his condition into your serious consideration, being now above 80 years of age, and to give such order *etc.* 1 p.; *unsigned*. XL, 95.

Dr. [GILBERT] B[URNET] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, July 27.—“On the 19th of this month the Duke of Luxemburg attacked the King's camp early in the morning, and hath got a plain victory, whatever our *Gazette* makes it. The King had sent off 20,000 men to force their line, *i.e.* to pay themselves, other money being wanting, and 10 or 12 regiments also to Liege; so he was every way surprised, but [how]ever the battle was obstinate for a long time. The Duke of Ormond is missing, but I just have word sent me is prisoner, as are also the Lords Athlone, Galloway, Scravenmore and several others. The King is at Malines and all in confusion. For my own part I see no hopes to keep the great towns from declaring, or the faction of [illegible] (as here we call a

plain majority) from a bargain; the most doubtful thing is whether this is like to bring us out of our lethargy and make the Parliament when it meets take care of England in the first place, and our friends next, before it is too late, which I very much fear.

"The battle was known in town on Sunday, but the Government heard not of it till Tuesday night; so good husbands are our Secretaries.

"We hear nothing of Sir G. Rooke, and our merchants grow uneasy again. But the main fleet is out and that allows hopes, if no other fruit. In fine we have a gracious Q[ueen] and a wise Cabinet without a farthing of money; the City in so great disorder that they dare not borrow; all out of love with their management and no prospect for matters to mend upon our hands. You would be truly happy if your country house were far enough from news; till then you must suffer persecution from *etc.*" 1½ pp.; *unsigned; endorsed*, Dr. B. XXVIII, 86.

D. MOREAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1693,] July 27.—The battle was in our favour till four of the afternoon, when the enemy took a village on our right and pierced an entrenchment made by our men. The King led infantry and cavalry to the charge ten times, and fired eight pistol shots at the foe. He was in the thick of the danger and received a contusion from a spent ball. The French were 80,000 and we 45,000. Our guns killed 3,000 horses. We have lost no officer of mark but the Count de Solmes. The King retreated with the left wing in good order to Terbane, near Louvain, where he was joined by the rest of the army. He has sent for the Duke of Würtemberg with 20,000 men. 5 pp.; *French*. XXVIII, 87.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to the SAME.

1693, Aug. 23. Whitehall.—The fleet came into Torbay on Wednesday last and the same afternoon they were joined there by Sir G. Rooke and the Victuallers. There have been violent storms there, but the ships have received little damage.

Yesterday we had letters from the Groyne that the *Asia* and the *Loyalty* were weighed at Gibraltar, and they hoped the others were afloat when those advices were writ from Madrid, but they don't mention how much the goods are damaged.

They say the French fleet was before Alicante the 5th inst. n.s. and that they had a present of fresh food from the shore to the value of 3,000 dollars. The French promised to leave them the same night and visit Barcelona.

Letters from Malaga of the 4th say that they write from Gibraltar that 40 French ships sailed out of the Straits on the Wednesday, but could not tell whether they were men-of-war or merchantmen.

On Sunday last one Monsieur Dallyen, a French Minister who has been long in England and had a benefice in Buckinghamshire till he was turned out for not taking the oaths to this Government, was seized coming out of Dr. Thompson's Church in Friday Street, where he preached that morning a very seditious sermon for which he is to be prosecuted. I have seen the book of notes that was taken about him and remember this passage in his sermon—"If anyone have a whore that he like, he will venture his life to rescue her from him that would carry her away, how much more ought we all to venture our lives, estates and all that's most dear to us to re-establish on the throne our injured Majesty and true Sovereign that's now in banishment?"

We hold frequent Councils since the return of the fleet, and summon our engineers together as if we intended nothing but ruin and desolation to our enemy's coasts. No man can tell what will come of it.

I have at last got a copy of the Turkey Company's petition to the Queen, but despair of procuring Sir G. Rooke's letter.

Dr. Oates is lately married to a young woman; there's an account of it in print entitled an account of the Salamanca wedding. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 89.

The Rev. W[ILLIAM] HAYLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Aug. 26. London.—The Duke of Ormond is come to Brussels and the Duke of Berwick in exchange sent to the French camp. The Prince of Berkenfelt, the eldest Lieutenant-General in the States' service, has quitted upon the Duke of Würtemberg being put over his head in Count Solmes' place of General of Infantry. The fort of St. Brigid's is taken, and 'tis hoped Pignerol must follow. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 90.

RUPERT BROWNE to the SAME.

1693, Sept. 1. [London.]—Advices from Pignerole say that the Duke of Savoy had left 15,000 men to carry on that siege, and was marched with the rest of his forces to give battle to Catinat before he was reinforced, or else to force him from the place where he is encamped and to get that ground, whereby he will hinder the enemy from relieving Pignerole.

[*Postscript*.]—I am told that Mr. Goddard is gone off and that he had not above 2,000*l*. value in the last fleet. The Turkey merchants, notwithstanding their ill success, are buying great quantities of cloth. They assume the damage of the goods that were sunk to be at the utmost at 14 *per cent*. The King designs to raise great numbers of English Horse against the spring, and the Dutch have already contracted for 40,000 Swiss Foot, and that their Horse shall be all Walloons, and double the number that they had last year. Robin Wroth

sent my wife a letter wherein he extols the King, and that the prisoners that are returned say that the French officers now call him King of England and that two or three such fights would be their ruin. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 91.

NEWS-LETTER.

1693, Sept. 8-18. Vienna.—The 15th inst. a captain arrived express from the army with the very ill news that the siege of Belgrade was raised. A Council of War was held next day, at which it was resolved to draw off our cannon in time, and that our sick and wounded (nearly half the army) should re-pass the Save, which was done the 11th, and the whole army was to do the same the day following.

Prince Lewis of Baden is happy in having been employed this summer with reputation in another service, and though the Elector of Bavaria wishes as well as any man to the Emperor's interest, he cannot but have a secret pleasure at this disappointment and must needs hug himself with the thought that all Generals are not so lucky as he has been.

The reasons our generals allege for these hasty resolutions are many and substantial enough. 1. The Turks and Tartars are computed at 60,000 men, were marching directly towards them and were arrived as near as Semendria. 2. Our army from 45,000 or 50,000 is of a sudden reduced to 28,000, so that a sort of destroying angel must have been in their camp. 3. The place was improved by regular fortifications which they perceived when they were too far engaged. 4. The garrison consisted of 10,000 Janissaries and as many more as were pleased to throw themselves into the town. 5. All our marches on the Temesvar side were to no effect and could not cut off the succours which entered by the river, for as to our ships they were equipped too late and are too unwieldy for any service.

For these considerations you will allow it was high time to decamp while it might be done without disorder, and the poor remains of our army are to be commended for taking due care of themselves, for if the Tartars had come on with fury to attack them in their retrenchments while they were in this low condition or set upon their rear in their retreat, such a deroute might have brought after it the loss of all the Imperial conquests in Hungary.

However, this will scarcely be sufficient to justify our Generals for not having foreseen the five inconveniences or at least never engaged the Emperor in an attempt which they could not go through with, which will lessen the credit of his arms and make the Turks and French insolent beyond measure.

“The Councils of our Ministers are censured for setting our army to work without necessary materials, being so backward with our fleet and cannon. And the conduct of our Generals is ridiculed in that they were so regularly tedious in every step they took, which is worth observing, for . . . they invested the

place the 30th July, opened the trenches the 13th August, finished the batteries the 25th and made this unhappy attack on the Counterscarp the 7th inst. You will find there were exactly 13 days' interval betwixt every motion they made. Whereas if these 39 days had been employed with vigour and resolution, the place could have been taken before the G. Vizir arrived with his army. But the Imperialists, by many of the like disappointments, are almost in possession of not rendering themselves masters of places till the second attack, and this Court loves to drive things to such extremities that nothing but a miracle can mend 'em which it seems has deceived us this bout."

Our ministers and the Emperor bear it with Christian resolution. "*Das Spiel ist aus*" was all he replied when the Empress asked what news, and away he went to chapel as if he would thank for it.

Marc Antonio (the Emperor's interpreter of Oriental languages) pretends to have received letters from Constantinople of the 1st August which say that Lord Paget arrived there July 27th at midnight and *incognito* because of the plague which rages there, and soon removed to a country house three or four miles from thence. Mr. Colyer was expected in a day or two, but Mr. Hemeskerke was reported to be under confinement in his house at Adrianople, being treated as a spy or an Ambassador from the Emperor because he had presented the project of peace under his name. They therefore imprisoned him in reprisal for what Maurocordato and Rais Effendi suffered here. This if true must have been the contrivance of the French Ambassador, who has long been endeavouring to make him pass for the Emperor's Ambassador, and (as one argument of this) urged almost all of his domestics were Germans. But how such a slight pretext should carry the Turks to violate the laws of nations after the credentials which Mr. Hemeskerke has produced from his Majesty and the States is what I do not comprehend, besides that Marc Antonio's news are often apocryphal, though some expressions in Lord Paget's last letter but one give countenance to the report:—

"Mr. Hemeskerke has not yet asked permission to return to Vienna, though I have more than once minded him to do it, and when he does ask, 'tis very questionable whether they will let him go. Some words that have been given out . . . make the Porte fancy he is the Emperor's Ambassador and as so may be, they may detain him." 3 pp.

Postscript. 1693, Sept. 9-19. Vienna.—This minute I have received letters from the camp at Semlin the 3rd-13th inst. with the following account:—

The 1-11 and 2-12 our army raised the siege of Belgrade. Our retreat was made with the best grace in the world, and the Duke de Croy has not failed to expose himself freely in

the rencontre, having stayed behind with General Heusler and the other generals, with only 15 footmen in his rear, though the enemy were ever on his heels. We are now in camp near Semlin, and have already burnt the bridge of boats by which we crossed. We are likely to strike camp to-morrow. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *French*. XXVIII, 93.

WILLIAM LOWNDES to Mr. [WILLIAM] BLATHWAYT.

1693, Sept. 10.—Concerning the grant to be passed to Earl Portland of Denbigh, Bromfleet and Yale. *At head in Sir W. T.'s hand*,

Present Com[missioners] of the Treasury :

Lord Godolphin.

Mr. Montagu, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Stephen Fox.

Sir Willm. Trumbull.

Mr. [John] Smith.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Oct. 4. Whitehall.—“As for the departure of the Turkey Fleet I do not know that there is any time fixed for it, but the Admiralty three days ago sent for Sir George Rooke (who arrived last night) it is said to receive his final orders. Great quantities of bombs *etc.* are put on board, but where they go or upon what design I have not been able to learn.

“The three Admirals arrived late on Saturday night, but were not admitted to kiss the Queen’s hand, she thinking it fit they should first justify their conduct in this summer’s expedition before the Lords of the Council, to whom the enquiry into the reason of the miscarriage of the Straits’ Fleet is referred, and her pleasure was signified to them accordingly.

“We have now certain advice that the *Diamond* frigate, Captain Wickham commander (Captain Nevill lieutenant), and five merchant ships from Barbadoes are all taken by two French privateers of 30 guns each. The *Diamond* was taken in less than half an hour, which seems very strange, she being a ship of 48 guns, especially seeing she had a fireship with her, and that one of the merchantmen of 20 guns, after the *Diamond* was taken, fought one of the privateers for two hours, and disengaged herself and is come into Milford Haven. The *Diamond* had gold and silver to the value of 50,000*l.* belonging to the African Company, and the merchantmen were richly laden.”

Sir William Ashurst was elected Lord Mayor by above 900 votes. He said that at this and former elections he had observed that some persons took a liberty to brand those who were entirely devoted to their Majesties with the opprobrious name of republicans.

As to Mr. Dayrolle's affair, I saw a letter from Mr. Shilton to Col. Mac-Elliott that with much ado they had prevailed with the Court of France to exchange Mr. Dayrolle for him.

Postscript.—Four mails from Holland bring account of the defence of Charleroi, which still holds out, and that the siege of Belgrade was raised after an assault on the Counterscarp, which they carried but could not keep. The Duke of Savoy has taken such measures that it is almost impossible for the French to succour Pignerole, which he is on the point of bombarding, and afterwards designs to block up all the winter. The King is come to the Hague, and is expected here in a week. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 94.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Oct. 6. Whitehall.—Charleroi still holds out; letters speak of Don Castillo's conduct with great praise, yet seeing he is not to expect relief, he cannot save the place.

The Duke of Savoy was actually bombarding Pignerole, but letters from Paris of the 5th say their letters from Savoy report Catinat marching towards the Duke's army and a battle was expected. De Tourville sailed on the 21st past with 22 men-of-war from Hyères, and Monsieur Châteaurenaud two days before from Toulon with 23 more to join him, in order to return to the Ocean.

The House of Lunenburg has at last consented to the demolition of the fortifications of Ratzbourg, whereupon the King of Denmark and House of Lunenburg are to withdraw their troops from Saxe-Lauenburg in three weeks' time, the latter having liberty to leave 200 men there for the maintenance of the Civil Government. Thus the French designs are eluded.

Sir George Rooke, since his coming to town, has had the same intimation the Admirals had to forbear coming to Court. What passed before the Committee of the Council, who have had Sir George Rooke and the merchant captains of the Straits' Fleet before them, is kept secret.

Since I wrote, the Earl of Danby is made Rear-Admiral of the Blue. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 96.

RA[LPH] LANE to the SAME.

1693, Oct. 8. London.—If Tourville come out of the Straits this winter, the damaged goods at Gibraltar may proceed from thence for Turkey about the middle next month along with five men-of-war sent two months ago to that end. The *Chandos* and *Italian Merchant*, it is said, will be re-fitted, but when the five ships come back with Sir George Rooke will be sent forward is uncertain, though I believe as soon as we have news of the Brest Fleet being come home, they will be sent away with two or three men-of-war. People are under great discontents because the Rulers of our Israel do things like the peace of God which passeth all understanding. 3 pp. XXVIII, 97.

PER. WHITCOMB to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Oct. 10. Bosphorus, Constantinople.—“I little thought to have proved altogether so true a prophet, when I wrote, in my first letter, I think, after your leaving us, that together with yourself you had carried away all the delight and happiness of the place, but . . . our whole Factory as well as myself have since found it but too, too literally so. No success in our concerns either public or private, and all things move so crossed, dull and melancholy that were you now to see us again y’ould say the whole was reversed and that never was a Factory so strangely altered and the splendid repute of the English being almost, I wish not altogether, quite lost, and we who were such a bank of trust to furnish almost the whole Empire, can now scarce find to be trusted, and thus despised and idle for want of business we saunter about, forced to sneak and give way to every huffing Frenchman we meet who carry all before them, say and do what they please, while we who have been so often found in the wrong by contradicting them are quite silenced, hang our ears and stand by as mute as a fish, or if we do open, ’tis only with the crowd to yield them to be what they proclaim themselves, the only happy people, the idol of the world, darling of the Gods. . . . ’Tis well this wild century is almost at an end, else cannot foresee to what pass the world would come. . . . In the meantime what will become of me . . . I know not; my business obstructed, one considerable part of my estate which I had aboard the convoy shattered and torn; . . . the other part lies fruitlessly by invested in goods to be ready for the ships; . . . and yet I bless God it’s no worse and that I have my health . . . ; when another convoy will come none can tell. . . . Our unintelligibly prudent Company at home have been the chief cause of . . . the foregoing misfortunes and . . . would neither trade themselves nor let them that would, whereby several unfree of the Company and others who were not to be governed by our *positivos* took such measures to trade as they could not hinder, sending their goods to Leghorn and thence hither into Jews’ hands, and that so plentifully that one only Jew of Smyrna this year . . . has received to the value of 300,000*l.p.* in English commissions which is more business than that the English Factory have received these two years, and . . . has opened a door to the Jews to trade in English goods, which perhaps the wise Company will never be able to shut; . . . while leviations are forced to be made on the Factors’ estates and all other English effects in the country to furnish the growing charges of the nation. . . . But to all the difficulties abroad had we but the happiness to hear things went well at home ’twould be some comfort . . . and were not some persons of very great quality your friends I could be very severe upon them for looking with that indifferency upon the welfare of England, which I am sorry I should ever see at that pass that persons otherwise of that

undoubted worth should not think it worth their caring for, but prefer the pursuit of their own humour or passion to the safety of their country which if ever now lies at stake. . . . How ridiculous is it to admire at the French success and not reflect on our vice, the occasion, for while we are so disunited among ourselves, and those who will not help themselves, so eagerly watch, I will not say desire, the disgrace of those that do, how should it be otherwise? . . . We should do well to imitate our enemies, among whom we hear of no such vain disputes, . . . and here 'tis not from the purpose to consider how they fill every little hole with one agent or another; besides those are here which mind the traffic, there are for State affairs the Ambassador at Adrianople who never budes from the Court of the G. Signor; Monsieur Fontone along with the army and keeps as close to the G. Vizir; Monsieur l'Ora he attends on Tekeli and is a spy upon him; then there's Monsieur Babure and l'Abbé Polignac are Ambassadors in Poland, and all the above have a constant correspondence one with other . . . and among themselves laugh at the feeble or preposterous attempts of their antagonists. It's true our Ambassador my Lord Paget so soon as saw how unsuccessful his treaty of peace was like to be, procured to retire in time and gave no occasion of reflecting on him, but the Dutch had a mind to shew greater bravery, and though Excellenza Collier came here soon after our Ambassador, yet he would still . . . pretend to be too hard for the French and to be master of all their intrigues, while Thiles . . . had got a creature of his, Crœsens Scrivan, to be secretary to the Prince of Moldavia, by whose means the French Ambassador kept his correspondency backward and forward with Tekeli, Poland *etc.*, and this Scrivan being a conceited youth, Cato had by golden promises procured to intercept the French letters and open and send him their copies, which he . . . performed on all that passed Moldavia, which whether the Prince suspected or no I can't tell, but he ordered a large packet of his said Secretary's for Cato to be opened and if anything therein prejudicial to his interest not to be delivered; the order being sent to an acquaintance of mine, the packet aforesaid was opened, wherein was transcripts of several letters intercepted to and from the French correspondents which . . . I had a sight of, where . . . I saw a very kind correspondency between the French Ambassador and the Polish General Joblenosky [and others] The Allies, I'm afraid, are made of too heavy matter for good politicians; to have now and then intercepted a letter or so might have done, but thus to fly at all the whole covey, sure none but such Cato's as these could ever imagine should continue.

"The G. Vizir may now be on his return with army for Adrianople, where, though the whole Empire is extremely pleased at the relief given Belgrade . . . yet so much are

they in love with new Ministers that discourse is nothing but of more changes. . . .

"The Dutch Ambassador though brought a new divertissement with him from Adrianople, yet the charms of his old mistress still seem to prevail, and in some attacks on the outworks the old has got the day, they are now both at Belgrade, where passes away the time merrily, the lady living in her house apart as used to do. . . .

"Signor Hemskirk lives still at Adrianople with a Jain or allowance from the G. Signor, which he had procured to renew as the English Ambassador while my Lord Paget was at Adrianople; about this there happened some words, but however his Lordship was forced before could get him to disclaim the pretence, to go to the G. Vizir and satisfy the Court Signor H. could have no right to the English Embassy while his Lordship was here, upon which was struck off the Register as allowed to the English and inserted to the Dutch." . . . 7½ pp. XXVIII, 146.

THOMAS COKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Oct. 11. Constantinople.—Gives an account of changes in the officials of the Court and of a prophet who had appeared there. The 12th June the Vizir went to the Camp, and the 15th Lord Paget had audience of congé to go for Constantinople, the Vizir promising an answer to his proposal of *Uti possidetis* as soon as he had seen the Tartar Han, and the 10th July he arrived at Rusic [Rustchuk] where, after an interview with the Han, the expedition to Transylvania was decided upon. It was agreed to go 12 hours higher [? lower] to Totracan [? Tuetukai] and they passed there by boats into Wallachia, but couriers came from Belgrade that the Germans had passed the Save to besiege Belgrade. So the 31st the Turks marched from Oltenitza for Belgrade, crossing the Danube at Widin, and coming to Belgrade August 14, whence the Imperials had retreated a week before, crossing not only the Save but also the Danube. Why they retreated so far is not known. The French say it was to reinforce their army on the Rhine, which had been routed by the Dauphin. We hear nothing of the answer to the *Uti possidetis* proposal. Heemeskerk, who came flying for fear he should let slip the opportunity of making the peace, and by it of gaining enough to recompense the 6,000 Mungars he lost at play before he came on that Embassy, has now been above a year in Turkey and can't get any answer or leave to return, but lies *leiger* at Adrianople and perhaps may stay as long as the Turkish Envoys did at Vienna. I cannot perceive the least inclination in the Turks to peace, but there may be a change of Vizir this winter. Thyles has managed his lies so well that they have got for expenses in the negotiations and freeing slaves 20,000 dollars from the Court of Vienna.

It has been a fatal year to me by several losses, that of the convoy the destroying one. I beg your assistance for getting my sons Tom and James into Eton, Westminster or the Charterhouse. Lord Nottingham and Lord Berkeley may do it into the latter place. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 147.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Oct. 13. Whitehall.—Yesterday a foreign post from Holland brought letters from the Hague of the 6th inst. that on Saturday, the last of September, the French made an assault on the town of Charleroy, but were beaten off with great bravery. However, they preparing for another assault, the garrison capitulated on Sunday morning, the 1st inst., upon very honourable conditions, the garrison being conducted to Brussels. Hereupon it is believed the French will put their troops into winter-quarters.

Letters from Paris speak of a fight in Savoy to the advantage of the French, we having lost 6,000 and they 3,000. The Prince of Commercy is killed, and Duke Schomberg dangerously wounded and taken prisoner, but returned again to Turin, having been exchanged for the Grand Prior who was taken prisoner and wounded in the thigh. This battle was fought in the plains of Turin from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon.

The Admirals of the Fleet were yesterday attending the Committee of the Council and brought their answers in writing, to some questions put to them on Monday last, and some other questions are given to Sir George Rooke which he is to answer. I learn his fleet is to sail in ten days. There was seized on Sunday last on board the yachts and convoy for the King (which sailed on Monday under Admiral Mitchell) bullion to the value of 30,000*l.* in order to be exported and is now in the custody of the Custom House officers.

Yesterday the hearing began before my Lord Keeper, Chief Justice Treeby and Justice Rokeby, of the cause between the Earls of Thanet and Clare, the former to prove the late Duke of Newcastle *non compos mentis* and incapable to make a will by which that estate is conveyed to the Earl of Clare. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 98.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to the SAME.

1693, Oct. 19. The Hague.—Lord Dursley returns to England. Some of your friends have thought of you for his office. He receives 5*l.* per day sterling usually, and 3*l.* for being at the Congress. The French in Flanders seem to have designs on some place, though the season is late. The Spaniards have besieged in Catalonia in the Comté de Cardaigne [Cardona?] the little town Belvers. The Spanish Envoy here is overwhelmed with compliments about it. I am sorry that I stayed here. Mr. Blathwayt promised to present me to the King. Pensions have been given to people who are only

refugees, and I have done service to the State. All offices here have been filled during my imprisonment. 4 pp.; *French; holograph.* XXVIII, 99.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated. [1693, Oct.] Adrianople.—“I find the temper of the people as you describe it, grave and proud, yet hitherto they have received and used me upon all occasions very civilly. I see if they take up a good opinion, once, of the person they are to converse with, he may obtain from them reasonable fair dealings in common business; I will use my endeavours to keep them in the good humour I found them in, . . . but not speaking the language, . . . I find myself unable to press the business committed to me, as I would, for want of understanding Dragomen; the two that are in the Company's pay are the dullest souls I ever met with. . . .

“Signor L[ucca] B[arca] is a man extremely proper for business, a compliance with him in the good opinion he has of himself will make him tractable, and his capacities render him very useful, but his own interest rules him so absolutely that he will hardly be induced to enter into that of another so heartily as I could wish he would.

“Signor J. P. is removed from the employment he had when you were here. Maurocordato has it; his salary, also, from the Emperor is not continued. C[ount] Marsigli's false suggestions have rendered him suspected to the Court, that his relations and correspondence might not be heard, to spoil the Count's stories. He is at present the Wallachian Prince's agent; . . . he converses very cautiously with foreign Ministers, to keep up his credit that he may get into play again upon the first opportunity.

“Paulucis I know not yet, because my business keeps me here; when I get to Constantinople I will see to have his acquaintance and shall observe the directions you have been pleased to favour me with. The spirit of malice and enmity that rules in this country gives a general diffidence and a caution from being too forwardly open to men that are searching and reserved, suspicious and jealous, that easily enter into an ill opinion of another, and hardly entertain a good one of anybody but themselves.

“I am acquainted with Mr. P. Whitcomb; from him I will endeavour to know what you hint to me. I have no reason yet to have other than a good opinion of him; I hope he will prove just and punctual in the trust he has, which I will carefully try to disengage from the difficulties it has hitherto lain in, and yet seems to rest under. My circumstances will oblige me to use some of the persons above mentioned, since our salaried Dragomen are incapable and consequently unfit for business. . . .

“You observe very well that I should be happy if I could avoid having to do with the Dutch Ambassador (now

Ambassadors); the Resident as well as the present Accessary have all the ingredients that make an ill friend and Teyles (equally Governor to both) doth not help to mend the matter. Amongst them a man is exposed to all the prejudices that malicious inventions can devise, of which, since my arrival, I have had a large specimen. They make stories that are continued not for the service of their masters and the public, but to compass their own ends. . . . If it were possible to change this Ambassador and remove Teyles (who will always else be Governor, as long as he continues Dragoman) things might go better than they now do: but how to bring this about is the question; you, Sir, know the men and their manners, and will charitably use your best endeavours I hope to rid us of these incumbrances.

"From the Factors of Aleppo and Smyrna I have received civil letters and I have done them some services already. I have also served the Hon. Company in regulating the *Mesteria* and settling of it (at $1\frac{1}{2}$ as per *per cent*), so as I hope it will not need to be any more disputed, tho' upon my arrival the dollar and a half had like to have been made the continuing payment; tho' they thought fit, at my departure from London, not to entitle me to their allowance till I got to Constantinople."

Mr. Wm. Farrington of Smyrna shall have all the encouragement . . . I can give him. When I get to Pera, the Serchis you mention shall be enquired out, and I will have a care of him; I remember you shewed me his brother at Lord Nottingham's, to whom you are desired to communicate the news Mr. Coke writes. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 102.

RA[LPH] LANE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Nov. 1. London.—Asks advice about buying an estate near Easthampstead belonging to the Honble. Mr. Charles Howard. Advises Sir William to get chests sent home on board one of the men-of-war who carry down the cloth at Gibraltar to Smyrna, paying such freight as the Levant Company shall put upon them. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 101.

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, Nov. 4. London.—The ships are under appearance of going in 10 days, Sir Francis Wheeler, Admiral, with 25 men-of-war, all English. God send him better luck than in his late expedition for the West Indies. Some people go on adding considerable to their adventures for Turkey, but I am afraid we ride the same stumbling jade still, so I rather choose to sit down with a broken arm than ride again in danger of breaking my neck, and to me it seems as if the next summer will be spent in a trial of skill whether we or the French shall have the Turkey fleet at their return home in case they get out safe, and the Dutch not being concerned, I am afraid things will not go smoothly between us and them. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 100.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Nov. 21. [Easthampstead.]—Labourers refused to work under 12*d.* a day, and on my insisting upon 10*d.* they told me they could not so work, all provisions being so dear, and there being no relief to be got at your house. 1 *p.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1693, Dec. 5. [Easthampstead.]—"I am very glad you have such interest in the Justice in Eyre and his secretary on many accounts, among which Mr. Dry's design on our common and making South Hill a warren (whereby the parishioners will be damnified in the loss of turf and peat and forcing the deer upon 'em) is considerable." 1 *p.*

JOHN DRYDELL to COLONEL HORNBY at the Board of
Excise.

1693, Dec. 18.—About frauds against the revenue by owners of private stills in Yorkshire. 4 *pp.* XL, 34.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1693, Dec. 19. [Easthampstead.]—John Churchman (who has attempted to poison his wife) is sent to Reading Gaol till he shall be sent for a soldier into Flanders with many other offenders with whom the gaol is stuffed. 1 *p.*

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE to the COMMITTEE FOR TRADE
AND PLANTATIONS.

1693.—Is returning to New York in three weeks, and requests relief for (1) 561*l.* 8*s.* included in Colonel Cortland's account ; (2) 200*l.* included in the Albany account ; (3) 388*l.* 8*s.* examined and signed by the Auditor of New York ; (4) 688*l.* for five years' interest to 1,670*l.* advanced to Colonel Dangan in 1688 ; (5) 495*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* charged for his agent for the advance and interest of goods which make part of the said 1,670*l.*, and for 901*l.* 6*s.* for the expenses of procuring and discounting the talleys he had for the 1,670*l.*, so that unless the 688*l.* be allowed for interest, he will not receive above 275*l.* for his whole 1,670*l.* disbursed, and if it be allowed, he will still lose 627*l.* by advancing the 1,670*l.* for the Crown ; (5) 900*l.* was agreed before he came from New York, but he only desires an order for so much as remained due in November last for subsisting his Majesty's forces without ascertaining any particular sum.

The quantity of powder taken from him by Leyster and spent on his Majesty is acknowledged by certificate from the present Governor already produced. His former offices he is willing to continue, or lay down, but if continued Agent to the Indians, he begs the salary of 100*l.* towards his charges and loss of time from his private affairs. 3 *pp.* ; *holograph with list of talleys.* XLI, 1.

W[OLFGANG VON] SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Jan. [9-]19 [n.s.]. The Hague.—Hopes to see Sir William succeed Lord Dursley. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXVIII, 105.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1693-4, Jan. 30. [Easthampstead.]—Paring off and burning the turf on the moor will cost 30s. an acre, without griping, ploughing and seed—probably near so much more. When at Easthampstead your ease will be a little interrupted by the unwholesome buzzings and sometimes stings of the gnats and fleas of our parish. I hope you are one of the Commission for the fourth in the pound tax for the poor clergy. You should make enquiry of some soapboiler living near the water-side what he values the refuse of his soap. It might serve for manure and conveying be easier [by river to Egham]. 1 p.; *holograph*. Stubbs volume.

R. LEERS to the SAME.

1694, Feb. 2. Rotterdam.—Is going to Paris and will be glad of orders for the last volumes of *Mercurio de Siri* or other books. Requests that his bill may be paid to Monsieur Caillouë, bookseller, London. 1 p.; *holograph*; *French*; *bill on back*,

1693, June 18.—

	<i>Fl.</i>
1 <i>Recueil de Traites</i> , 6 vol.	40
1 <i>Histoire des Troubles d'Angleterre</i> , 2 vols. . .	13.4
1 <i>Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes</i> , 2 vols., great paper	13

Fl. 66.4

Endorsed in Sir William's hand, Abated two florins, not being large paper. Florins at 22*d.* apiece. 5*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*
Receipt in Caillouë's hand. XXVIII, 107.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1693-4, March 13. [Easthampstead.]—The weaver has brought to my wife my lady's flaxen cloth, 22 ells, which cost 4½*d.* the ell weaving, and 10 ells of tow cloth at 4*d.* per ell. 1 p.; *holograph*. Stubbs volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, March 27. [Easthampstead.]—It appears that 12 pounds of tow, which has more waste than flax and must be spun into a bigger thread, will make but 10 ells of cloth [one] yard wide.

Small beer cannot be had unless bespoke. My wife considers it more convenient to brew two bushels of malt and make a hogshead of small beer, or perhaps add one bushel more.

"The workmen of Bagshot who have been employed to find and cleave those hearth-stones can find more; so that leave being obtained of Esquire Tychborne, the Lord of Frimley, where they do abound, there remains no more . . . but to make an agreement with the workmen." 1 p.; *holograph*. Stubbs volume.

The Reverend WILLIAM HAYLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, April 4. Gravesend.—"You being now a great statesman ought to know all the motions of the Court, and they being at present not regulated according to ordinary and common sense, you must be guided by the revelation you have from us courtiers. We now hurried last night from London against my reason and inclination, and arrived here about one a clock this morning. At four we were called from the little repose we were taking and against wind and weather sailed past the Hope, then the King finding it blow forth against him turned sail and we all came back to this place. The Queen, who was gone to near London, came back and met his Majesty and he giving her time to take a snap, posted her away to Canterbury, where they lie this night, and tomorrow design for Margate, whither the King's yacht is ordered to fall and his Majesty hopes in three days to get to Ostend, though the wind remain contrary. In the meantime we are to expect a fair wind and come after him as we can. In this posture we are at present, but the next minute may bring us fresh orders, which do not seem to depend upon the wind or heavens but to proceed from mere human invention. B. Willis sends his most humble favour." 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVIII, 112.

The Reverend ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1692, April 14. [Easthampstead].—Be pleased to advise whether to make a motion at our Visitation Court that the Church House be restored to the one end to which it was designed, *viz.* to be a place for the inhabitants to meet, and that a school may there be kept, a use for which it is most proper. 1 p.; *holograph*. Stubbs volume.

J[OHN] IRISH to the Rev. WILLIAM HAYLEY.

1694, April 19.—I read the Archbishop's Secretary's letter to the Society [All Souls' College], who looked upon it as a private letter from the Secretary. The Archbishop's determination must be under his seal if he intends to revoke an injunction; though when he sends an injunction under his seals, I question if they will comply with it. They seem resolved to oppose it even when his Grace has commanded your *Co. ex Co.* [*sic*] under his seals. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 113.

GILBERT [BURNET], BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, May 5. Salisbury.—“ Right-Honourable, now that the *Gazette* has told the nation how well the King has filled the Treasury, suffer me to tell you that I do rejoice in it as much as any man alive can do. I am heartily glad that you are put in a post worthy of you and that the reproach is taken off of seeing such a man as you are have nothing to do at a time in which we wanted men so very much. I could not restrain a heart that is very full not only of esteem but of tenderness for you. Nature must have a vent, and now that I have given it, I must at the same time remember that you are now in business, and therefore I must not hold you too long.” 1 p.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply,

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

1694, May 8.—“ I return my most humble thanks to your Lordship for the kind wishes you are pleased to honour me with, as knowing they proceed not from usual compliments, but from the continuation of the extreme goodness and condescending friendship your Lordship has so generously vouchsafed to me. It would not be good manners to begin with opening my griefs to your Lordship since the King would not permit me to allege my real unfitness, nor so much as to offer to consult my humours [?] for some other kind of public service . . . but now I am got out of my depth, and how I shall get to shore I know not. I must be (as I was at All Souls') a probationer for (perhaps) a year, and afterwards what pleases G. and the King. If I have any news worth your Lordship's knowledge, I will beg leave now and then to write, especially about the peace, which is made the present subject of talk about this town. By the last letters I had from Holland, I find the chief preliminary that about settling the mediation. The Emperor and the Elector of Brandenburg too have consented to have Denmark joined with Sweden, which I can't tell how far the States General and the rest of the Allies will approve. The counter project of peace from Vienna which will be laid before the King at his arrival, I am promised a copy of as soon as it is made public, and will . . . transmit to your Lordship.” 1 p.; *draft in Sir William's hand*. XXVIII, 115.

HENRI MASSUE DE RUVIGNY, EARL OF GALWAY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1694,] May 29. Turin.—Congratulations on his appointment as one of the Lords of the Treasury. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*; *holograph*; on back draft of reply,

[Undated.]—In this employment I shall have a very great satisfaction if I can contribute anything towards your service in particular, having always had a great veneration for your eminent qualities, and being sensible of those services you have already done and are now doing towards their Majesties and for the interest of Christendom and the Protestant religion. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; draft in Sir William's hand. XXVIII, 119.

Monsieur MESNARD to [ESTHER,] MARQUISE DE GOUVERNET.

1694, May 30–June 9. Aersele.—The King arrived here on Sunday night. He left Breda in the morning and passed by Ghent, where he met the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Holstein-Plœn [Plön], and the Duke of Würtemberg. He found here 73 battalions of infantry, which he reviewed. Others are at Deinse, and the cavalry are in the villages. Some of the latter have already come to this camp, and apparently the rest will soon follow. The enemy are in their lines, as well fortified as possible. Behind them they have made high roads to move from point to point in their lines and concentrate their troops. Besides the King's army is one in Brabant under the Elector of Bavaria, and a flying camp towards Dixmude. 2 pp.; French. XXVIII, 121.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, June 15. The Hague.—I congratulate you on your appointment and wish that you would take also the office of Ambassador in Holland. The Spaniards practice badly the rule *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. They have been beaten by land and by sea. The letter of the Duke de Noailles, which Monsieur Bonnet will communicate to you, compliments them somewhat. The King of Great Britain has received a letter from the Catholic King in which he promises a diversion in Catalonia. There are no signs of it unless your fleet goes there. 2 pp.; French; holograph. XXVIII, 122.

MATTHEW PRIOR to the SAME.

1694, June 19–29. The Hague.—“There is something more mysterious in your honouring me with a letter than in all the prophecies of our friend Sir Fleetwood [Sheppard]. A person who has long been Ambassador with the greatest success has seldom condescended to write to a young Secretary, and I believe till now a Commissioner of the Treasury never began first with a Minister *per interim* abroad, but so it has pleased your goodness to act, and hereafter I shall not wonder that it is unbounded, but rather receive the blessing and be satisfied than presume saucily to enquire into the causes of it: and now, Sir, since you are pleased to honour me with your friendship, I'll tell you one thing as a secret, that it is very probable you

will spoil me by encouraging me, and I may soon have too good an opinion of myself if I am looked upon so favourably by a man whose judgment all the world allows to be unquestionable. I have delivered your letter to Monsieur Lillierote and thereby gained the honour of his acquaintance. I neither see from him or Monsieur Leuthe any new proposals tending towards a peace. I think there will be nothing more of that kind offered, till this deciding campaign be over, and *pax quaeritur bello* was never so true as now. When Count Kaunitz comes from Vienna we shall know what terms the Emperor requires; that Minister may yet defer his journey something longer, if want of money be the reason of his having deferred it so long.

"The armies are encamped still, . . . ours at Roosbeck by Tirlemont, the French at St. Tron, and two little rivers between them. His Majesty has ordered bridges and boats to be ready, so that if the enemies retire towards Liege, . . . we shall salute them at parting. At Rotterdam, I am told, there is true French wine; within three days I shall be able to give you an account of that matter." 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 74.

W[OLFGANG] VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, June 22. The Hague.—The French spread widely a report that the Allies and particularly the King of Great Britain do not desire the peace. But the King and the States have broken the ice lately by a proposal that the King of Sweden should obtain from France a declaration that she will re-establish the peace of Westphalia and that of Nimeguen, including all the "re-unions"; then the King and the other Powers were of opinion that on this basis agreed by France the Allies would enter into negotiations with France. But Monsieur de Quiros for Spain is against the proposal being made to the Congress and has made a kind of reservation in a letter written to the Pensionary. Monsieur Lilienroot alleges reason on the side of the Allies why they could begin by recognising the King of Sweden as mediator unconditionally. But there would be difficulty in uniting the Allies on this, and even if that were done, things would not be advanced if France would not make such declaration, without which the Allies would not treat with her, this being the proof that she wishes for a durable peace. Send me, if you have seen it, a certain very specious writing by which the Count d'Avaux has tried to justify to the Court of Sweden his proposals for peace. Success in the campaign will be worth more than all the best arguments. Your Fleet can contribute much to it, if it repairs the loss of a month and good wind by an important action, provided it comes in time to prevent the loss of Barcelona. If Barcelona falls, the Spaniards will despair, and the French will return to port without fighting. 6 pp.; *French*. XXVIII, 124.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, June 26. Hamburg.—After congratulations proceeds “it is now $2\frac{1}{4}$ years since I have touched any money from the Treasury, either on account of my salary at 3*l.* per diem, or of my expenses extraordinary, on which there is due to me about 600*l.* disbursed out of my own estate for the proper service of their Majesties. It is true that about Lady Day last was a year I received a tally on the $\frac{3}{4}$ Customs for 1000*l.*, but it was after so great a sum that my turn of payment is not yet come, and it is doubted that it will not come in before the Act of Parliament is expired, which will be in December next. Now, Sir, in confidence of our former acquaintance and the great friendship I have had and still maintain with Sir Charles Cotterell and all that family, I am emboldened to crave your assistance and favour in this matter, of which you, who have been a Minister in several foreign countries, must be the more sensible; how ill the King must be served in foreign countries, when his Ministers are in straits for want of money. 2 pp.; *holograph*.

Further letters on the same subject are dated 1694, July 13, and 1694, October 9. See pp. 445 and 449, post. XXVIII, 125.

JOHN ENGLISH to the SAME.

1694, June 29.—Soliciting payment of above 600*l.* due to widow of Samuel Spurway, late storekeeper of Londonderry. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, To be paid with Irish arrears. XXVIII, 128.

JOHN LOCKE to the SAME.

1694, June 30. London.—Recommending Mr. Paschal. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXVIII, 106.

Monsieur PEICKER to the SAME [?].

1694, July 2.—Encloses memoir given by the Commissary of the Danish troops to the Lords of the Treasury with the report of Mr. Charles Fox thereon, and requesting payment of the sum due so long to the said troops. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXVIII, 130.

*A further letter on the same subject, dated 1694, July 19, states the sum due as 660*l.* and is endorsed in Sir William's hand “24 July, '94, which report read: To be put upon Mr. Foxe's memorial; and to be considered as soon as money can be had.”*

The Reverend WILLIAM HAYLEY to the SAME.

1694, July 2 o.s. Roosebeck.—“Yesterday the French moved their camp a little way towards Tongres, and we imagined we should presently be marching, but for ought I find the enemy design by this motion only to put themselves

into a stronger camp, and it was needless, for as they were we had no inclination to attack them; except they move further towards Liège we shall not be in any necessity of following them, and they will scarce do that, for they may be subject then to be set upon by our army, which is near as strong as theirs on this side, and by about 30,000 more which we have in Liège and Maestricht and thereabouts on the other. We are in a very good condition and in a very good camp, and as our horse are now cantoned in the villages about, we may subsist for ought I know this three weeks or more, and when we have eaten up the country on this side, march by common consent, facing each other, and do the same in Flanders till the end of the campaign. We have every day prisoners brought in by our parties, and deserters that come over to us, but no considerable action; 'tis computed that above 6,000 have departed from the French since they came into the field, some to Liège, some to Maestricht, Army *etc.* We caught two monks that came to spy our camp and have condemned them to be hanged, but an Irish priest that was with them was cleared and is to be sent home. . . . The King's horse, as he was bringing to his Majesty this morning, fell into the moat that we have about the house, from the bridge, but 'twas well it was before his Majesty mounted. Dayrolle sent me word from Brussels that he met there with very good Burgundy. But he feared it was a little too pale for you. I told him I fancied you now used to judge of wine by the taste and therefore advised him not to let it slip for that reason." I was told last post from London that our Warden was married to the Dean of Exeter's niece Fisher, and that Jonas [Proast] was to have his money out of the fortune. I fancy upon this the Warden is to be confirmed. I hope that the Bp. will consider of it more before he does it, but if it should be designed, pray be so kind as to secure our *Co. ex Co.* beforehand, for it will not be done afterwards.

I fancy I ought to write to the Bp. of Salisbury at least, if not to his Grace, but then I fancy again that it is impertinent to trouble them when I have no considerable news. I see Mr. Hill often, but always in a hurry. 2 pp.; *holograph*; see p. 449 *post.* XXVIII, 131.

Captain [JOHN] SHALES to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1694, July 2 [*endorsement*].—Suggesting economies in the Navy. 2½ pp. XL, 100.

THE SAME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, July 3.—"Be pleased to put Mr. Chancellor in mind of Mr. Barker. His report from Mr. Lownds is in Mr. Glanville's hands, and a direction to my Lord Ranelagh pays him without any further trouble to your Lordship." ½ p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 132.

RACHEL WYNDHAM to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, July 5. Whitehall.—“The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Cheret, having the honour of being one of her Majesty’s servants, whose child she has been pleased to make her godson and on all such occasions, as a mark of her royal bounty, there is always a certain quantity of plate due, and for which has lain a warrant these 10 months before the Lords of Treasury, is the reason I give you this trouble, desiring your favourable dispatch in this matter.” 1 p. XXVIII, 133.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to the SAME.

1694, July 13. Hamburg.—“I have none besides yourself to whom I can properly make my addresses and complaints. You have been often employed in foreign affairs, and therefore are, and must be, the more sensible when supplies of money answer not their expectation from the Treasury. It is now two years and a quarter since I have touched any money on acct. of my salary, or expenses extraordinary disbursed for the service of his Majestie. Only I have been paid for about a year with a tally on the $\frac{3}{4}$ Customs, which is not yet paid, nor do I know when it will; moreover, there is another tally given me for six months’ salary on the Hereditary Excise, which cannot come in in less than a year and a half more. And after all this there remains due to me nine months’ salary and bills for extraordinary expences for a whole year, without any assurances, of time, when we may expect to be relieved.

“This is so hard a thing that we in foreign parts remain under very great discouragement, and to whom can we apply ourselves but to such friends as you are? For my part, I depend much on your generosity and your readiness to assist me, in which I know you will find Mr. Montagu very ready to join with you, as also Mr. Guy the Secretary.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 133 (a).

Monsieur PEICKER to the SAME.

1694, July 19.—Reminds him that 660*l.* sterling is due to the Danish troops, for which the King has signed a warrant and of which Mr. Charles Fox has reported to the Lords of the Treasury that the money was due. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*; *endorsed*, To be put upon Mr. Fox’s memorial, and to be considered as soon as money can be had. XXVIII, 134.

Captain [JOHN] SHALES [*endorsement*] to the LORDS
OF THE COUNCIL.

1694, July [*endorsement*].—Paper recommending certain reforms in the method of paying sailors. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *copy*.

WILLIAM AGLIONBY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Aug. 3. Turin.—Thanks Sir William for procuring money due from the Treasury, but regrets that it came too late for the opportunity of placing it in the funds.

We know by Madrid that Mr. Russell passed the Straits with all his fleet the 10th July, n.s. The season is far advanced and it will be time for him to think of returning except he intends to winter here, which God forbid. Tourville has now careened, refitted and remanned his fleet and pretends to lie at the Islands of Hyères and there expect Mr. Russell; that post is better chosen than the port of Toulon, being protected by a good fortress and having several issues upon occasion. The French give out he will fight as Marshal Catinat hovers on the mountains; he has more foot than we and expects the detachments of horse from Catalonia and the Rhine, after which he may venture into the plain. There is a discourse as if at the vehement desire of the Emperor we shall besiege Casal [Casale Montferrato]; yesterday his engineer went thither post and told me himself the thing was impracticable as long as Catinat was so strong, for we must leave a great body to observe him and then we have not enough for such a tough piece of work. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 136.

INFORMATION OF OWEN BANAHAN.

1694, Aug. 16.—I served the late King James in the Irish Dragoons as a quartermaster, and after his abdication endeavouring to get for Ireland was taken prisoner at Bristol and detained 18 months. I then married into an honest family, but being biased to the late King's interest was so slighted by my wife's relations that I resolved to go for France, and so came to London about the middle of last December, took shipping and landed at Ostend, took boat for Bruges and on the way met Don Anthonia, servant of the Earl of Limerick, who said he was bound for St. Germain's with the Spanish Ambassador's pass, and one Captain Tully and one Read. Tully said he had lately escaped out of Plymouth gaol, being captain of a French privateer. Read said he was going to King James, expecting kindness from him, his brother, Captain Read, doing great service to that King. With Anthonia I proceeded to St. Germain's, where I was presented to the late King by Sir Richard Nagle, and asked several questions about England, and in particular about Bristol, and was told to make a list of the persons there in the King's interest, and of the contrary, the names being given in the margin. The King knew them all and admired that Sir John Smith should be a rebel, but believed him to be corrupted by Captain Pickett. Three days later I saw Nagle, who asked me to go for England again and carry letters; he would not trouble me with more than a token to Sir John Knight—that he had hopes of his Restoration, for the Prince of Orange and the Confederates could not make peace between the Emperor and the Turk, that the French fleet would baffle the English and Dutch fleets this summer, but did believe the army in Flanders would give the Prince [King W.] another blow: that Savoy and Catalonia would be in French

hands this summer, and a peace be made with all except England and Holland; he hoped Knight would persevere in his integrity. Accordingly I landed at Wapping the last of February and writing to Mr. Richard Yeomans asked if Knight would come to London. I was told that Knight would meet me 10 miles from Bristol. The King's name in the meantime was to be Mr. Goodman and Knight to be White, a merchant in Newport. I then heard that "White" would soon be in London, and to be heard of at Mr. Simon Harcourt's in Lincoln's Inn Fields. I saw him there about 19 March and delivered the King's message. He said everyone in Bristol was for King James, and that his last speech had opened everyone's eyes; he asked if the King would like a copy, 2,000 or 3,000 having been printed and sent all over the kingdom. It was burnt by the common hangman. He asked if the King knew of his behaviour whilst Mayor of Bristol. When the King came he should bring arms for his friends and a French general and a strong party of French horse. One or two of the suffering Bishops should be made of his Privy Council. The Duke of Beaufort was altogether for him and the Marquis of Worcester of late. The following method was arranged for letters:—

Mr. Goodman—his Majesty.

Mr. White, merchant—Sir John Knight.

Mr. John Jones—Mr. John Romsy.

Mr. Thos. Nelson—Captain Stubbs.

Mr. John Ormsby—Sir Rich. Nagle.

6—the French army.

9—the King's army.

4—William's army.

3—the French fleet.

2—the English and Dutch fleets.

Thus we come signed W. J. N.

The first cover to the King. To the Minister François Fontaine in de Grauerker Strat en St. Jooris, Brugghe.

The second Monsieur Chevalier Arthur, merchant à Paris.

The first cover to us for Mr. Cha. Stubbs and Company, merchants in Bristol. The second to Mr. White and Company, merchants in Newport.

I next went to Holland and to St. Germain's, saw the King and gave him a copy of the above method. He promised "to do great matters for me. In a few days after comes a letter to him from one if not all the three abovementioned persons, upon which I was sent for. The first word he told me that I was not the man he took me for, commanded my Lord Middleton to read part of the letter to me wherein they assured him that I was married in a Finalick [*sic*] family who were altogether against his Majesty's interest, and to their certain knowledge told some of them part of their secrets, begging that I may not be trusted again. At the same time my Lord Melfort was sent for and the late King asked him

whether he received any letters from Sir John Knight. He answered that the last he received from him gave him an account that your Majesty has employed one in a message to him that he was afraid would cut his troth. I made what defence I could, but all would not excuse me, though I declared before God they wrongfully accused me. Sir Rich. Nagle told me plainly I was looked upon as a spy and should be sent as such to the Bastille if it were not for him. These wrongful censures, with the denying me a pass, put me upon the desperate design of coming without it last Saturday was fortnight, and do declare before God that I shall make it my daily business to act against him and his interest while I live. . . . During my being at that Court came one Mr. Cleaton and a non-jurant Dean Bromfeild from my Lord Balcarres, who are all there still. There came too the Bass gang of which two are sent to Scotland as messengers. There came also one Butler and one Geoghegan, the latter despatched back into Lancashire. There was one went by the name of Harrison who was frequently at the French Court with my Lord Middleton. He is come by . . . Calais, where was three despatched about three weeks ago, viz. Captain Povey, Mr. Smith and one Butler. They came by. . . . Flanders. . . . Great care ought to be used in watching the coast of Sussex where they frequently pass . . . also in examining all passengers . . . from Ostend and the ports of Holland. Read, whom I first mentioned, stayed but a small time at St. Germain's, and as I understood there, came by . . . Calais. I suppose he may be heard of about the Custom House, where he was formerly clerk." 2 pp.; *list in margin*,

"For the late King, Sir John Knight, Sir Wm. Cluterbuck, Sir Wm. Merrick, Sir Rich. Hartt, Sir Rich. Crump, Captains Morgan and Yeomans, Sheriff Pope and Brother, Mr. Martin, Captains Arundel, Tilly, Knight, Stubbs, Messrs. Henry Bridges, Bradway, Hicks, Bubb and others. Against him, Sir Wm. Hayman, Sir Wm. Cann and Brother, the present Mayor, the two Sheriffs, Mr. Edwards, Aldermen Jackson, Day, Hicks, Sir Jon. Smith, Esq. Babor, Captain Pickatt, Mr. Dutton Colt and others." XL, 98.

JAMES CRESSETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Sept. 11. Zell.—After thanking Sir William for kindness, "we have begun here a foul piece of work, and which can never end well. Some people will still have Count Coningsmark to be alive, but I confess I am not of that number. I think him safe from dishonouring any more Princes' families. The unlucky Princess whether innocent or guilty is in a very sad condition; the divorce goes forward, but some difficulties arise in the wording of it, for 'twill be good for nothing if it is not so contrived that the Prince may marry again and the Princess not. The father and mother are really to be lamented;

the scene is very melancholy and would touch any man of common good nature. Sir Paul Rycaut is just arriving, and I hourly expect Mr. Stepny from Dresden; when this company leaves me, I am ordered by Mr. Blathwayt to wait on his Majesty with all speed at Loo." 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 140.

JONAS PROAST to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Sept. 18. All Souls' College, Oxford.—I think Mr. [Nathaniel?] Lloyd very well qualified for the service you mention. His natural parts are unquestionable; he has always been studious, his attainments in the knowledge of the civil law are considerable. He is so far from being starched and pedantic that I rather fear the freedom of his carriage may be thought by grave men too near to levity and freakishness.

My troublesome business, though not ended, is I hope not far from an end. For as I received my expenses from Dr. Finch about two months ago, so as to my arrears, the Archbishop of Canterbury, when I was last at London, gave me repeated assurances that he would take care I should not lose them. 1 p.; *holograph*; see p. 444 *ante*. XXVIII, 141.

Sir THOMAS DRAPER to the SAME.

1694, Sept. 20.—Mr. Densill Onslow came yesterday to Oakingham [Wokingham] where we finished the Swanimott. There came to me a letter, I know not from whom, by the Oakingham coach; the coachman delivered it to the woman with whom he leaveth the letters directed to me, and she brought it to me. I opened it and found a book wrapped up in it, and by the purport of the letter without any name subscribed, and the title of the book, I suspected it might be a libel against the Government, and immediately sealed it up again and gave it the woman again, and ordered her to carry it to Oakingham to Mr. Densill Onslow, who was a Member of Parliament, a Justice of the Peace, and a friend to the Government. He advised me to carry it or send it to one of the Secretaries of State, which office be pleased to perform. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Brought by Mr. Loftus. Went and delivered the paper that day to the Duke of Shrewsbury. XXVIII, 142.

Monsieur PEICKER to the SAME.

1694, Oct. 5.—The 660*l.* due to the Danish troops is still unpaid. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*; *endorsed in Sir William's hand*, "To be put upon Mr. Foxe's memorial on Tuesday next." See p. 445 *ante*. XXVIII, 142 (a).

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to the SAME.

1694, Oct. 9. Hamburg.—I concur with you that the best way to have the foreign Ministers paid is to have a vested

fund appointed for their maintenance. In the meantime I have wrote to Lord Godolphin recommending myself with my other brethren to his favour, and Mr. Blathwayt writes that he would move his Majesty in my behalf. 2 pp.; *holograph*; see pp. 443, 445 *ante*, and 455 *post*. XXVIII, 145.

THOMAS BOURCHIER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Oct. 13. Hanborough.—With other Oxford Professors has a petition to the Lords of the Treasury representing part of 420*l*. (for which they had tallies on the tenths of the diocese of Oxford about last March twelvemonth). They have received one half and hope to receive the other half in February next; in the meantime a further arrear is incurred of 163*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to Michaelmas last. If they have tallies for that sum likewise it will not be paid till February of the year 1696, and will be still incurring. But if that sum be paid as ready money, this year's tenths will even all. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; at foot draft of reply in Sir William's hand,

1694, Oct. 18.—Has obtained in the Treasury the 163*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Sir Stephen Fox will in all matters as in this join him to promote their interest. "As I proposed the sending his grandson, Mr. Cornwallis, to Oxford to study the civil law under your inspection, so I entreat your . . . care of him. And I believe (after Xmas) a nephew of my wife's, Mr. Phil. Dormer, will by me supplicate the same kindness of you." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVIII, 148.

Sir WILLIAM GORE to the SAME.

1694, Oct. 23. London.—The Navy having about 14 d[ays] since received from your Lordships about 25,000*l*. the debt of the Navy being so considerable that the same discharged but 16 days and hath brought the concerns of the Navy to the 21st May, so that we are about five m[onths] unpaid and most of the tallies we have received of late will not yet come into money without some loss, the occasions of the Navy being so considerable that our stocks are very much exhausted, so that without some help from your Lordships we cannot conveniently furnish such stores as are wanting, and having given you a short state of our case, we pray will take the same into your consideration and afford us your assistance by some tallies which enable us to go in cheerfully in supplying their Majesties' occasions for naval stores.

Sir, considering the great time I have on my hands on very remote grounds I humbly pray you will order the transfer of 2,600*l*. which I have on the land tax of 1693 which Mr. Lownes hath certified cannot be paid, I think no man hath not nor will be more ready to accommodate their Majesties' occasions and therefore I presume may expect some good accommodation in which I shall be ever bound to acknowledge myself etc. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 149.

PER[EGRINE] BERTIE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Oct. 20.—On behalf of Mr. Wood, who has long service in the Guards and in the Regiment of Oxford. His arrears are 112*l.* 16*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *endorsed*, Referred to Mr. Fox. XXVIII, 150.

Sir HENRY NEWTON to the SAME.

1694, Oct. 29. Doctors' Commons.—“Upon my representing to the Commissioners of the Prizes that if no more were allowed me for my service to Midsummer than 50*l.*, which was the sum they had ordered, that I should be a great loser for that time by being concerned in the King's business, and that I had reason to believe that if they should be pleased to order me more, that it would not meet with a stop from the Lords of the Treasury, my case being known to some of them (I had formerly, Sir, given you a short account of things, and begged your favour, when it was thought some opposition would have been made to the establishment for the advocates); they were pleased to answer they should be glad to be put in a way to do it for me: and this occasions at present your trouble of having something of this matter laid before you.

“I was brought into the King's business in a very difficult time, just before the last Sessions of the Admiralty, when there was no person to supply the place, and I had all the promises made me by those concerned that I should be no loser by it; on 26th January, just at the beginning of Hilary Term, I was sworn of the King's Counsell, and from that day all my business for the claimers ceased, and by that means my practice otherwise was likewise injured; from that day forwards I constantly attended and did all things in the Prize Court for the King. The first week in May the Commissioners discharged the other advocates except Mr. Littleton; and made a new establishment, which was laid before the Lords of the Treasury at 300*l.* a year apiece for Mr. Littleton and myself to commence from Midsummer. The first establishment was for two advocates at 400*l.* *per ann.* apiece; the second for three at 300*l.* *per ann.* each, so that in the main the King will gain by the alteration, though I should be allowed the full till Midsummer, nor can Bro. Oldys for the quarter year he was dismissed (which falls within the time) make any claim. I am very willing to take it under any name till Midsummer; all that I desire is that it may bear a proportion to the trouble I underwent and the loss I shall otherwise sustain by it; and the best proportion for that I humbly conceive will be with relation to the salary. For the first, in this space of time, which comprehends in a manner three terms, there were about 60 sentences, or better, past in the Commons' fees upon computation, for those, for motions and attendances, both there and before the Lords of Appeal, will amount to the money or more; and altogether upon a modest account of things, as to my practice, I believe, if this were not done, I should be

100*l.* loser by it. It was, it seems, by some thought that I acted as Bro. Littleton's deputy and by his desire, but it was far from that, for I acted originally in my own right as to the Admiralty, and by being the King's Counsel could not act for my former agents, nor for any other against the King, and accordingly I had the whole fees for the time, as Advocate of the Admiral [*sic*]; but I waived before them any matter of right, as acting for the Admiralty; and am very willing to receive whatever comes with relation to Midsummer as a gratuity for my service; and for the reasons mentioned they may allow me more if they please as well as 50*l.* And how I have served in this station I am willing the Judge of the Admiralty (who is very ready to do it) should rather give an account of it than myself." 3½ *pp.*; *holograph*; *endorsed by Sir William*, "Desired him to state his fact to Mr. Vernon to be added to our next patent from these officers to the Treasury." XXVIII, 151.

Dr. R[ICHARD] K[INGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Nov. 4.—The bearer, Mr. Anderson, a faithful officer in the Customs at Romney, coming to London, desires to attend you. He has been with Mr. Bridges and gives him an extraordinary character for his easy access *etc.* ½ *p.*; *holograph*. XXVIII, 154.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to CHARLES, DUKE OF
SHREWSBURY [?].

1694, Nov. 8.—With reference to the Swedish memorial about the ship *Hope*, Peter Blom master, the Magistrates of Stockholm were desired by a Commission from a Court of Justice in England to hold an examination upon oath concerning her cargo belonging to Burghers Brandt and Wittfogel, besides that which Councillor Uthfall afterwards laded on to her, and it is held to be prejudicial to the King of Sweden that such examination be held, it being concluded in the treaty that when such a pass is found in a ship no further inquisition is to be made. But the memorial does not state that this ship had such a pass. All passes are to be made in the form prescribed by the treaty and subscribed by the Chief Magistrates and Commissioners of the Customs, the persons interested having to appear before the magistrates granting the pass. These requisites were wanting in the pass. Uthfall's consignment of starch was not named in the pass nor were the quantities of the other goods specified.

At the request of the shippers the Court of Admiralty issued the instrument of which complaint is made, though it is an ordinary Commission agreeable to the laws of all nations in cases where proofs are necessary. Nor is it unreasonable that witnesses should be cross-examined. 1¾ *pp.* XXVIII, 152.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1694, Nov. 10. Exton.—In favour of Mr. Thomas Armstrong for a King's waiter's place. The first was promised to him. A waiter having died, the Princess applied for a man, but I hear this person is a Quaker and cannot or will not swear and so cannot qualify himself. I request you to remind the King of Armstrong. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 156.

Dr. JAMES BLAND to ———.

1694, Nov. 12.—On the request of Colonel Maurice Hussey has examined one Edward Howell about a letter given to him by an unknown person for the Colonel. Has the letter. Colonel Hussey sent a copy of it to Dublin. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVIII, 157.

JAMES CRESSETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Nov. 12. Goër.—The Duke of Zell is the eldest brother and has the direction of Lower Saxony; the Duke of Hanover, his brother, enjoys the Bishopric of Osnaburg and the Investiture for the Ninth Electorate, but when he will be admitted into the college is another question. He has four sons living, to the eldest of which the Duke of Zell married his only child to unite the Duchies of Zell and Hanover. The eldest branch of this family are the two brothers at Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, who oppose the Ninth Electorate and would have hindered the establishing this Primogeniture. At Hanover they labour for the divorce, and the father and mother of the Princess would only have a separation to preserve the young Prince. The Duke of Zell is a worthy Prince and personally a friend to his present Majesty. I reckon on principle in these quarters; others jog on untowardly and having been used to French pensions cannot forget the sweets of it. The Papists are powerful and have great credit in these councils, whilst the Princes shew an indifference for religion in general. About 16,000 men of these troops are in the service of England and Holland, and since they are to be commanded by their own generals (I hope) we may have some use of them; formerly they did us more harm than good. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 158.

WILLIAM RAYE to the SAME.

1694, Nov. 27. Smyrna.—The G. Signor's fleet of 23 galleys and 20 ships came here the 10th and sailed the 19th; they pretend to fight the Venetians, and must do so to save their heads. The Venetians lie at Spalmadori in the Scio Channel with 20 galleys, 20 ships, 6 galliasses and 20 galliots. From Adrianople we hear of a conspiracy to depose the G. Signor and set up Sultan Mahomet's son.

1694, Dec. 31.—We hear from Constantinople of the death of Mr. Coke and Mr. Myddelton. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 160.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTINGTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Nov. 30. Much Hallingbury, near Bishop's Stortford.—In behalf of Trinity College, Dublin, be pleased to approve their petition to the King when it comes before your Board, for the continuance of a grant for four years longer which they formerly obtained for three years to expire at Easter next, in the reduction of their quit-rents payable to the Crown from 257*l.* to 10*l.* *per ann.*

Most of their leases were let whilst I was in the Provostship ; and in some they agreed for half rent, in some for less, and in some for more for seven years. But some estates could not be brought up to their old rent till 10, 12 or 14 years, which shows the reasonableness of the College address to be no less now than heretofore. 1 *p.* ; *holograph.* XXVIII, 161.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JAMES CRESSETT.

1694, Dec. 7. Whitehall.—I moved the King in your behalf, and your account was ordered viz. 455*l.* for your ordinary and 268*l.* 8*s.* for your extraordinaries, made up to the 3rd inst., which will be made good as soon as the money is got ready, whereof Mr. Powys will give you notice. Particulars relating to the divorce being a subject my profession formerly led me to enquire into, will now entertain my curiosity. I know not what to trust to, concerning the various reports we have here about the French negotiations. When anything of that nature may be imparted to you, I shall be glad to hear it. 1½ *pp.* ; *draft.* XXVIII, 162. *Prefixed is statement,*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 Decr., 1694, due to Mr. Cressett	716	3	0
Allowed according to the proportion with the others	455	0	0
	268	8	0
<hr/>			
<i>At side</i> —	4,228	18	3
	5,451	0	0
<hr/>			
	9,679	18	3
<hr/>			
	320	1	9
<hr/>			

JOHN ROBINSON [later BISHOP OF LONDON] to CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1694, Dec. 8. Stockholm.—The execution of the law passed here against the abode of foreign merchants above two months in a year is not pretended till January 9. The generality of these Ministers are against it, and all sorts foresee the disadvantage. But I find no ground to believe that these considerations will prevail. Baron de Heeckeren has no directions about it from the Hague.

A year and a half ago a few Papists and 70 or 80 Reformed were fined 50 crowns each for going to the churches in the foreign Ministers' houses and to the French Church, the Minister whereof was silenced. These were Swedish subjects. But now both they and others not Swedish subjects have been prosecuted, and sentence had now been pronounced, had I not found means to stop it. I hope the letter the States General mean to write to this King will have effect.

But the French Reformed will still be exposed to this hard usage unless his Majesty intercede for them. Their Minister is sentenced to banishment and fine. They have threatened to attack the English also. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 162.

JAMES CRESSETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694, Dec. 18. Zell.—The Court of Hanover has begun an untoward piece of work, and knows not how to finish it. The E. Princess to satisfy Hanover must remain without liberty to marry again and the Prince only be free, which seems a new sort of divorce.

Our affairs look well in Germany at present, though the French work hard at Stockholm to strengthen their third party in these parts. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 164.

FRANCOIS JOULIGNNE to the SAME.

Undated [? 1694].—Has served the King with his pen for over 30 years; knows 10 languages and the politics of Europe; came from Holland with the King, and is ready to write his history and that of the Revolution in Latin. Asks an addition of 2s. to his pension of 3s. even if in Ireland, or would accept 50 pieces instead of pension. 1 p.; *French; holograph; signed*, "Grandson of Monsieur du Plessis Mornay." XXVIII, 168.

MEMORANDUM.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
There is due to Sir Paul Rycaut, Resident with the Hans Towns, for nine months' allowance of 3 <i>l.</i> <i>per diem</i> ended 22 June, 1694	819 0 0
More upon two bills of extraordinaries	308 16 3
			<hr/> £1,127 16 3

Memdm.—There was lately paid him by tallies on the Excise 546*l.* for six months on his ordny. allowance. 1 p. XXVIII, 166.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, BISHOP OF EXETER, to THOMAS SPRAT, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Undated [1694].—I have yours with Mr. Secretary Trumbull's request for my assistance in the next choice for Parliament men. I am very sorry I can't serve him, both places to which I have any pretensions being filled with such of my relations

as I cannot without great affront or injury lay aside; and did I design any such thing I am sure I should find an opposition which might endanger the interest I have now, the pretences against admitting strangers being very specious, and their averseness to them great, because they can't apply to them on all occasions for favour as they do to me and my family, which is a trouble you can't easily guess, and is so intolerable that were it not for the consequences I would not bear. This is the same return I have been forced to make and you may believe it true, and with regret too, to the Earl of Rochester (whom I ought on all occasions to serve) and to our friend the late Speaker. Pray make this answer in my name to Mr. Secretary with my humble service and trouble that I can't as readily serve him as I wish.

And now let me trouble you with a request from my wife. You formerly mentioned a gardener whom you could recommend. If he will accept of 12*l. per ann.*, being unmarried, industrious and sober, he will be very acceptable to us. His work here will be plain, our country and pocket not setting up for greens, but only for the pot and the table in their true season.

I wish you merry in Oxford, where I presume Dr. Knipe's claret will be more than his exercise, the Queen's funeral deading the Act. 2½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXX, 116.

— to Dame ANNE WYNNDHAM.

[1694.]—A pension granted by King Charles II in consideration of his concealment at Trent in the county of Somerset, after the battle at Worcester.

400*l. per annum*.

Paid to Midsummer, 1691.

Due at Midsummer, 1694, 1,400*l.* 1 *p.* XL, 54.

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE to the COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

1694 [?].—Memorial and statement of accounts on his return to New York. If continued Agent to the Indians, requests a salary of 100*l. per ann.* for loss of time from his private affairs. 5 *pp.*

THE COFFIN OF QUEEN [MARY ?].

Undated [1694 ?].—The handwriting of the note you sent me commands me on all occasions and so it shall now in the account of the coffin, which Fort, the late famous Protestant joiner, forced me and my son from church to show us the late Queen's coffin, which was made of waynscot, with purple velvet, nailed with a double row of nails with small handsome guilt heads round the edges and corners. At each end there was one and on each end two handles of prince's-metal guilt fastened on upon a plate of the same metal of neat pierced

work representing the crown and sceptres and cypher of the Queen's name. The inside was lined with a thin leaden coffin of the same shape. Upon view of the whole I reflected upon a expediency of the same kind then lately made for a lady in Bucks which cost 14*l.* and allowing for the difference I computed this at 40*l.* and believe Russell would have matched it at the price. But some months afterwards I was better informed, for being invited to dinner at a tavern, I found a great crop of mixed company, abundance of victuals, great plenty of wine of all sorts and after a world of noise and nonsense. The reckoning was called for, but nothing to pay for me and most of the company. Asking the reason, I was told that the tradesmen had received money for the Queen's coffin and clubbed for the merry meeting. Some days afterwards I asked one of them how they could afford a treat of 20*l.* out of such a small job; he replied, "Yes, very well. We did not spend the poundage of our bills." Surprised at this answer, I asked what was the whole charge; he gave me the following particulars, *viz.* :—

	<i>l.</i>
The wainscot coffin alone, for which Fort's bill amounted to	80
The leaden one within	40
The smith's bill for the handles and cyphers and guilt nails	128
The engraver for graving on the cyphers and the inscription	40
The gilder's bill (who was my author) was, as he said, a very honest one, being the first time he worked to the Court and therefore was contented with a moderate gain out of	98
The velvet was furnished out of the Wardrobe, for which (as he was informed) was allowed	100
The lace and linen he could not positively speak to, but he said he had heard the sempstress's bill came to about	500
But as to perfumes, he said they were furnished by a rogue of a Frenchman, who had 20 <i>l.</i> of his bill abated. —"20 <i>l.</i> ," said I; "why, that sum alone would fill the biggest coffin with the best powders proper for that use, as I remember the late Countess of Salisbury's coffin was filled up for less money by one half." He cried out, "Oh, Lord." This rogue's bill came to 370 <i>l.</i> , and he actually received	350
The expense of the coffin makes me commend the gentleman that provided for himself at a much cheaper rate. The story is in Cecils [<i>sic</i>] and is odd enough. About two years since a gentleman riding from Richmond to Marsh Gate overtook a joiner with a handsome coffin on his back and overheard him cursing his own folly and ill luck in a vehement manner. "What's the matter, friend," says the gentleman, "that	

makes you so angry?" "Why, Sir, this coffin was bespoke and I should have had my own price for it, but like a bungling blockhead as I am, though I took measure of the dead man, yet now I cannot get him into it unless I cut off his head or his feet, which his relations will not suffer me to do, so I am carrying it back without a groat to pay for the material or workmanship or to buy bread for my family." The gentleman asked if he would sell a pennyworth, and having beat down the price, alighted from his horse, entered the wooden house and found it large for his habitation, so paid the purchase money and saved his executor the trouble. $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.; *unsigned*.

Petition of WILLIAM CHALONER to WILLIAM III.

[Undated, 1694?]-By order of the late Mr. Secretary Trenchard he for a considerable time made it his whole business to discover persons traitorously acting against the King; did discover who were the authors, printers and publishers of the late King James's declaration, false passes in the name of the Earl of Nottingham &c., all of which have been taken with at least 30 persons and convicted; he discovered two presses, set forth in abstract appended; also several persons that corresponded with France, they being taken with letters and bills of near 500,000*l*. and he was confined a close prisoner about six weeks among the said offenders to make further discovery, and has expended near 400*l*. in treating and feeing several persons assisting him; he therefore prays the rewards promised by proclamation. 1 p.; *with long list of names*. XL, 93.

Petition of WILLIAM CHALONER, gent., to KING
WILLIAM III.

[Undated.]-States case [as in previous paper] with details—that he was six weeks in prison with the offenders, and spent 400*l*. of his own money in treating and feeing persons that were assisting him. 1 p.; *copy*. XL, 94.

Abstract of *William Chaloner's* services, giving names of persons taken. William Newbolt, for printing documents named; Ellinor Ross, "taken in Queen Street with two cart loads of seditious libels"; John Gowen, Epiphanius Aldham, Mary Elliot, Chr. Taylor, Edward Butler, John Howard, Tho. Farr, Susanna Pyke, Hen. Griffith, Hen. Singleton, Dr. Brett, Geo. Burden, David Douglas, Frances Outlaw [*sic*], Ed. Price, Oliver Cantwell, Arthur Obourne, John Comyns and two printing presses, one in Peter Street, Westminster, another in Great Queen Street in St. Giles; names of the various libels are stated, and the verifications of various persons. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; XL, 94.

Also [printed copy of] *London Gazette* of 1692, March 16 to 20, and September 15 to 19, containing Royal proclamations on the subject; *see also fol. 90 of same vol.*

Petition of WILLIAM EYRES to the LORDS OF THE
TREASURY.

[1694-5.]-Robert Shaw, late citizen of London, bequeathed several tenements, one in Gravel Lane, London, and seven others in Southwark to several grandchildren who were all born beyond the sea and are now resident there, and cannot inherit. The tenements are escheated to their Majesties, but being old and ruinous yield but 20*l. per ann.*, taxes deducted. The petitioner is willing to rebuild them at his own charge and to recover the same for the King's use. 1 p. XL, 95a.

FREDERICK DE FRANKWITZ to the KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On behalf of the Duke of Courland requesting his Majesty's protection for planting and curing tobacco in the Island of Tobago. 3 pp.; *French*. XL, 45.

Petition of NICK. [*sic*] GIBBON, D.D., to the LORDS OF
THE TREASURY.

[1694-5.]-In consideration of his losses in Surinam in the Dutch wars he had a pension under the Great Seal of 200*l.* for three lives, granted in the 26th year of Charles II. This is now in arrears 600*l.* He is now above 80 years of age. 1 p. XL, 95.

Petition of ELIZABETH HANBURY, widow, to the SAME.

[1694-5.]-About 1,000*l.* remains due to her from the late King Charles II. She is now about 70 and destitute, and requests some employ to be officiated by her son Philip, one moiety for her subsistence, the other for his officiating. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XL, 96.

S. T. and J. B., Merchants of London, to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[Undated. 1695?]-The ship *Success*, 350 tons, was on her voyage from India to England taken by the French, having on board 350 tons of saltpetre. The petitioners crave leave to buy the ship and cargo, and bringing it to London, deliver it into his Majesty's Stores "at such a price whereby his Majesty will not only save 10,000*l.* in the value it now bears, but receive for the customs of the said ship and cargo as much more, which amounts to the value of 20,000*l.* in the whole to the nation, and for performance thereof they are willing to give sufficient security." 1 p.; *copy*. XL, 51.

R. WEST to the SAME.

1694[-5], Jan. 12.—I attended the Committee of the Bank, to whom I delivered Mr. Dod's objections, my answer to them, and the expedients proposed yesterday, but all to no purpose. For after some purring upon them, they called me in, and

told me though there was no great probability of any such fraudulent assignment as Dod suggested, yet if there were but a bare possibility of it, they being only trustees for the corporation, durst not venture upon the security. I went afterward to the lady I mentioned, who has not money enough to pay the debt alone, unless she can receive some more. I will propose another expedient to Dod which I think he will not refuse, and if he does not, I will write to Mr. Wyrley to comply with it. I have a mind to push the business home, that I may try the sincerity of the Bank in their offer to lend money on mortgage. I will get an appearance to the Bill, that Mr. Wyrley may do what he can to your satisfaction, if he cannot do so much as he ought. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 104.

R. EBRINGTON to CHARLES, EARL OF MONMOUTH.

1695, Jan. 25.—The Bastille, Paris.—Has been a prisoner since June 4th, 1691, and treated with great severity. Implores that he may be exchanged. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Received from the Earl of Monmouth 7 November, '95. XXIX, 9.

Mrs. M[ARY] VERNON to Lady [CATHARINE] TRUMBULL.

1694–5, Jan. 26.—“I have with wonder heard a report of a resentment you have for me. . . . If it be really so, I can only say it was a sin of ignorance for which I must beg your pardon. . . .” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply in Lady Trumbull's hand,

[Undated].—I am very sorry so inconsiderable a thing should give you the trouble of a letter, which did not deserve your taking notice of it any more. You have so much better acquaintance that you can never miss that of myself. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVIII, 127.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGET to ———.

1695, Jan. 29, s.v. Adrianople.—Arrived here on the 23rd. On 27th the Grand Signor died. He desired to speak with his successor, who would not go to him. Mustapha, eldest son to Mehmet IV, was proclaimed without disturbance. He has confirmed the G. Vizir, but will no nothing till his mother's arrival, professing great esteem for her. She was born at Canea, where her father was Protopapa. The G. Signor yesterday asked the Treasurer what money was in his charge, and was told only 15 purses. He enquired what was become of the rest and was told his predecessor had disposed of it. “’Tis well,” said he, “and I shall take it from them that have received it.” He is a mettled man, 33 years old, strong, a lover of manly exercises, and may prove a troublesome neighbour. 2 pp.; *copy*. XXIX, 13.

PRINCESS ANNE to KING WILLIAM III.

1694–5, Jan. [*endorsement*].—“I beg your Majesty's favourable acceptance of my sincere and hearty sorrow for your

great affliction in the loss of the Queen, and do assure your Majesty I am as sensibly touched with this sad misfortune as if I had never been so unhappy as to have fallen into her displeasure. It is my earnest desire your Majesty would give me leave to wait upon you as soon as it can be with no inconvenience to you, and without danger of increasing your affliction, that I may have an opportunity myself not only of repeating this, but assuring your Majesty of my real intention to omit no occasion of giving you constant proofs of my sincere respect and concern for your person as becomes." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 304. XXIX, 2.

THOMAS BOURCHIER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694[-5], Feb. 16. Oxford.—Gives high opinion of the ability of Mr. Dormer, nephew to Sir William. He need no longer attend Mr. Loyde's lectures or come to the writer on constant days. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 108.

LORD CHANCELLOR Sir CHARLES PORTER to the SAME.

1694-5, Feb. 25. Dublin.—In favour of Mr. Aylway, who has money due to him. He was acquitted, but lost his place, being promised his money. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 109.

MATTHEW PRIOR to the SAME.

1695, Feb. 12-22. The Hague.—When a Lord of the Treasury orders anybody ready money the least that can be expected is that one should send back a receipt, but our dear Mistress's death will excuse my silence. Mr. Tonson is soliciting me for verse on a subject upon which yet I can scarce write sensible prose; if hereafter anything be produced, he shall have it. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 17.

[GEORGE, MARQUIS OF] HALIFAX to the SAME(?).

[1695,] Feb. Sunday morning.—I ask your advice. "My Lady Anne Dormer being dead, you may remember that in my Lord of Carnarvon's deed, which you perused, to her 5,000*l.* portion there was 5,000*l.* more added in case she had outlived her father. She dying before, it was out of her disposal; for the other 5,000*l.*, she being of age, might give it where she would. By what I hear, if I am truly informed, in case there is a will, it wanteth the necessary formalities prescribed by the Act against frauds and perjuries. If it is defective, I suppose the portion must fall between my son[-in-law] Stanhope, his brothers and sisters for one half, and my Lord Mountrath's children for the other half. That which I would know is in what manner and where a caveat may be entered against anybody's taking out letters of administration, and whether it can be entered without a name, or with using the name of my Lord Stanhope, who is now abroad. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXV, 212.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1694-5, March 9. Stafford.—Mr. Wyrley, like most of the other gentry in this county, does not come to the Assizes, where the sheriff is a foreigner of another county and makes no invitations.

I intreat the favour of you that if any mention be made at your Board of a wreck on the coast of Sussex of a Danish ship laden with French wine, the gentleman upon whose manor the wreck was cast may not be harassed with the officers or have the goods taken from him, he giving security. He is my wife's nephew, Mr. Richard Shelley of Lewes, who has seized but a small part of the lading and claims wrecks as belonging to his manor. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

JOHN, BARON CUTTS to [the SAME].

1694-5, March 13-23.—A business of mine will come before the Treasury to-day: it was recommended to his Majesty by the Queen last summer. "I have really spent so much of my estate in the service that it would not be in the least unreasonable if it were more." I beg you to show it all the favour you can. 2 pp. XXIX, 18.

J. TAYLOUR to the SAME.

1694-5, March 21. Treasury Chambers.—The Lords of the Treasury met this morning and acquainted the Gents of the Bank that the King agreed to their proposal for remitting the money to Savoy at 63½*d.* and to Cadiz at 57*d.* per *p.* 8/8, and 40,000*l.* was immediately directed to be issued to the Navy to satisfy a credit of 168,421*l.* *p.* 8/8 to be given for the victualling at Cadiz; the letter for the other remittals will be signed at the next meeting on Monday, when their Lordships will hear Lord Herbert, and Mr. Lloyd the Receiver of the Land Revenue of South Wales relating to arrears due from Lloyd. ½ *p.*; *holograph*. XXIX, 20.

ANNE, COUNTESS OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

1695, March 25 [*endorsement*].—The King has bid the poor refugees address to the House of Commons, for he cannot help them, and if the Parliament does not, there are thousands poor wretches that must lie in the streets, which sure is a reproach to a Protestant country considering what cause they left their own for, but I need not enlarge on this subject to you who are compassionate, so all my present business is to beg your letter since you are not in town to Sir Christopher Musgrave in their behalf. . . . They petition the House of Commons next Wednesday. Mr. Harley delivers it to the House, and we hope that if the House of Commons do relieve those other miserable poor persons that furnished the transport ships for Ireland, and which are as true objects of their pity, that then what sum they settle for their relief

might be enlarged to pay the French Protestants 12,000*l.* a year, which is the sum the King promised them. I send you herewith their case that if you please you may send one of them to Sir Christopher Musgrave. Besides the charity, I think the honour of the nation is concerned. 2½ *pp.*; *holograph*. Misc. 61.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [ANNE,] COUNTESS OF
SUNDERLAND.

1695, March 25.—Writes at her request to Sir Christopher Musgrave, and on the same subject to Mr. Dolben. Is afraid the motion in the House of Commons towards the supply of the transports, and consequently the poor refugees, will not be so speedy, but will be in town soon enough to speak in their behalf. [*Below*,]

The Same to Sir Christopher Musgrave in behalf of French Protestants. Has been among them in their persecutions and knows many of them. 1 *p.*; *copies*. Misc. 62.

J. TAYLOUR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, March 25. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Lords of the Treasury attend the King this afternoon at Kensington, which hath put off the hearing of Lord Herbert and Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Duncomb on Saturday last lent 25,000*l.* on the hereditary and temporary excise, in part payment of the loans your Lordships intend to take up on the revenue for the servants *etc.* who are to attend the King the next campaign. ½ *p.* XXIX, 24.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, March 26.—Yesterday the Earl of Ranelagh laid before the King and the Lords of the Treasury divers letters from Mr. Hill, complaining that the Bank Bills into Holland are not answered there, and that it will not be possible to subsist the Army in the ordinary method because of the falling of the exchange which at present is but 10 *livres* for 1*l.* sterling by reason of the badness of our money and the danger of its being decried. The King thinks that money must be coined here like the permission money in Flanders to be carried thither, of as good fineness as that (which is better than the coin of Holland) and 75,000*l.* in bullion will make 100,000*l.* of such money. Leave must be asked of the Elector of Bavaria, and whilst that is doing the Bank to send their bills to Amsterdam at double or treble usance for the supply of the Army. Hereupon the Bank with the officers of the Mint were ordered to attend my Lords this morning. They accordingly attended. The Bank say they will use their own credit in supplying the Army abroad since it cannot be done in the ordinary method of exchange. Samples of the species or coin now current in France are to be forthwith gotten. 1½ *pp.* XXIX, 23.

J. TAYLOUR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, March 28. Treasury Chambers.—The Treasury attended his Majesty last night at Kensington, where a disposition was made to the Earl of Ranelagh only, of 50,235*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, of which 10,000*l.* towards clearing the general officers of the Army, the rest chiefly for subsistence. The Speaker is ordered the allowance of 5*l.* a day to commence from the day of his being chosen, and to have plate delivered him by indenture out of the Jewel House. The expense of the Hackney Coach Commission is to be reduced to 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* XXIX, 26.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, March 30. Treasury Chambers.—My Lords are using their endeavours to procure loans on the hereditary and temporary excise for equipping the servants who are to attend his Majesty the next campaign, and there is already lent (at the encouragement of 2 *per cent* paid down) over and above the current interest of 6 *per cent* about 30,000*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* XXIX, 26.

LORD CHANCELLOR Sir CHARLES PORTER to the SAME.

1695, March 30. Dublin.—In favour of Captain Bourk, Accountant General, whose salary is paid out of the Exchequer. He prays it may be placed upon the Establishment or paid by the Commissioners of the Revenue. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXIX, 28.

PAPERS OF Mr. CRIMES [*endorsement*].

1695, April 6.—Father Edwards told me this day that Major Loick told him but yesterday that they have no particular directions or orders from France, but in general they are commanded to be in readiness, for that King James will certainly relieve them, and they are ordered to say this and no more to all their friends, and that in 10 days' time they shall hear further; he also told me of the design against the Calais fleet as Sp[encely] did yesterday; he further told me that Sir Henry Marwood told him this morning that K. W. was more afraid of the Commonwealth party than of the Jacobites, and that it was uncertain whether he would go for Flanders or no.

1695, April 8.—Spencely this day told me that the gentlemen of his club have sent letters every post all the last week to the Earl of Clarendon, and that he himself carried two of them to the Post Office, and sent another by one of those gentlemen's servants, and that there is a certain design of bringing K. J. home, and to seize several garrisons and a good part of the Fleet. Several of this club go by wrong names, viz. Mr. Edward Noseworthy by the name of Cole, Captain Thornby by Mims; others of the club are Mr. Smith, Mr. Temple of the Temple

and Mr. Buterfeild, which I presume are their true names. He further told me that there is a book already printed and to be published as soon as K. J. shall land called "K. J.'s injured case truly stated, or an Appeal to all Christian Princes." $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *unsigned; endorsed*, 1695, September 16. XXIX, 133.

MATTHEW PRIOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, April 16-26. The Hague.—"I have two summons from Tonson in your name commanding me upon receipt thereof to make my appearance at Parnassus, and answer for a sin of omission with which you are pleased to charge me. I should be very unwilling, Sir, to plead against one of the best lawyers now alive, and though my pleas were never so just, I should be much more unwilling to allege them against one of the best friends; I much rather all the world should damn me for a bad poet, than that any man in it should know I was such a coxcomb as to put my reputation in balance with my obedience to your commands, so, Sir, I yield the question, and have a poem on the stocks to be given to his Majesty at his arrival here, which I will send to Mr. Tonson to be reprinted in England, and since that cur instigated the writing of it, I hope it may lie unsold, and contribute to the breaking of him.

"Nec lex est justior ulla

Quam necis artifices lege perire sua."

In the meantime I . . . send . . . a medal I made here on the sad subject of her Majesty's death . . . I presume it will not be misconstrued a bribe. . . . We have made you Secretary of State. I hope *Vox populi* may prove *Vox Dei*. . . . I know not if at this hour his Majesty has not named a Minister for Holland, or if I am to come home or to be otherwise disposed of. . . . 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIX, 34.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

1695, April 17. Exton.—In favour of Mr. Warre for the Secretaries' Office. He is a man of great experience and ability, most diligent and indefatigable, and of irreproachable fidelity. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 33.

Monsieur LEYONCRONA to CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1695, April 20. London.—In respect of the *Hope*, the Lords of Appeal expecting an answer to the Commission sent to Sweden. The King of Sweden protests against such Commissions. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *see p. 452 ante*. XXIX, 32.

EZRA LYON to Mr. TIBALDS for Mr. WINDEBANK at Antwerp.

1695, April 26. Whitehall.—We that wish the Government well are alarmed at the state of the nation and the corruption

of our members, or leastwise at the rumour of their being so, some money having been proved upon some of them in the East India Company's Bill and Orphans' Bill. The want of current coin being so much as makes our guineas 25s. 6d., and our collectors in some places coming up without the taxes, the country not being able to pay but in bad money, and we understand that for our Army's subsistence every year has been sent out in specie at least 1,200l., and so there must be this if we have it. We are much alarmed at what Boufflers has done, finding they intend only a defensive war, and cry out of their cowardliness, they durst not fight us, if it would once come to that, we should not doubt but to do well enough with them. But these delays are death to us, besides the high speeches made in the House that an honourable peace is better than a destructive war. On April 23 an address was presented to the King that this Kingdom be put upon an equal foot of proportion with the Allies in bearing the charge of the war. He answered that in this as in everything he would have due regard to the interest and honour of this nation.

The town thinks the Princess not with child; she thinks she is, but gone much beyond her time. The Jacobites look upon her as a weathercock—as of no interest.

Yesterday the House resumed consideration of the Bill from the Lords to prevent counterfeiting and clipping coin, and passed it. They were in great heats last night and sat till 10 o'clock. This morning the Committee of 12 Lords and 24 Commons committed Mr. Bates to the Black Rod, who had received 5,500 guineas. He is a confidant of the Duke of Leeds and acknowledged the receipt of the money, and says he has it by him, but that answer was not satisfactory. Captain Benbow is sailed from Spithead to the French coast. Admiral Rooke is to attend the King in Flanders for advice in maritime affairs, and will go to Cadiz to relieve Russell at the end of the summer.

Yesterday was a trial at Bar between Thomas Pride, plaintiff, and the Earls of Bath and Montague, defendants, upon an ejectment brought by Pride for the estate of Newhall in Essex, which he claims as heir-at-law to Duke George of Albemarle. The stress lay in this, whether or no Thomas Radford, husband of Anne Radford (afterwards Duchess of Albemarle) was living after her second marriage to General Monk, which was sworn by four witnesses. The Lord Chief Justice in summing up left it upon an equilibrium, but the jury were for the defendants. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 48.

HUGH GREG to ———.

1695, April 30. Copenhagen.—Mr. Plessen, on his way to England at the command of Prince George, is to wait upon his Majesty in Holland to facilitate the alliance with Denmark. The difficulty is like to consist in three things. 1st, the acknowledging the Ninth Electorate, without which the House

of Lunenburg will never consent to the Toll on the Elbe ; 2nd, the liquidating the mutual pretensions between Denmark and Holland, or agreeing upon a round sum by way of accommodation ; 3rd, in giving troops to the Emperor, if he shall insist that this King shall maintain them at his own charge, which they say will eat out the profits of the tolls on the Elbe. 1 p. ; *endorsed*, Extract of a letter from Copenhagen. Laid before the King 11 May, '95. XXIX, 35.

ARCHBISHOP THOMAS TENISON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, May 3.—“Yesterday in conversation I found a very ill use made of my speaking to you about Mr. Warr, which you know was accidental, he being at the same time with me when you were so kind as to give me a visit. When upon his importunity I mentioned him at my Ld. Sunderland's, kind words were said of him, but it was said also that others would make an objection. . . . What I heard yesterday went a little further, and therefore if you have a qr. of an hour to throw away, you may do it at my house with the good liking of *etc.*” 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 36a.

JOHN LOCKE to the SAME.

1695, May 9. Oates.—“Though I hope to kiss your hands speedily in town, yet the great satisfaction I have will not bear that delay ; nor suffer that I who am not the least concerned in your and our good fortune should be the slowest in making some expression of it. Occasions of joy like this, where my particular respect and friendship finds its account in the public advantage, come so seldom, that you will pardon me if I am a little transported. And I may the freer give vent to the pleasure I feel in my own mind, in that a conversation I had the honour to have with you some months since will secure me from being suspected to put on a passion only to make you a fashionable compliment. All that I can say or do (if an uncommon esteem and a personal kindness have not the chief hand in it) is of so little moment to you, that for me to congratulate a Secretary of State would be very ridiculous upon any other account. But since everyone is allowed to interest himself for his country and his friend, and to profess his joy when these receive any good, give me leave to interrupt you with these few words from mine, and to assure you that though I shall always be pleased with any advancement of fortune or honour your merit shall procure you, yet I shall not for that be more than before, because upon reason and obligation I already really am *etc.*” 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 37.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[No year ; 1695 ?] May 10. Althorpe.—“Since I came here I have heard that you desire going into Ireland, which

I cannot believe because I thought when I saw you last you were resolved to comply with the King's favourable intentions. If I am not mistaken, I beg of you to acquaint those persons with it, who have spoke to you about it, that the business may be despatched and declared, which suffers by delay. I hope you will be so kind as to let me know what you design as soon as conveniently you can." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; Misc. 72.

GEORGE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, May 11. Exton.—Congratulates Sir William on his remove to the Secretary's office. "Everybody, I am sure for their own sakes, ought to be very pleased with your preferment." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 39.

CHRISTOPHER, VISCOUNT HATTON to the SAME.

1695, May 11. Kirby, Northamptonshire.—After congratulations complains that a French ship seized by the Prize Officers is detained from him contrary to his rights as Governor of Guernsey. 1 p. *On back is draft of reply*,

1695, May 12.—I think there will be speedily issued out a new Commission for Appeals, wherein when I shall be named one, I shall take care to be present when the cause your Lordship is concerned in is heard. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *in Sir William's hand*. XXIX, 40.

MR. JUSTICE [SAMUEL] EYRE [*endorsement*] to ———.

1695, May 12 [*endorsement*]. [Ireland.]—"I should be very easy in this kingdom, but we are unhappily divided here and consist of a people made up of three nations which almost mortally hate one another, *viz.* English, Scotch and Irish. The English interest is the least, but supported by the Government being with them; the Scotch are much more numerous here and daily swarming in upon us by vast multitudes coming over daily to plant here, whereas the English spend their people in the Plantations in America. The Irish are more numerous, but at present very low and can never rise without a resolution in our Government or a powerful invasion from abroad. Their gentlemen for the greatest part destroyed or have left the kingdom, besides vast multitudes of their people killed or starved in the late wars. But there is now a party setting up here which endeavour to join the old English that have been settled here for some time and the Scotch by the name of the British Interest and to set up for that which they call the interest of this country without regard to England, and indeed in opposition to it; they desire to have this an independent kingdom, and complain perpetually of being oppressed by England, that they are hindered by it in their growth and trade, that they are dealt with by her as by a step-mother. This is what they are continually talking of, and it is evident from hence that they cannot love a Government which they

have this opinion of, nor will continue in subjection to it longer than they apprehend it not safe to set up for themselves. It was this party which ruled in the last Parliament here, and will do more in our next, and indeed is the growing and general interest of the kingdom, who universally aim at gaining liberties upon the Government of England. This interest I have always thought it my duty to my country and the trust reposed in me by my Prince obliged me to oppose, and not to part with any of the prerogatives belonging to England which (God knows) are little enough to continue this country under its subjection." *Part of a sheet cut from a letter.* XXIX, 41.

NEWS-LETTER.

1695, May 14-24. The Hague.—On Sunday about six in the evening his Majesty embarked on board the yacht at Gravesend, the wind at W.S.W., but so little that we reached no further than the Buoy of the Nore that night; next morning we joined our convoy under the command of Sir George Rooke at the Gunfleet, consisting of 22 men-of-war, small and great, whereof eight were Dutch. About noon our Admiral the *Cambridge*, a new 80-gun ship, struck on the edge of the Galloper, but by the great care that was taken, she got off in about an hour and a half without any damage. His Majesty landed this morning at the Oranie Polder, and at eight in the evening came to this place, received with great expressions of joy for his safe arrival. 1 p. XXIX, 44.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [RICHARD?] HILL.

1695, May 14-24.—With regard to his succeeding Mr. Woolesey believes he will be able to discover more of the King's intentions on his side of the water, and will find the King disposed to gratify him and Lord Portland his friend.

It is necessary to have good intelligence from France and some trusty person at Paris to deliver letters, honest enough to receive and pay necessary moneys. 1 p.; *copy*.

NEWS-LETTER.

1695, May 17-27. The Hague.—On Wednesday, the day after his Majesty's arrival, he was complimented by the States and all the foreign ministers, after which he went to the Assembly of the States-General, and this morning he assisted at the Assembly of the States of Holland and at the Council of State.

The Duke of Holstein Ploen has sent one of his adjutants hither to give the King an account of the condition of the troops and receive his orders. Monsieur Dopff, the quarter-master-general, is hourly expected from Flanders on the same business.

On Monday his Majesty intends for Loo to pass some few days there before going to the Camp.

Admiral Rooke is here, having been in conference with the Dutch Admiralties, and is to return for England the beginning of next week. 1 p. XXIX, 47.

JOHN, BARON CUTTS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, May 21. Kensington.—It was his Majesty's command that the disbanded officers of the late Colonel Lillingston's regiment should be placed in the first vacancies of any regiments (Guards excepted) according to the stations they had before. Lieutenant Lyon, a lieutenant on that list, is yet unprovided for. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 43.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [WILLIAM] EARL OF PORTLAND.

1695, May 21.—In reply to his letter of 10th inst. to Mr. Smith of the Treasury and himself concerning such orders, tallies and notes of Portland's as may be placed on the public funds. The Lords Justices met that morning (except the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was on his visitation) and were of opinion that all grants, commissions *etc.* should be sent over for the King's approbation and signing. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, May 21. Whitehall.—Would have the King send Mr. Prior to Ratisbon that he may get knowledge of the Empire. I would have the King bestow the vacancy in the Transport Office, Capt. Nicholls being dead, upon Mr. D'Ayrolle. 2 pp.; *copy*. Parchment Book. 1. (Later designated P.B.)

STATEMENT OF SHIPS NOW BUILDING.

1695, May 24. Admiralty Office.—

<i>Of the 2nd rate.</i>						
Of 90 guns each	<table><tr><td>One at Chatham</td></tr><tr><td>One at Deptford</td></tr><tr><td>One at Woolwich</td></tr><tr><td>One at Portsmouth</td></tr></table>	One at Chatham	One at Deptford	One at Woolwich	One at Portsmouth	In his Majesty's yards.
One at Chatham						
One at Deptford						
One at Woolwich						
One at Portsmouth						
<i>Of the 3rd rate.</i>						
Of 80 guns	One at Deptford	In his Majesty's yard.				
<i>Of the 4th rate.</i>						
Of 60 guns each	<table><tr><td>One at Portsmouth</td></tr><tr><td>One in the Thames by Mr. Snelgrave</td></tr></table>	One at Portsmouth	One in the Thames by Mr. Snelgrave	In his Majesty's yard.		
One at Portsmouth						
One in the Thames by Mr. Snelgrave						
Part of the 30 ships appointed to be built by		By contract.				
		Act of Parliament.				
Of 40 guns each	<table><tr><td>Two at Deptford by Mr. Castle</td></tr><tr><td>Two at Blackwall by Sir Hen. Johnson</td></tr></table>	Two at Deptford by Mr. Castle	Two at Blackwall by Sir Hen. Johnson	By contract.		
Two at Deptford by Mr. Castle						
Two at Blackwall by Sir Hen. Johnson						
To be allowed the same number and nature of ordnance as H.M.S. <i>Centurion</i> is allowed.						

Of the 5th rate.

Of 32 guns each { One at Sheerness
One at Shoreham
One in Hampton River } In his Majesty's yard.
By contract.
To be allowed the same number and nature of ordnance as H.M.S. *Portsmouth* is allowed.

Of the 6th rate.

Of 24 guns each { Two at Shoreham
One at Harwich } By contract.
To be allowed the same number and nature of ordnance as H.M.S. the *Maidstone* is allowed.

We desire your Lordships will take order that the ordnance for the said new ships be timely provided, and in a readiness against the time they shall be built.

And whereas we have lately given order for six fifth-rate frigates and four brigantines, the fifth-rates to be allowed the same number and natures of guns as the before-mentioned, and the brigantines to have the same . . . guns as the new ones last built, we desire your Lordships will take order for the timely providing the ordnance for them. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; signed by J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Rich and Jno. Houlblon; copy. XXIX, 45.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, May 24. Whitehall.—Lt. Lyon was yesterday recommended by Lord Cutts for a vacancy in Col. Gibson's regt.

Mr. Aaron Smith having long employed one Somervell in his Majesty's service, and finding him of use no longer, has given him 10*l.* for passage and subsistence, and recommends him for employment in the Army. 1 p.; copy. P.B. 2.

PETITION.

1695, May 24 [*endorsement*].—An account of an attack by three men upon Sir Andrew Henley, who was riding home from Odiham. He killed one of them; his pardon is sought from the King, though there is no prosecutor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; unsigned. XL, 76.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir ROBERT CLAYTON.

1695, May 26. Whitehall.—There is coming from Italy on the *Danby* galley one Dr. Summers, a young Papist, who may have other intentions in his coming than, as he gives out, a desire to return home. Orders should be given to the Custom House officers on the coast upon the arrival of the galley to secure his person and papers, with all secrecy. 1 p.; copy. P.B. 3.

The SAME to [WILLIAM] EARL OF PORTLAND.

1695, May 28.—This morning Monsieur Blancard brought to me a French Minister who says he is well acquainted with one Rouvre, and could discover him under any disguise,

Mr. Johnson put into your hands a description of his person, and I sent a warrant to apprehend him, but he had gone over. The French Minister offers to go over in order to his seizure.

After Blancard was gone Mr. Johnson informed me that a Frenchwoman, sister to Rouvre's wife, had gone to you.

On Sunday morning an attempt was made to rescue some prisoners from a messenger's house in the Haymarket, and yesterday some drunken gentlemen committed a riot there, probably with the same design. Steps are being taken to secure them. Colonel Kendal (late Governor of Barbados) is arrived with the 24 ships from those parts. 2 pp. ; *copy*.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [RICHARD ?] HILL.

1695, May 28.—Is now in the forlorn hope, and you must pray God to send you a good deliverance. I do not know the King's intentions as to Mr. Wooseley [*sic*], but believe he will not continue long at Brussels. "If he does not remove till he goes to Florence, I should fancy that journey requires no haste." Mr. de Brie will address three pieces of wine more to you, and some graffs for the garden. P.B. 3.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, May 28. Whitehall.—The attempt of Montigny upon a messenger's house on Sunday and the riot the next morning have made so great noise, and are accompanied by circumstances so ill that I send you copies of the information. The officer that commanded the guard having let five of them go away upon their parole, though warrants are out, but two of them can be apprehended—Mr. Bishop, son of Sir Cecil Bishop of Sussex, and one Hastings, whose father was an officer in Ireland under the late King, both father and son being Papists. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B. 4.

The SAME to Sir HENRY BELLASYSE.

Same date.—If our seamen do not find their account at home as well as abroad, it is not to be expected that that sort of men should have honour enough to prefer the service of their country before their private gain, which last consideration engages them in foreign service. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B. 5.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, May 31. Whitehall.—Mr. Stepney prays that if his Majesty shall out of his bounty contribute to the subsidies to the Elector of Saxony, though the Allies are under no obligation to do it, since his treaty with the Emperor for 8,000 men to be sent to Hungary, he, Mr. Stepney, may give the Elector the first notice of it, as he has suffered hard usage in that Court for refusing the continuance of them. 1 p. ; *copy*. P.B. 7.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

Undated [1695, May].—A gentleman that lived at Byzantium is discoursed of by friends and foes for making Sir Francis Winnington Recorder of [blank, Tewkesbury]. His friends say he stumbled at the threshold of his office: his enemies that he is to carry on the grave design of Popery and slavery and having raked up all the Recorder's faults (especially what happened at Crosby's trial in relation to K. J.'s return), lay them all at his door.

This day S. brought me (with a reward in his hand) three letters to decipher, but I pleaded ignorance; none being so blind as that they will not see. I had not Wells' project from Lord Stamford till this morning and he excuses himself by saying it was lent to the Lord Keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXX, 103-106.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT EARL OF
SUNDERLAND.

1695, June 1.—The Lords Justices send warrants to Flanders for the King's hand, and have come to no resolution whether to finish such Bills as had warrants signed by him for their passing before he went; amongst others the charter for Tewkesbury (in which Sir Fr[ancis] W[innington] had their favour) remains as it was. Lord Dursley has used endeavours to oppose Sir Francis's being procured. Encloses copy of a letter from Mr. Stanhope received yesterday from the Groyne, and a little French poetry about Madame de Maintenon. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. 9.

The SAME to JOHN, BARON CUTTS.

1695, June 3. Whitehall.—I am sorry that you were detained at Queenborough by contrary winds. I have sent your packet to Col. Dudley, your Lt. Governor of the Isle of Wight, by an express. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 10.

Sir JOHN TREVOR to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1695, June 4.—Having considered your commands to lay before you a proposal to prevent false tickets and powers I represent the following.

"I am no stranger to that practice; such proceedings have been opened to me long since by officers of several ships; one of which, whose conscience was more tender, I remember, told me he trembled when he signed the ship's books, and considered what the discovery of this practice might amount to: and gave me several instances, telling me he must pass them or be ruined; and that he was well inclined to lay down his employment, to be no longer under such circumstances. Others declaring there was a trade in fashion, and they would take share in it. Your Lordships must find large demonstrations of it by what has passed relating to the *Mary* as other ships.

"The distemper so well known, a proposal for the effectual preventing it for the future carries no other difficulty with it than the burden of the interest against ; and might at any time have been redressed by just men of no boasted skill in business. And, my Lords, I think there are two at hand from the nature of the crimes, and their being carried on so long ; one of which I shall open to your Lordships, because it is pertinent, in my weak judgment, to the other matters I lately laid before your Honble. Board.

"For the second I pray leave to withhold it for the foregoing reason ; and because as I would not plough with any other heifer but my own, so I am not blameable to secure to myself, if I can, some part of my dear-bought experience, till it shall be my duty to reform what I know to be amiss, and can therein be supported.

"Now, my Lords, it is most manifest that these practices are not wholly carried on by a combination of the officers on board ships (as is alleged) who cover their crimes to avoid their own ruin ; many of them to my knowledge detesting the trade, it being well known what is now and has been the practice of the Navy Office, that if any such tickets and powers happen to be in the hands of any relating to that office, yet such may be found with their underhand agents, who though of little substance of their own, yet can buy up three or four thousand pounds' value in tickets ; that being the only way such frauds can long pass ; and such, true or false, meet with no obstruction. But if any complaint happens, 'tis no easy matter to have right done ; which is as plain as the forgery on Gawler's bills, though committed in the Navy Office, nevertheless gave occasion to the Commissioners of the Navy to promote the very actor to be Clerk of the Check at Sheerness, to avoid other matters like to break upon him, where he can carry on the trade at pleasure.

"And if this be the case, which I presume does fully appear, the most effectual remedy against the disease is to remove the cause, I mean such of the Commissioners of the Navy, who have advocated and passed by knowingly and with design notorious crimes already discovered. And that done, there will remain no difficulty to form what must put a period to these cheats, and all grounds of such lamentable complaints as your Lordships and the Government have been long troubled with.

"All which arise from the barbarous usage the innocent subject have had, and a want of tendency to their complaints, and from false and designed representation of matters. The guilty being protected, excused and carried through most scandalous and obvious offences against the law, and afterwards encouraged. Which your Lordships find to be the practice of the Commissioners of the Navy, by what I have long since now lately laid before you ; in particular that of the testimony of the Town Clerk of Portsmouth, wherein your Lordships find

a Commissioner, after having used his utmost skill to stifle so necessary a discovery, paying the very charges of disappointing the Government, and getting off a fine of 200*l.* the better to conceal his own and others' crimes.

... "At the opening of my case, and on the proceeds of the design against me by the Navy Board, they no less earnestly justified the well and regular management of Portsmouth Yard, then furiously prosecuted me, the better to cover the miscarriages I insisted on ; in which it also lies proved before your Hon. Board I rejected an offer of 200*l.* bribe to pass them ; the person who made me that tender with other accommodations being nevertheless protected and preferred by them, tho' 'tis plain both he and his brother have from nothing advanced themselves to great estates by such undue proceedings. And I was not only advised, if I desisted in that matter, I should be quieted in my employment, but in the very heat of the prosecution against me, the expedient to silence all that affair was (proposed to me) to bring Captain Wilshaw to one of my friends and set him to rights there ; which being out of my power, 'twas carried on with the more heat and resolution against me. And at the opening of the embezzlements there, which I had all along complained of, then did mere shame . . . occasion the Navy Board to own the miscarriages of Portsmouth Yard to be great, and to recommend me by the mouth of Mr. Serjesson for encouragement. Which was very surprising after a design grounded on most palpable perjury, and so scandalous a representation thereof ; yet worse than the perjury itself from that Board.

"And after this to find several of the Commissioners of the Navy in the face of justice bringing off criminals by a sham book of loans, and thereby encouraging such shameful actions, and persecuting such as appear, on the King's part, even to the death and ruin of some, most surely aggravates these great miscarriages, when it so plainly appears the King is thus cheated by authority.

"I come now to the particular crimes you have before you, which the Commissioners of the Navy have stifled or forgiven contrary to law. It being a common practice, and of which there are not wanting yet more instances.

"And next to the discovery made by the ropemakers, in which the poor men think they have made a fair step to their own ruin ; however, if it be followed, it may put a great stop to that trade.

"But as long as there are Commissioners interested who on such occasions brand discoverers for informers, rogues and villains though they pursue orders and instructions, and encourage their being treated as the worst of men, setting up false and scandalous informations against them, what end can be put to these miscarriages ; or till there is less pride and design at the Navy Office, more honesty and a readiness to hear and relieve or satisfy all complaints, without the

accustomed formality and extorts of money with attendance month after month to no purpose, it is not to be imagined any effectual remedy can be applied.

"I am now humbly to pray your Lordships will please to make report of what I have lain before your Honble. Board, upon which I depend your Lords in justice will take occasion to recommend me for my services in being the original and only instrument in the way of my duty hardy enough to break through and bring on these discoveries; and exposing myself and family, in the execution of your orders, to the great persecution and depressure we have long lain under, that my integrity may not effect the ruin that has been industriously endeavoured by the trading multitude upon Your etc." 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXIX, 51.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, June 4.—Lord Cutts was driven into Queenborough, and Lord Rivers into Harwich. The Lords Justices are sending to the King an account of the proceedings of the Danish man-of-war with two of his frigates. 1 p.; *copy*; see p. 478 *post*. P.B.

Sir CHRISTOPHER MUSGRAVE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695,] June 6.—Some time ago Mr. Sympson endeavoured to get a lease of Moor and Mire Lands in Cumberland, whereupon by direction of the Lords of the Treasury a *caveat* was entered that nothing should be done therein till my father was heard. If Mr. Sympson stirs in this matter, I desire your favour that the *caveat* formerly entered may be insisted upon. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Gave a copy of this *caveat* to Mr. Powys, 7 June, '65. XXIX, 52.

WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND to the SAME.

1695, June 6–16. Camp at Resselaer [Rousselaer?].—Understands that the grants and commissions cannot be countersigned there for want of a Secretary of State. Will have Rouvre watched from the description of him given by Sir William. It is very insolent that the Jacobites have dared to try publicly to force the prison to release the prisoners. I hope they will be punished as they deserve. Am glad of the arrival of Captain Kendall and the ships from Barbados. We are impatient to hear that the fleet is at sea, beginning to alarm the French. They are camped here before us, but behind their lines, and we cannot attack them while they are so strong together.

[*Postscript*.]—"I shall be glad to know how my grant is going." 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIX, 54. *Endorsed reply as follows* :—

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM, EARL OF
PORTLAND.

1695, June 14, o.s.—In reply to the above. The bill has passed the Signet Office and a report will be made from the Treasury to the King of their opinions upon the hearing of the gentlemen of South Wales, wherein will be represented the inconvenience and mischiefs of passing this grant to you, which are supposed to be great, that when you shall be fully informed thereof you will not be willing to make any further steps in it. As to Rouvre, in mine of the 28th past I prayed your directions in case you thought fit to have a French Minister sent over who says he knows him, and can discover him under any disguise. I am also informed that the Almoner to the Spanish Ambassador has been instrumental in sending this Rouvre abroad and furnished him and his wife with money, pretending to send him to Rome for his pardon, and that the Pope's Nuncio at Brussels has obtained a promise of it upon condition he goes into a convent at Rimini. You will easily know the truth of this from the Nuncio who (hereupon) will in some way make himself answerable for the conduct of this fellow.

You will have heard of the greatest impertinence committed in Drury Lane the 10th inst. Some of the persons are apprehended, and warrants will go out against the others. 2 pp.; *draft in Sir William's hand.*

W[OLFGANG VON] SCHMETTAU to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

No year [1695], June 7–17. [*Endorsement.*]—Introducing Viscount Villiers. The character he comes with to the Hague, and the common interest he is to carry on, must bring you to visit each other. He is of great candour and probity. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French; with translation in Sir William's hand.* XXIX, 56.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[1695,] June 11. Althorpe.—Acknowledges letter of 1st inst. (*see p. 473 ante*), reserving an answer to the particulars of it till I see you. . . . I will now only put you in mind of what the King said to you when he gave you the seals. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph.* P.B. 13.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, EARL OF
SUNDERLAND.

1695, June 11.—By a letter from Mr. Blathwayte, which Lord Dursley gave me unsealed and was so sent to him to read, I find the King stops the passing of the charter of Tewkesbury till his return. Sir Francis Winnington relies on your favour to him in this matter.

By an express, sent this day sennight from the Lords Justices to the King and returned this morning, I hear the Duke of Würtemberg was marched from Dixmuyde with the forces thereabout, and Major-General Churchill to join him, in order to attack the fort at La [sic] Quenoye, and this day to endeavour to force the French line. 2 pp.; draft. P.B. 14.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, June 11. Whitehall.—I have yours of the 9th from Lord Dursley containing his Majesty's commands to stop the new charter of Tewkesbury.

Montigny and the rest are ordered to be prosecuted, the informations being put into the hands of the King's Counsel, and Mr. Aaron Smith has orders to take care therein.

Yesterday Ld. Chief Justice Treeby, in an argument of above four hours, answered the reasons upon which the other Judges had pronounced for the bankers, and gave his judgment for the King. 1½ pp.; copy. P.B. b. 15.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 12–22. Ghent.—Your friend will not let your new dignity make any difference in his relations with you. I have seen Monsieur Dickvelt, who says he has often spoken to the King of you, and that his Majesty told him last year that he hoped to put you into your present office. I am waiting here until hospitals are established at Bruges, Brussels or elsewhere according as the Army turns right or left. Mr. Hill has been to Antwerp to help to establish "Mrs. de la Banque" lately arrived from England. I have not seen Sir Henry Bellasis, but have sent a message to him about the flag which you have asked him to obtain for my cousin. I have been told that if I could have a word from Lord Romney in favour of this young man it would secure Mr. Blathwayte.

We are superior to the French. The fort of Cknoc has been attacked several days. The Elector of Bavaria seems to wish to attack the lines, and fascines are ready for this. In the Maestricht direction there is talk of a siege, and of Namur being besieged by the Brandenburg and Liège troops. But with all this I fear we shall only produce a mouse. The French lie behind their lines indifferent to all our movements, and it is difficult for us to attack their works, which are almost inaccessible, and they are still working at doubling them where they are single. They know their business well. 3 pp.; French; holograph. XXIX, 65.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, June 14. Whitehall.—The Danish man-of-war would not be stopped nor brought into any port of England, so I suppose Mr. Greg will receive his Majesty's orders in that business. [See p. 476 ante.]

But one of the persons concerned in the riot at Drury Lane can yet be apprehended.

Perhaps some other occasion may offer, or a pension fall void, for Mr. Dayrolle. P.B. b. 16.

CHRISTOPHER, VISCOUNT HATTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 15. Kirby.—Expresses his hope that his case may come before the new Commission of Appeals in Admiralty causes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 53.

ANTON HEINSIUS to the SAME.

1695, June 17–27. [*Endorsement*.]—Writes by Viscount Villiers, of whose personal merits he assures Sir William, and that he will cultivate the good intelligence existing between the two nations, which he himself will advance. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXIX, 73.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, June 18. Whitehall.—Two commissions are sent for Mr. Walker to be Lieut. and for Mr. Rodney to be Cornet in Col. Leigh's Dragoons. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 17.

MATTHEW PRIOR to CHARLES, DUKE OF
SHREWSBURY.

1695, June 18–28. The Hague.—I write upon Mr. Blathwayte's order to inform you what I know of one Wall. He came to me on the 3rd–13th December and told me he was brother to Lady Oglethorp, that being here on his private concerns, his circumstances low, and he amongst Jacobites here and looked upon as one of that party, he was employed by Edward Roberts of Amsterdam to help toward the correspondence between those sort of people in England and their brethren in France. He brought two or three letters of no great consequence which I remitted to Mr. Vernon. In the meantime he had addressed himself to Sir John Trenchard and intimated that he could not do much here, and that upon encouragement he would go for France and give him an account (through my channel) what was doing there. Sir John sent him 20*l*. and hastened his voyage, which upon divers pretences he shuffled off some times. He was much in debt here, sometimes he could not get away from Roberts, who would send letters by him, and at other times his designs were not ripe, and at every time a little ready money was the main business, till I grew weary of giving it. About March he came to me and said he was resolved to leave Roberts unsatisfied, his bills unpaid, and to break through all difficulties to do his country some particular service, and I gave him money and clothes, and he parted, he said, for France.

What I desired him to instruct me in was—1st, by what means and by what hands the letters from France hither passed, though I already knew this in part ; 2nd, that he should write me word what Jesuits and priests received deserters and others from France in their convents at Bruges, Ghent *etc.* ; 3rd, that he should inform me of the estate of Dunkirk, where he was recommended to Sir James Gerardine, what number of ships he found there, and what else might be necessary for the Government to know, and upon these informations I told him I would render my masters an account of his services, and do my endeavour to have them rewarded, but from that day I have never heard of him.

Though Lord Dursley and myself have had reiterated orders from Lord Nottingham, Sir John Trenchard and from his Majesty himself that no one should come into England without a pass, the Masters of the packet boats take all sorts of people without any regard to passes, saying it is sufficient for them that from the Post Office they have no orders to the contrary, and the postmaster at the Brill orders that affairs so that his clerk puts all sorts of persons on board without any passes, nor does any require passes of me but such as design to beg with them. Public orders should be given that the abuse be prevented, or at least that I may be able to give to Lord Villiers a less confused account of it. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *endorsed*, Copy of my letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury. XXIX, 77.

MATTHEW PRIOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 18–28. The Hague.—I refer to the foregoing letter. I have often represented the invalidity of such passes except that—1st, the orders were general and given to all merchant ships, men-of-war and yachts as well as to the packet boats ; 2nd, except these orders were given so to the packets as that the masters, or who command in their places, durst not disobey them ; 3rd, except that some officers of known honesty were appointed to be at the Brill or Helvoett on board the packets to assist such with passes as could not come for them to the Hague, and stop those who have no passes, or are liable to be suspected.

As the thing now lies, I only fairly represent it, that I may not give anything imperfect to Lord Villiers at his coming. The best that I know of it is that for my giving passes here our blessed Queen gave me 100*l.* a year, and for the rest from time to time I have acquainted Lord Nottingham, Sir John Trenchard, Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Vernon with what has happened thereupon *liberans animam meam*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 79.

Mr. [BARTHOLOMEW] VAN HOMRIGH to the SAME.

1695, June 18. Dublin.—A letter I wrote you on the 5th inst. was sunk with the mails on board our packet boat

before she was taken by the French Privateer about 8 days ago near Holyhead. Our Board lately sent to the Lords an abstract of the produce of the revenue for the last quarter, which falls much short with that of the preceding year, with our reasons for the decrease, and am [*sic*] very sorry for the little hopes of amendment while our coasts are thus much infested with French privateers. 1 p.; *holograph*; dated in error 1685. XXIX, 58.

MARY ABERNATHIE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 19.—Her children have been sick for six weeks, and she has nothing to keep them alive, nor bury them when dead. Sues for her promised pension. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 59.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

1695, June 20. Whitehall.—Commends the case of Mrs. Jane Eyre, a kinswoman of Judge Eyre of the King's Bench, and asking for a place for her son Mr. Edward Eyre. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B.

[EDMUND] DUMMER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 20. Portsmouth.—Lord Berkeley sailed yesterday to St. Helen's with resolution to move thence very speedily upon action.

On Tuesday last he made a trial of the English and Dutch mortars, and the first outshot the last 1,600 yards. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIX, 60.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, June 21. Whitehall.—Some Danes having been taken on a French privateer, who were designed recruits for the French Army, forced, as they say, to go into that service, and they desiring either to be returned home or to be entertained in his Majesty's service, you will know his pleasure, whether if the French demand the exchange of them, as being in their service, we may refuse them, and whether his Majesty will admit them into his service and have them sent to Flanders, or sent back into Denmark. In the meantime they will be detained prisoners here. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 18.

The SAME to Mr. [RICHARD] HILL.

1695, June 21, o.s.—About a man found for secret service, who demands 600 crowns *per ann.*; his capacities for such employment must be tried. Wishes to know if letters to and from France are opened as in de Louvois' time. Is sorry to hear of Mr. Wooleseley's living at Brussels, and takes him to be "in a deep lethargy and so ought every person who lives happily in the Ministry." Wishes to know "what our bankers

do, and how it fares with your new project and what money you get of them for paying the army." 1½ pp.; copy. P.B. 19.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 21.—I enclose the project with which I acquainted you last night. Aaron Smith sent to me for it for the use of that party who would engross not only the rewards, but the services also, that they might render us as defective in our understandings as contracted in our fortunes, but I delayed it till I had your farther directions.

On Thursday next the most considerable of the Jacobites meet at the *Half-moon Tavern* in Aldersgate Street to adjust matters of concernment, and if you have a mind to try the interest of your Spark Grames, let him give you an account of the names of the persons that meet, and of the matter discoursed there. 1 p.; unsigned. XXIX, 63.

LORD CHANCELLOR Sir CHARLES PORTER to the SAME.

1695, June 22. Dublin.—The "Poyning's Act" has been practised here more than 200 years. But in the last Parliament there being two Bills for money as usual transmitted, the one for an additional Excise and the other for granting other duties upon corn *etc.*, the Commons refused to pass the first till they made several votes wherein they assert that it is their sole and undoubted right to prepare heads of Bills for raising money, but that notwithstanding this right considering the exigency of affairs they did order that Bill to be read, but the same instant dissolved that the reading of that Bill should not be drawn into a precedent hereafter.

They rejected the second Bill and ordered it to be entered in their Journal that it had not its rise in their House.

Lord Romney, then Lord-Lieutenant, had no other way to preserve the King's right but by making a public protest against those votes in the Lords' House in presence of the Commons, and then proroguing them and causing the protest to be entered in the Journal of the Lords.

This proceeding is the true cause of their quarrel against him, and I am afraid may be again insisted on this next meeting, though the chief managers and assertors of this sole right are now taken into the King's service, and I believe will do all they can to prevent it.

There is no doubt that the law is for the King, as well as the constant and unquestionable usage, so have all the Judges both of this and the kingdom of England under their hand declared.

It is true that as the King has right to transmit Bills for money, so have the Commons liberty to reject them, and it is not denied that the Commons have also liberty to prepare heads of Bills for that purpose which are to be sent to the Chief Governor and Council to be framed if they approve of

them, so that the question is merely whether the Commons have the sole right exclusive of the King ; which is indeed out of question against them.

I know well that my Lord Deputy will not suffer any diminution of the right of the Crown in this matter (which in the consequence is of far greater moment than perhaps may appear at first view) and I also know that he has had from many of the opposite sticklers great assurances that the point will be carried for the King, but for all that I perceive there will be opposition. Therefore I shall use the credit I have with him to be well upon his guard and to have directions how he shall behave himself to them in case they break with him and run into the former excesses, which I suppose he will take care of, and timely lay before the Lords Justices. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 64.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 22.—The name of the Hamburg gentleman that goes away with Price, commander of the *Centurion*, is Bourmaster, and two or three strangers go with him. He comes to England every year, sometimes twice a year, is no merchant, keeps that sort of men company, and never goes the same way back that he came, for I can directly charge him with nothing, but I think there is ground for an examination, especially because I know this Price (what esteem soever the Government hath of him) does too often for his own credit, or the Government's safety, get a penny this way. The last man he carried off was Lawes that killed Wilson.

There is another Price that frequents Bright's coffee-house in Bartholomew Lane, that I have some suspicion of by the company that he keeps ; he dwells at Wapping New Stairs ; his ship is in Blackwall Dock, and gives out that he is bound for "Cales" with stores upon the King's account.

I am now in the Court, and if you have any commands my Lord's footman will bring them to me without more words than "carry this to the Doctor." If not by the same messenger, command me whom. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 66.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, June 24 [*endorsement*].—Upon reading Mr. Barron's paper I find that the same proposals were laid before the King above two years since as far as they relate to the port of Gravesend and Tilbury ; what relates to the coasts of Kent and Sussex is added, and in my opinion is altogether impertinent as well as impracticable, reference being had to the project now in your hands.

What refers to Gravesend was then entrusted with a Commissioner of the Customs (now put out) and a private commission or order granted to Captain Billop and others to make such

a search as Mr. Barron mentions, but they were so extravagant in their expenses and so unfaithful in their trust, particularly in compliance with the intrigues of Sir Henry Furnace in his smuggling, and with Garraway in putting passengers on board fishermen, coasters and foreign ships, that they were broke, and the design ended before it had a beginning. Mr. Booth and Mr. Billop had once been successful in the execution of another's discovery, and they thought that would have supported them in any foul practice, but they found themselves mistaken.

Some person should be appointed to reside at Gravesend and have authority to search all foreign men-of-war, coasters and fishers, both inward and outward bound, for these do the mischief, though our own men-of-war, store-ships, tenders and yachts are not to be neglected. Captain Barron offered to execute this office. I believe he can do it and be faithful. 1 p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 69.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM EARL OF
PORTLAND.

1695, June 25.—Communicates Dr. K[ingston]'s project for preventing correspondence with France. The Commissioners of Excise have removed some persons who were forced to meet the Jacobites to know their designs—among them one Wells, collector at Horsham ; he should be restored. Also the King should be moved to send Lord Godolphin directions to pay Lord Lucas the weekly allowance paid to this man.

The late Archbishop of C. designed some Church preferment in H.M.'s gift for this person. The present Archbishop should be moved to see to it. Mr. Spence employed in the secret affairs of the Post Office should be paid, though no good character of him has yet been heard. P.B.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 25.—Gasper Quirano's name is Sommerton ; he corresponds with Ferguson, and the letters outward bound are directed as in the note ; those to England are directed to [blank] in Bishopsgate Street, brother to Madame "l'a Boddie" [Labady], and the particular favourite of Sir Nicholas Butler.

Madam du Boyse, J. Bilson and Hodges I know not.

J. Berionde is a merchant in London and well known there ; he is a great returner of money for that party ; some of his letters were taken lately in Sir Joseph Hearne's covers, but I think 'tis not known they were so, being kept but one post.

Aronio is Forbes, an officer in the King's Army and killed in Flanders by Colonel Browne and *pour faire tenir* but a blind, as you will often discover both inward and outward bound.

Robins if directed to England is steward to Lord Newbrough, a busy, dangerous man and every day at Court, but was never

yet found out certainly, but is some great man yet undiscovered.

Rowe is Roberts, Roe is solicitor to the Duchess of Cleveland and has often passed and re-passed between England and France; he is a very ill man, and was one of the late rioters and is now in custody.

I take the letter to Mr. Darrel to be real, and think I am not mistaken when I guess the subscriber to be Sir Wm. Swan of Kent.

The letter to Tibbalds is a weekly news-letter written by Erwin or Gordon, a Scotchman. I have seen many of them. Tibbalds is a priest at Liège. Windebank is Abbess or Governess of a religious house in Liège or Antwerp. This you may depend upon as to the outside of both. The insides I shall go on with to-morrow. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 71.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 26. London.—Proposes that certain merchants trading with France should buy a small Danish vessel, and try to obtain an English passport; that he should take an interest in the risk and have direction of the vessel, which should not always go to the same port. These merchants are prepared to risk 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* at a time, the vessel making seven or eight voyages yearly. They will bear all expense; their goods not to be surprised or visited by English officers, and they shall not be liable to any penalties.

With regard to Sir William's objection that they will devote themselves to trade and obtain no intelligence. To meet this it is suggested that Sir William should place two persons of his own choice on the vessel, who would be capable of doing what is wanted.

In accordance with Sir William's order he has written to (1) Henri L'Assuer, a French refugee, established at Turin for the affairs of our "*Compagnie Royall de taffetas en Angleterre*"; (2) to Monsieur Gaultier of Geneva, Secretary of State for that Republic and soon to be Syndic. He will be able to cover his designs by the interest of his State, and can choose suitable persons there to be sent anywhere in France. If he will not act himself, he is to choose a merchant, preferably, who can go to Marseilles, Toulon and elsewhere on pretence of business; (3) to a French refugee at Geneva, Antoine Lions, who travels to Lyons and Paris. He can go to these places without knowledge of the others. He has been told to be ready next August; (4) to Vincent de Serras, "*nouveau Chatolique*" merchant at Marseilles, to whom he has opened least. When he has agreed, more shall be communicated. If the three first agree, they will say so frankly. If the fourth were out of France, not less might be expected. But the Government there are very strict, and he might declare the proposal and possibly give such information as he was directed to give.

All have been told that this will make their fortune and that they will receive annual pensions, besides their expenses, but nothing definite has been promised them. 3 pp. ; *French ; holograph. Endorsed by Trumbull :—Q.*, Mr. Attor.-General, how far and in what cases K. may allow ship to go to France for intelligence notwithstanding prohibition [?] of trade with France ? XL, 84.

Monsieur MESNARE to [ESTHER] MARQUISE DE GOUVERNET.

1695, June 27–July 7. Namur.—The King left Becelaer [*sic*] on Tuesday week, arrived here on Sunday and has invested Namur. Between the Sambre and Meuse is the Elector of Bavaria, on the other side of the Meuse Monsieur de Flemming with the Brandenburg and Liège troops, and the King on this side. To-morrow and next day he will be reinforced by 25 battalions from the Flanders Army. The Prince de Vaudemont is here with orders to enter the lines if Villeroy tries to relieve the town on this side. If the enemy leave their lines to enter Namur, the Flanders Army will enter their lines. The lines of circumvallation are being made. When the artillery arrives the trenches will be opened. De Boufflers is in Namur. The Earl of Athlone has retired towards Sombref with the Cavalry, which is not required for the siege. The Prince of Baden is at present as strong as the enemy, and will be stronger when all his troops have come in. 2 pp. ; *French ; holograph ; seal.* XXIX, 88.

——— to THOMAS CANNYNGE at Weston.

1695, June 27. London.—Letters from Paris of the 20th, their style, say that the Confederates had by the 17th lost before Knock 1,300 men with four Colonels and that 2,500 men had gone over to the French. These letters take no notice of what the Confederates lost from the 20th to the 30th, when the Duke of Würtemberg after a council of war drew off from before that place. The mortars and heavy cannon they sent towards Nieuport, and it is agreed that from the time the Duke sat down before Knock to their drawing off they lost 5,000 men besides wounded. The Army is much dissipated, and before they left Knock bread was 15*d.* a pound, and forage so scarce that they could not subsist one day longer. The French lost in the defence 100 men and 150 wounded, and rescued Dunkirk, which William so much threatened and thought himself secure of. A gentleman that left Boulogne yesterday sennight speaks of an express to the Governor that Marshal Villeroy let William pass some part of the lines and then fell upon him and killed 20,000 of his men and took 60 pieces of cannon. Certainly William is baffled in everything and has marched to Rousselaer, where he left the command to the Prince de Vaudemont, and himself marched towards Louvain, blaming Würtemberg for advising him to sit down

before Knock. The Duke of Bavaria decamped from Kerk-londe [?] and passed the Scheldt, and is to march five days without intermission. William is said to have an evil eye on Namur, and some will have it that the Earl of Athlone has invested it with the Liège, Maestricht and Brandenburg forces, and that William is gone to his assistance, being a fortunate man in taking towns. Marshal Boufflers is marched from the Scheldt to Mortagne to observe their motions, and Villeroy will follow, and in three weeks we may have hot work. Marshal de Lorge has used all stratagems to get the Prince of Baden out of his hole, but he hardly dares lift his head above his entrenchments, whilst de Lorge is ravaging all those parts. The siege of Cassal is one day resolved on and the next never thought on. The Duke of Savoy's force is in great want, and desertion is common. To balance what I have already informed you of, our Governors have been forced to amuse our willing believers with reports that the Micquelets, a sort of Inniskillen men in Catalonia, with some Spanish, attacked 12,000 French which was a convoy to 300 mules laden with provisions, and killed 4,000 French; and from the Rhine, that de Lorge was repulsed on the 15th in an attack on the Prince of Baden's entrenchments. We do not crack of anything that Admiral Russell has done; he has been within three or four leagues of Toulon, but no nearer; he sends now and then a frigate to view the fortifications. Tourville frequently sent out his spy ships to get notice of Russell, and in their going and coming they took several prizes before the face of Russell and his fleet, and carried them into Toulon. The Princess of Denmark has declared herself not with child.

Charles Umphrevile was taken by the French and stripped, but is since got to Dublin; the captain ransomed the ship. 3 pp.; *unsigned*; addressed to Mr. Tho. Cannyng at Weston, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire. *Copy*. XXIX, 74.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 27.—As to the Scotchman's news-letter, Archer is the name of Colonel Oglethorpe; Mr. Walden the name of the Duke of North . . . nd, and Uncle is one of the common names of King James. The man you wot on is the King, and the trouble the author mentions relates to a prosecution against him for these letters in Candlemas term last.

If you expect from me the particular charges against the messengers, please to return the list.

The use made of the discovered letters is to give the names to the secret man at the Post Office with charge to stop all letters so directed and to keep none longer from you than the next morning, that they may be sent on by the next post, for this will keep their correspondence without their changing names.

'Tis a usual trick to prevent letters from being stopped outward bound to send messengers to Mile End, Bow, Stratford

or farther, with letters which they give to the postboy upon the road, with twopence, as if they came from some neighbouring gentleman; the postboy puts them in at the next stage. This is yet a secret at the Post Office.

There is a great lady going to the Bath, and persons of all ranks equipping themselves thither. 'Twould be useful to you to have someone there to acquaint you how the market goes. I am going to the *Half-Moon*. 1½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 76.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD DEPUTY OF
IRELAND.

1695, June 29.—At the Council yesterday the following Bills were read, *viz.*:—1, That for an Additional Excise; 2, for restraining the number of holidays; 3, for taking away attainders; 4, against cursing and swearing; 5, for taking away clergy for stabbing; 6, for taking away the writ *De heretico comburendo*; 7, for taking away damage clear. The Attorney General had not considered the others.

Some doubt was made concerning the penalty of observing holidays, whether both a fine and whipping, or only one of them, and the further consideration hereof was adjourned. The other six were approved with inconsiderable amendments. It was then debated whether the six first Bills should be sent back by themselves and the remainder afterwards, and on long consideration of Poyning's Act, and the explanation of it 3^o and 4^o Philip and Mary, by which it appeared that the remaining Bills could not be duly transmitted from hence, after the writs were gone out, till the Parliament was met, it was thought best to desire the Attorney General to consider the remaining Acts and to bring them before the Council on Tuesday next.

After there was a petition read, wherein though three persons only are named, *viz.* Viscount Fitzwilliams of Meryon, Colonel Nicholas Purcell and John Seigrave, Esq., yet it is said to be in behalf of all the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and was in substance this, that believing some of the Bills sent over contained matters injurious to the petitioners' rights, and contrary to several articles *etc.* granted by his Majesty for security of his Roman Catholic subjects there, and a sight of them having been refused them in Ireland, they pray they may be admitted to peruse them, and a reasonable time given them to make their exceptions to such as are prejudicial to their rights, as had been done on like occasions, and there was annexed a copy of an Order in Council to that purpose, dated 10 October, 1692, which petition not being signed by the petitioners, nor they present to own it, nor producing authority for bringing it in the names of all the Roman Catholics nor making it appear that a sight of the said Bills in Ireland had been refused them, and being against all the Bills in general, and not one or more in particular, was after full debate

rejected. That which seemed most to favour their pretensions was the allegation of their having been refused a sight of the Bills in Ireland ; what truth there is in it, your Excellency can best tell, and you will please to let me know if it be so. 2 pp. ; copy. P.B.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to LORD CHANCELLOR Sir
CHARLES PORTER.

1695, June 29. Whitehall.—I suppose this Bill for Additional Excise is to come from hence to maintain the point of the prerogative as to Money Bills, and then other Money Bills are to begin there, and how these matters are to be made consistent, I entreat you to enlighten me. 1½ pp. ; copy. *Same vol.*

Dr. R[ICHARD] K[INGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, June 30.—It was last night determined by counsel among the Jacobites to use all means possible to put off the trial of the rioters this sessions, in hopes (as one said) they should have another kind of trial before Michaelmas. They are very noisy and confident, and in great expectations of money both at home and abroad, and if that comes there will be trouble.

The method concluded to put off the trials was that the rioters should enter their traverse, and put in bail till next sessions, for this they said was agreeable to the laws, and the practice of that Court ; but notwithstanding their Council agreed also that it was in the power to deny them this privilege ; they said they had stopped the mouths of three witnesses already, and questioned not but time and the Government's common illusages of their former evidences would bring in the rest. If the Lords Justices were told this, I am inclined to believe they would speak to the Judges to prevent it ; but if you have no opportunity to do this, your own letter to Judge Treby I believe will do it and prevent many inconveniences.

This meeting was at Shepard's Tavern, Westminster.

If you think of sending me to Bath, I think it would be absolutely necessary that I first visited the Kent and Sussex coasts, especially Romney Marsh, to settle you a correspondence there, till the project be agreed on. 1 p. ; unsigned. XXIX, 70.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

[Undated. 1695, June.]—I now find that the Lady Wal[de]grave is landed at Dover, that coaches are gone from London to fetch her up, that they intend to travel by night. Great care must be taken to watch the roads, for if she is taken it will be worth the charge. ¼ p. ; unsigned. XXX, 104.

Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Undated. 1695, June.]—The Lady Wal[de]grave and several other persons are upon the Kentish or Sussex roads. I will have both watched, for they will keep no common road. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXX, 106.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. BERTIE.

1695, July 1. Whitehall.—Application is made to me by almost all the parishes in Windsor Forest to shelter them from a storm they apprehend from a letter you lately sent into those parts. They say that Mr. Solm, being opposed in his attempt to procure a licence to cut peat, has informed against everybody for cutting without licence, whereas all the inhabitants have a right by prescription to do so, in case they burn it themselves, whereas he, contrary to law, sells it to all comers, how distant soever, nay though they live out of the Forest, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's Venison and Vert. You can hardly imagine what an alarm this has given, and will, in my opinion, do Mr. Solm no service at all, nor add either to the number of his friends or the stock of his reputation, which were both very inconsiderable, before this happened. I am solicited to be at a view, which you direct, but that being impossible, I beg your favour. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B.

Captain R[ICHARD] GIBSONE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 1. Portsmouth.—Yesterday came to St. Helen's his Majesty's ships the *Vanguard*, *Queen*, *Royal William*, *Yarmouth* and *Hastings* from the Downs. Lord Berkeley left here the *Dorchester*, *Crown* and *Rochester*. The two last will sail in a day or two to the westward to join the Marquis of Carmarthen if the wind favour them; if not, they are to cruise upon the French coast, and I have no account as yet whither the *Dorchester* is designed; there are also two Dutch men-of-war come to St. Helen's with two galliots, but what they are as yet I cannot tell, but suppose one of them to be one Captain Manaerdt, seeing Admiral Almonde left an order with me that in case Captain Manaerdt came hither with one galliot with bombs for him, he should convoy the galliot back to the Downs and leave her there, and then perfect what orders he had from the Admiralty of Amsterdam. My boat has gone off with the order. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 81.

Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL to [the SAME].

1695, July 1. London.—I send you the argument urged in Ireland for the sole right, also a report from all the Judges in Ireland affirming the contrary. This report being examined by the Judges of England, was assented to and confirmed under their hands.

The other papers came to me from Captain Waller (Lt. Governor of Kinsale). He says that the enclosed from Colonel

Hussey came yesterday to his hands, and had been sent to him while in England. The first is from Hussey to Waller. The second a copy of letter received by Hussey from France.

As soon as these came to me, Mr. Secretary Trenchard being sick, and my Lord Shrewsbury out of town, I mentioned them to Mr. Vernon, but he could say nothing. I have now a letter from Captain Waller of the 24th past. "You know what great thing Colonel M. H. promised to do in point of intelligence. He writes me word of late that some persons have been in Flanders in expectation of seeing him there. Why should not Mr. Secretary be made acquainted with his proposals?"

The person is known to Lord Romney, and in the opinion of Captain Aylmer and Captain Waller qualified to perform service in the way proposed. 3 pp. XXIX, 82.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, July 2. Whitehall.—Last week information being given that my Lady Wal[de]grave was coming from France into England, messengers with warrants were sent to several ports to apprehend her, and last night being brought hither she produced his Majesty's pass, countersigned by you, dated the 10th past from Aersele. If notice had been given, expense would have been saved.

Mr. Lyoncrone, the Swedish Ambassador, was with me this day, and says he has orders from his master about the business of the *Sea Horse*, which happened in April last, not so much by way of complaint about the past, as to desire the King would give such orders to the commanders of his ships as may be necessary to prevent effusion of blood or dispute for the future about striking the flag in these seas, which that King cannot submit to.

Great numbers of Papists are not only come here from all parts of England, but from beyond sea, and by the ships from Ostend. The Council met this afternoon and will sit *de die in diem* till they have gone through the Bills from Ireland. 1 p.; copy. P.B. b. 23.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, July 2. Whitehall.—The last packet-boat came out of Helvoetsluce on 30th past with the *Barbarabella*, packet-boat. The latter was taken on the evening of the 1st by a French privateer of about 30 guns. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B. b. 24.

The SAME to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE Sir GEORGE TREEBY.

1695, July 2. Whitehall.—Being informed that at a meeting of the Jacobites on Saturday last it was concluded to put off the trials of the late rioters, which they were to endeavour by entering their traverse and putting in bail, and hearing that the allowance of this is a discretionary act, and that it

is in the power of the Court to deny it, I acquaint you with this matter, and further that at the same time they bragged they had stopped the mouths of three witnesses already, and questioned not but in case they obtained this delay, they should find ways to take off the others, by representing to them the ill usage that former evidences had met with from the Government, so that I submit it to your better judgment to make use thereof. 1 p.; copy. P.B.

Sir R[OBERT] COTTON and THOMAS FRANKLAND to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1695, July 2. General Post Office [London].—The commander of the packet-boat that brought over this mail of June 29 acquaints us that he came out of Helversluice the 30th ult. in company of the *Barbabella* [*sic*] packet-boat, which had on board the mail of the 25th of June. And that the 1st inst. a French privateer of upwards of 30 guns came up with them and after some dispute took the *Barbabella*. The other packet-boat escaped. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIX, 83.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Lady [CATHARINE] TRUMBULL.

1695, July 2. [Easthampstead].—By not visiting Easthampstead last week you missed the dull recital of the several inhabitants of the parish, which old and young make up 312, and of which, if Devotion were not grown very cold with us, there might be 130 Communicants, but how short the number falls you know and lament.

The Commission ordered Sir William's and your name to be put in the front of the assessment, and you stand charged thus, *viz.* Sir W. T., Kt. Bachelor, marriage 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, birth 5*l.* 2*s.* eldest son, 1*l.* 2*s.* a younger son. Burial of each of you 10*l.* 4*s.* They have honoured me, my wife and children, and my wife's grandchild too, with gentility. 2 pp. Stubbs.

LORD CHANCELLOR [Sir CHARLES] PORTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 3. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy who has advised the calling this Parliament has received assurances that the Commons will not insist upon their new claim [*see p. 490 ante*], but receive and pass a Bill for money in the usual form, which will ascertain the King's right sufficiently, and that they will offer heads for other Bills for raising money to supply the King's necessities as to the Army and Government, which they do not insist on as their sole right, but desire it merely for conveniency, because they better know the means of raising thereof with the least inequality or inconveniency.

This he has agreed to, for there is no question but they have a right, but not the sole right. There was another matter concerted without which these undertakers would do nothing,

which was the several removes which have been accordingly and placing such persons in those rooms who were the great Sticklers in the last Parliament in challenging the sole right to be in the Commons. So that the very men who in the last Parliament challenged it, will now maintain the contrary; and I hope it will succeed or else the King has parted with very good and faithful servants to very little purpose.

We are told that two of the Bills sent over, the one for disarming the Irish, the other against foreign education, will not be returned with the Commission for holding the Parliament. They are indeed of great moment, and when the King's affairs will bear such laws, they will be of great use and in time may so settle this kingdom that it come to be much more for the interest of England than any age has hitherto found it. There was no resisting the sending these Bills, the majority of the Commons being earnest for them and his Excellency co-operating therein, as if it had been part of the bargain upon which the new measures are taken. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXIX, 84.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 4.—Some persons are very busy in Kent and that you may see what they are doing, be pleased to stop all letters that pass in Gravesend or Dartford bag, directed to Madame Whiting of Northfleet, a very dangerous woman, also all letters in the same bags directed to Mr. Chiffinch from Captain Edmund Chafin, and all directed to Chafin, and to take no notice of it to Captain Barron.

Postscript.—All the bills were found yesterday against the rioters in the Haymarket, and against those in Drury Lane, against Mounteguy for assaulting the sentinel the night before the Haymarket riots, and against the warder for letting Dorrington escape. The Court has ordered the two riots to be tried on Friday afternoon. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 86.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. FRANKLAND.

1695, July 4. Whitehall.—I desire you to communicate this letter to Sir Robert Cotton, and to join with him to stop all letters that pass in Gravesend or Dartford bag directed to Madame Whiting of Northfleet near Gravesend, and all in the same bag directed to Mr. Chiffinch from Captain Edward Chafin, and all directed to Chafin. The letters to be sent to me.

Also tell Mr. Spence that I have long expected from him an alphabet of such names as he has formerly given to my Predecessors, with such changes of the names as have since occurred to his observation. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

1695, July 5. Whitehall.—Yesterday the Lords Justices required the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, with the

Justices of Peace of Middlesex and Westminster, to attend at Council and gave them in charge upon this extraordinary concourse of Papists and disaffected persons from all parts of England, as well as from beyond sea, to take great care to put the laws in execution against them, by tendering the Declaration, and by search after horses and arms. The Judges going upon circuit had these heads given to them.

Captain Smith, commander of H.M.'s ketch the *Quaker*, heard off Weymouth on the 2nd many guns from the southward, supposed to be from Lord Berkley's squadron.

The trials of the rioters will be at the Old Bailey to-morrow, though artifices have been used to get them put off. 1 p.; copy. P.B. b. 25.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 5 [*endorsement*].—At the successful motion for the adjournment of the trial of the rioters Harcourt, Clerk of the Peace, a notorious enemy to the Government, gave copies of the indictments to the rioters with the names of all the witnesses, which was never done before, and now the Government may whoop for their witnesses next Sessions. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 85.

JOHN WHITTON to the SAME.

1695, July 5. Teneriffe.—Having spent many years in the Island and finding trade grow worse and worse, wishes to go for Jamaica with some employment which will not hinder his trading. Appeals to Sir William as a relation. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 87.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur DE CHENAILLES.

1695, July 5–15.—Approves of the man being sent to France. Writes by Lord Villiers, but has not told him of their intercourse. Villiers will be glad to know de Chenailles, and letters may be sent through him.

Is glad he has been presented to the King, who will value his services. 2 pp.; *French*; copy. XXIX, 101.

J. MAUCLERE to [the SECRETARIES OF STATE].

1695, July [7–]17 n.s.—Col. Goor can inform you that we Officers of the Train have our share in any business to be done. I give your Honour an account of the retreat we have done very happily two or three days ago.

We have encamped at Wortergham, our right going something further than Dentergham and our left on the highway to Deïnse, about a mile from headquarters, but on July 3–13, hearing the enemy was marching toward us, the Prince of Vaudemont resolved to front our camp to the enemy at two

o'clock in the afternoon. We then had our right before Aersele and our left before Worterghem. The enemy at once appeared by Denterghem and obliged us to entrench our camp. We detached 200 men of every regiment for the works made to the left, where it was most necessary. About five or six the next morning the Prince had the right entrenched also, the enemy being twice more than we, but seeing they were still passing our right, we perceived their design, which was to cut us and take us behind. The Prince took the fittest time to retreat, and his prudence is much to be praised. First our gunners had orders to retire, their right by the highway from Aersele to Deinse, their left by the way from Deinse to Worterghem, having a long bog to the right. We came to the right of Deinse and stood there till the Army came up about 10 or 11 at night. Four Dutch regiments to the rear suffered in their retreat by their fault; two or three squadrons of Dragoons fell on them, which were apparently only ordered to observe our retreat. Sir David Collyer kept his brigade a great deal better, though he was in greater danger. A detachment he made of his Grenadiers that fired purposely on some squadrons of the enemy obliged them to retire, having, as I suppose, no orders to engage, and the orders he gave were so well observed that he lost but few men. So all the Army continued to march towards Ghent all night without any other action, though were too exposed, some of the enemy being very near Nevell, and I am surprised Villeroy made no detachments of Dragoons to hinder our retreat; he could not ignore our train had not been well served, for the most part of our regiments that were to stay behind got before, so that Vaudemont sent a detachment of Dragoons back again to stay till all be saved. That day our Army passed by Ghent about nine or ten in the morning, to encamp between the Scheldt and the Lys, and yesterday were again moved to encamp just by the town between the canal of Sas and the Scheldt to cover the country better, and now a detachment is just made under the Duke of Würtemberg to go towards Nieuport, where the enemy may have some design. I enclose a draught of the encampment by the Fort of La Knock. It is not drawn fine, but is exact, which, I think, is the only thing that belongs to an engineer.

Postscript.—Mr. Bodt, your Honours' engineer, is gone *incognito* towards the siege of Namur for some private business, where we could not get leave to go. 3 pp. XXIX, 109.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD DEPUTY
of IRELAND.

1695, July 8. Whitehall.—In behalf of Dr. Gorge, who has been deprived of his salary to the late Duke of Schomberg. His purchased annuity has been referred from the Treasury to the Lord Deputy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

Same date.—Upon the character I have had of the Colonel [Maurice Hussey ?] I conceive it to be for his Majesty's service that he be employed, and entreat you to write to Captain Waller, Lt. Governor of Kingsale, to treat with him and propose that he go to Dublin and inform himself there : 1, of the state of Ireland in relation to the meeting of Parliament, how the several parties are forming their interests and what are the designs of the Papists about the Bills transmitted from hence ; 2, what are the correspondences between the Irish Papists and France, and what expectations they have, and when, about designs from France as to England, Scotland or Ireland ; 3, that he despatch at Dublin so as to come to London at the end of August at latest ; 4, in case the Colonel have any pretensions for a *custodium*, he may colour his journey to Dublin, his stay there and his journey to England to be upon that business, and need not doubt of favour to support his claim, for however he may have been dealt with by others, I hope he will now be put into hands who will take other measures for the public interest as well as for their own reputation.

You will write to Waller to treat with the Colonel about money, and though I am always of opinion that the service is not to be starved, I think it fit to see some fruits before much is laid out, and suppose 40*l.* or 50*l.* sufficient for the present. I doubt not Waller will be as good a husband in making the bargain as is convenient. 1 *p.* ; *copy.* P.B. 95–97.

LORD CHANCELLOR [Sir CHARLES] PORTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 8. Dublin.—There are two Bills which the Roman Catholics are more particularly concerned in, the one is against foreign education, the other for disarming them, in which the clause for taking away their horses above the value of 5*l.* is what they most complain of, as hindering those of the best quality from horses strong enough for riding and using in their coaches. And I believe they would be satisfied if the same clause were in that as in the other relating to their having arms. They say further that this law will much hinder breeding of good horses. But I do not think that objection is to be regarded, at least not till the times are more settled, for if they be permitted to breed it may furnish them with so great a number as may be dangerous. But if such a clause for giving licences to persons of quality to have better horses were added, it would be altogether as safe and leave it without exception.

The Bill against foreign education is a very necessary and good law. The only question is whether this is a proper time

for it, of which the Lords Justices and Council are the most proper judges. I believe they were not permitted to see any of the Bills here, that being unusual. But I do not think there is anything in either of those Bills contrary to any articles or proclamations of his Majesty.

The Bill for the additional Excise is intended more to ascertain the King's right to transmit Bills for money than for any great profit to be raised by it. The utmost which can be exported will not exceed 14,000*l.* and the Commons are to prepare heads for other Bills to raise the rest of the money wanting, which is nigh 200,000*l.* This the undertakers have assured the Lord Deputy shall be complied with. This has been the foundation of the late removes and alterations in this kingdom.

I wish things may succeed according to this scheme. If they do, the King has regained the point which the Commons last session challenged to be theirs solely, for it was never doubted but the Commons had a right to prepare heads for Money Bills to be offered to the Government and Council for their framing Bills thereupon if they approved the matter. The only question, which was never one before the last Session, is whether they have the sole right.

Lord Capel is positive he shall be able to carry this Excise Bill in the Commons, and I am certain he has the promises of many, and amongst others of those who were leading men against it last Session. But I am not so sure that it will meet with the success he expects, because others will oppose it, which must bring it to a question upon the right. Then the former Journal will be called for, and I fear it will be much more difficult to pass it upon a question which flies in the face of their former resolutions than my Lord expected when he was promised it should pass *sub silentio*, for the success upon this question will establish it against them, and that very consideration may be the cause of losing the point.

I wish I may be mistaken in this, and that he be not imposed upon in another particular which I hear will be attempted in case the Bill should pass, that they will make the same votes they did when they passed that in the last Parliament, which is the same or worse than not passing it at all.

I have mentioned this more than once to his Lordship, and proposed to him that he should represent this and such other difficulties as he can foresee, and desire the directions of the Lords Justices how he shall behave himself in case of any of those exigencies, as for instance what he shall do in case the Commons absolutely refuse the Bill, or pass it with such votes in their Journal as formerly, whether he shall permit them to proceed or prorogue them.

I am sure his safest way were to lay these things before the Lords Justices, not that I doubt his sufficiency or resolution to determine what is fit to be done for his Majesty's honour and his own safety too, in case any such emergency happen. But in matters of such consequence and niceness too, it is much better to have the King's pleasure signified beforehand than at an adventure to run into such a course as by the good or ill success thereof will afterwards be most certainly adjudged.

The alterations of some of the King's officers and placing the particular persons in their rooms affords much occasion of censure. It is looked upon as unusual to remove persons out of their stations who had always asserted the King's rights and to place others therein who had been the most active opposers. Yet if by this means the matter may be settled to the King's satisfaction, it is well. But the untimely making of this change has raised up so many others who think this a way to preferment, to be as troublesome as the others formerly were. It might, they say, have been forborne till the Session was over, and by that means the gentlemen who are now preferred would have remained unsuspected and their conversion looked on as real, and consequently their arguments would have been so much the more regarded. But now whatever they say will be understood as a return of service for their preferment. 5 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 89.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 8 [? n.s.]. The Hague.—I am glad that you approve of my instructing Monsieur le Vassor to send a man to France ; it is the only means of getting good information. The health of the French King is bad. He dreads to be absent from the Dauphin. King James entertains the French Council with news which he pretends to have from England. Their Ministers are said to have had great fears of Russell's fleet when off the coast of Provence. Next year they hope to have a fleet able to cope with the Allies, if money can be got. At Toulon at present they have only 50 ships, and at Brest and Rochfort 25 or 30. This from Monsieur le Vassor. 3½ pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIX, 90.

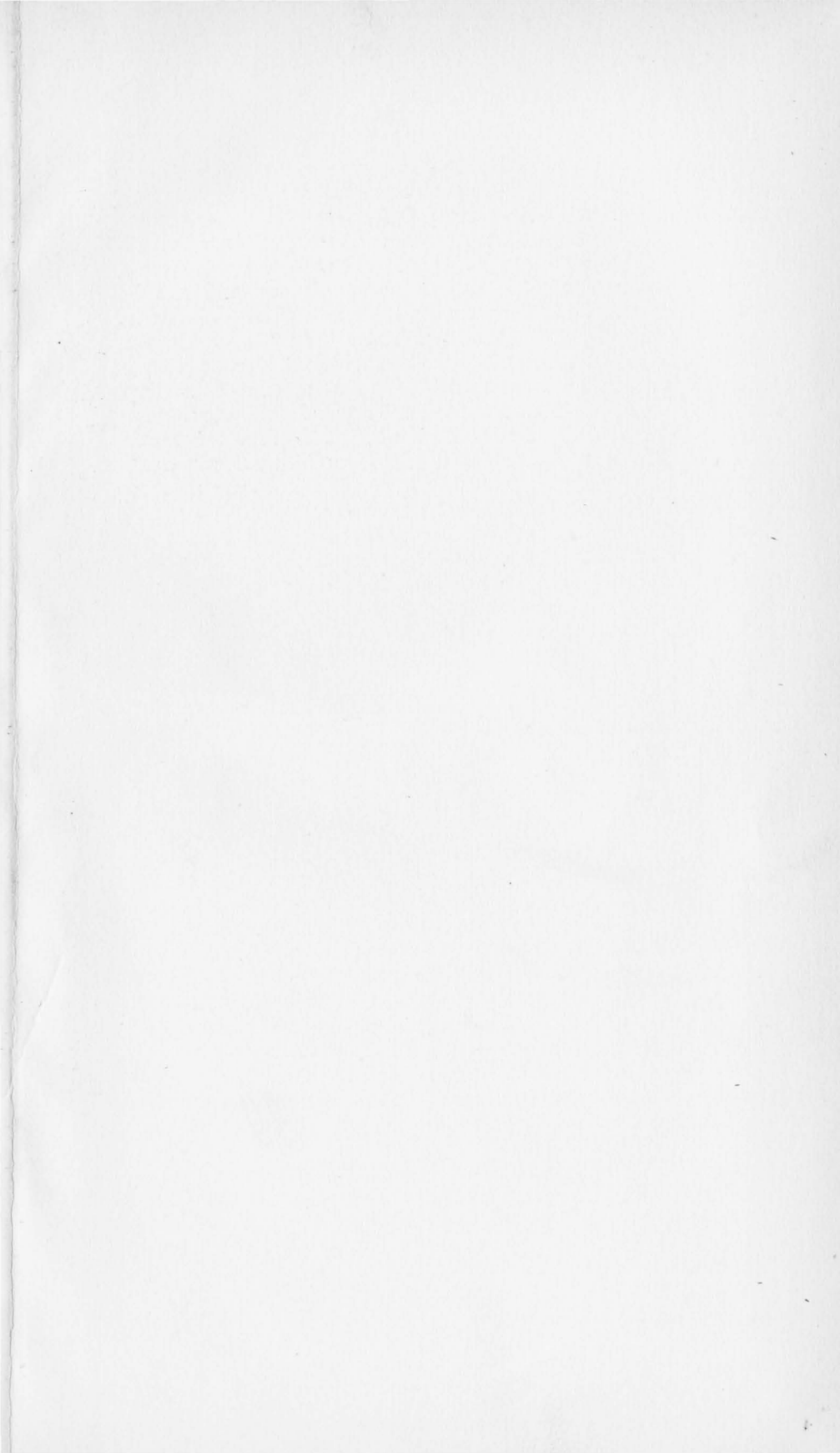
[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

1695, July 8.—Requests a pass that he may not be arrested as a spy. His name should be inserted by Sir William in person. ½ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 91.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Visiting the coasts is absolutely necessary, but will require a fortnight, if he goes from Margate to Winchester. He must have a servant and hire horses and treat people. 1 p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 92.

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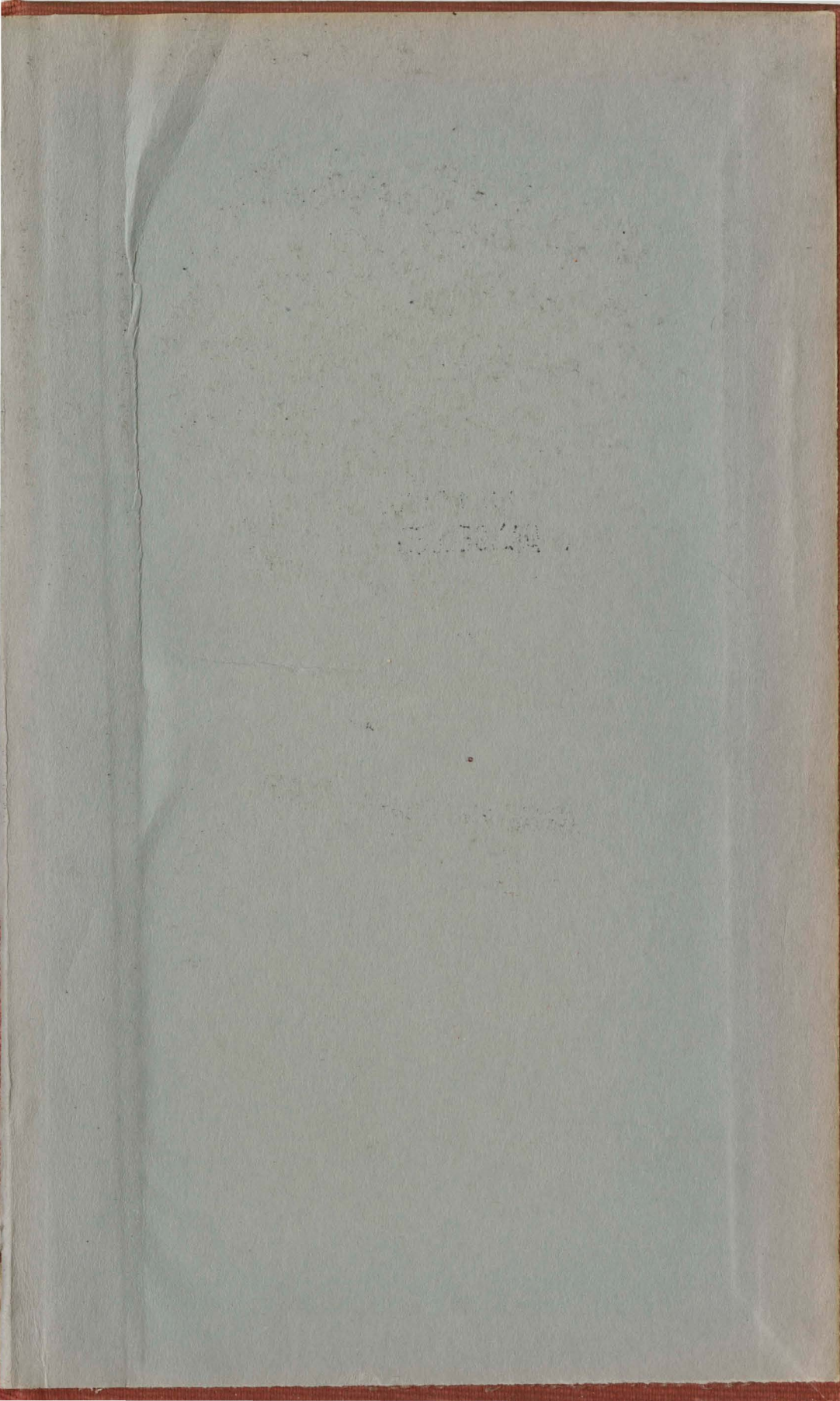
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